THE TIMES

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THE TIMES Tomorrow

Reagan's shadow
Is President Reagan's closest adviser now the man in the cowboy boots with his grandfather's six-shooter hanging in his office? The Times profiles Judge William Clark, the new Reagan Shadow.

Churchill's year
Piers Brendon reviews the new biographies of Churchill by Martin Gilbert and William Manchester. Tony Quinton on Colette and Paul Barker on the Roy Hattersley memoirs.

Henley's eve
Jim Railton previews the Henley Regatta.

Leadership doubts in Italian party

Signor Ciriaco de Mita's leadership of the Italian Christian Democrats is in question after the party's electoral support fell to the lowest point of its three decades in power. He will today hear the views of his immediate colleagues on what is being described as a political earthquake Page 6

Tense wait for arm victim

Doctors at Stoke Mandeville who sewed back the severed arm of Mr Roy Tapping, an Oxfordshire farmworker, will not know for some days whether the operation has been a success or if the limb must be reamputated Page 3

FINANCIAL TIMES

Little progress was made in the dispute that has lost the *Financial Times* its last 25 editions. Publication is unlikely before next week at the earliest.

Vauxhall jobs

Vauxhall Motors, which might soon be profitable, could hire 1,000 workers by the end of the year if sales of its Cavalier model remain buoyant Page 13

Bankruptcy fear

Sir Kenneth Cork has urged the Government to delay no further in reforming Britain's bankruptcy law after indications that reform could take another four years Page 13

Scientia vincit

Independent schools are rejecting Latin in favour of science, a forthcoming report is expected to show Page 4

Laker talks

British and American officials have been holding secret talks in Washington after the Government ordered the two main British airlines not to comply with US subpoenas for information in the Laker case Page 13

Selfridges rise

Selfridges joined battle with Harrods and Marks and Spencer to attract the best staff in the centre of London by raising shop pay by 22.3 per cent Page 3

Space link-up

Thirty hours after Earth takeoff, two Soviet cosmonauts successfully linked their space ferry to the orbiting Salyut 7 station, entered it and began experiments Page 6

Britons win

Sebastian Coe and Steve Ovett recorded fast times to win their races at the Bislett Games in Oslo last night. Coe won an 800 metres in 1min 43.80sec, and Ovett recorded 3min 33.79sec to win the 1,500 metres.

Captain's day

Bob Willis, who figured in a match-winning last wicket stand for Warwickshire has been reappointed England captain for the four Test matches against New Zealand.

Hattersley attacks Bennites for lost four million votes

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Mr Roy Hattersley said last night that the Labour Party must become again the party that represented the hopes and aspirations of its traditional supporters or accept the role of being a permanent minority.

Denouncing the dogmatists who had caused the party to make so many "electoral sacrifices", Mr Hattersley, a leading contender for the Labour leadership, made clear his belief that it will have to abandon many of the policies on which it fought the election if it is ever to be returned to government.

The difference between victory and defeat was the willingness of the party to offer a programme which seemed relevant to the nation's needs and capable of fulfilment, he said.

"At the last election even our popular policies seemed incredible and as a result the promises which we made on unemployment, pensions and housing had the electoral value of no promises at all."

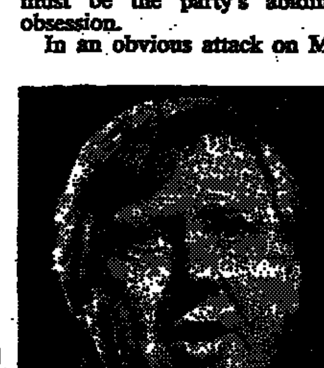
Addressing the general committee of his Birmingham, Sparkbrook, constituency party, Mr Hattersley was clearly presenting himself as the leadership candidate best suited to winning back Labour's "lost" four million voters.

The party was at a crossroads; the choice was simple, he said. It could become again a great national party able to win the next election, or accept the role of a permanent minority, "willing to become an unhappy compromise between a protest movement and a pressure group".

The Shadow Home Secretary said that for the next five years, responding to the hopes and aspirations of Labour's supporters and potential supporters must be the party's abiding obsession.

In an obvious attack on Mr Wedgwood Benn and others on the left who interpreted the election result as a large vote for socialism he said: "Listening to the people will be resisted by those who apparently regard June 9 as a victory.

"The desire for reunion with the four million missing voters will be described by them as the cynical pursuit of a parliamentary majority. I say at once that I am in pursuit of a parliamentary majority, and that anyone who denies or neglects that objective betrays the men and women who look to a Labour government for protection and assistance".


Mr Hattersley: "Policies seem incredible"

Mr Hattersley's speech amounted to an indictment of the methods by which the party formulated the policies it presented to the electorate. "Belief that the policy working groups of the subcommittees of the national executive always know best is simply arrogant".

He was scathing about the constitutional changes forced through by the left, which had created area after area of institutionalized conflict in the name of party democratization.

He acknowledged there was no going back on the constitutional changes of the early 1980s, so the party must go forward.


Quiet triumph: Billie Jean King acknowledging the umpire after her win yesterday

US loan rates unsettle bankers

By Frances Williams and Bailey Morris

Increasing concern in Europe over the course of American interest rates and the impact of any increase on the frail world recovery cast an unwelcome shadow over last night's dinner and reception hosted by the Prime Minister and attended by some of the world's top bankers in honour of Lord Richardson, the retiring governor of the Bank of England.

Some reassurance on US rates came from Mr Paul Volcker, the reappointed chairman of the US central bank, the Federal Reserve Board, who said he was not worried by recent rapid US economic growth. "We like to see expansion" he said.

Many economists have expressed fears that the Fed would try to dampen growth and prevent "overheating" by tightening credit policy and driving up interest rates.

Mr Volcker, in London for last night's dinner, met Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, for nearly an hour yesterday.

They discussed recovery prospects in both countries and touched on the world economic scene, a Treasury spokesman said. But Mr Volcker apparently gave Mr Lawson no assurance on interest rates, and he did not rule out higher rates when he spoke to reporters later.

Mr Volcker's remarks nevertheless helped to calm troubled world financial markets. After surging on expectations that US rates were on their way up, the dollar subsided to finish in London just over a pfennig higher at 2.5405 Deutsche marks.

The pound, which fell close to $1.52 at one point, ended the day at $1.5340, half a cent down, while its index against a basket of leading currencies lost 0.4 to 84.1 per cent of its 1975 level.

In Washington, after speculation that US interest rates would move sharply higher, a growing number of administration officials and private economists predicted that the Open Market Committee of the US central bank would vote to rein in economic growth when it meets on July 12.

This would result in a temporary but significant rise in short term interest rates which the Fed is expected to allow in the interest of moderation the pace of the present buoyant recovery.

Mr David Jones, a Wall Street analyst said: "The recovery is moving at about twice the rate the Fed desires and that is why the central bank appears to be moving to slow the economy

He agreed with other economists who believe the committee will alter monetary policy significantly next month, by moving from a more relaxed policy to stimulate growth to a tighter, more restrictive one to accommodate moderate growth in the 4 per cent to 5 per cent range.

American set to win battle for Sotheby's

By Philip Robinson

Mr Alfred Taubman, the American property millionaire, looked set last night to win an £82m takeover battle for Sotheby's, the troubled London-based auctioneers.

He signed a conditional agreement with his rivals in the battle, fellow Americans Mr Marshall Cogan and Mr Stephen Swid, to buy their 29.9 per cent Sotheby's stake for £24.71m. The sale gives them a £7m profit.

Mr Taubman now influences sufficient shares to give him control if the Government, through the Monopolies Commission, decides that his ownership would not be against the public interest.

With shares he already owns and those promised by the Sotheby's board and staff, the stake given Mr Taubman 51.68 per cent of the shares and control.

Mr Graham Llewellyn, Sotheby's chief executive, said yesterday: "We are extremely pleased that Mr Taubman has made this arrangement."

Mr Llewellyn and his board have consistently rejected Mr Cogan and Mr Swid as potential owners of Sotheby's. Mr Llewellyn once said that he would "blow his brains out" if they gained control.

Until earlier this month, it looked likely they would win, bidding through a new company Knoll International Holdings, part of their carpet underlay and furniture empire.

But then Mr Taubman, named as one of the ten richest men in the US, entered the fight as a saviour and was welcomed by the Sotheby's board.

His offer has still to be cleared by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. He was included in an investigation already being conducted into the Cogan and Swid offer.

His buying the 29.9 per cent stake is on condition that his offer is allowed, a decision now expected in September.

Labour left confident of Meacher win

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The left in the Labour Party are becoming increasingly confident of capturing the deputy leadership for Mr Michael Meacher, to consolidate the political advances they have made during the past three years.

Mr Meacher, aged 43, has taken control of the machine that almost won this key position for Mr Wedgwood Benn two years ago, and he told *The Times* yesterday: "I think the left stands a very good chance of winning."

The Meacher campaign team is working to create a coalition of support in the three component parts of Labour's electoral college: the trade unions, the parliamentary party (PLP) and the constituency parties.

His campaign managers calculate that he will take about 75 per cent of the constituency party votes, and with the backing of about 40 per cent of the MPs in a PLP that has swung to the left after the election. They are also counting on the support of about half the unions affiliated to Labour.

In terms of the electoral college vote, this would mean 22.5 per cent (unions), 12 per cent (PLP), and 22 per cent (constituencies). This would give him an unassailable 56 per cent share of the vote in a four-cornered fight in which Mr Roy Hattersley is seen as the main moderate contender. The left assumed that Mr Neil Kinnock will win the party leader's job.

Mr Meacher, who is going on the stump to generate support among the unions and constituency parties, said yesterday: "Ideologically it makes a lot of sense for the left to win. Constant tension between the leader and the deputy leader is not a recipe for successful unity. It is a recipe for fudge and confusion."

He insisted that there would be no question of "steamrolling the right" under a Kinnock-Meacher axis.

"I think there has to be a dialogue with the right, but not in terms of watering down policies. The difference between the two sides is not outright, it is not absolute. We desperately need to organize maximum support for agreed policies."

● Mr Michael Foot is to stand down from Labour's national executive committee, of which he has been a member since 1971, when he ceases to be party leader in the autumn (Our Political Reporter writes).

Mrs King through to singles semi-final

By Rupert Morris

Mrs Billie Jean King fashioned another stunning Wimbledon record for herself yesterday when she became the oldest player to reach the semi-finals of the women's singles championships for 63 years.

Mrs King, who as Billie Jean Moffitt first frolicked on to the Wimbledon stage 22 years ago, and has been six times champion since 1965, finished her match yesterday with a calm walk to the net.

Now aged 39, years have not diminished her enthusiasm and she said afterwards that she felt as fit as ever.

"I retired back in 1975", she said, "but I realized that I missed and enjoyed the game too much and so I went through some tough operations in order to be able to play like I am today."

Mrs King's opponent in the semi-finals will be Andrea Jaeger, aged 18, who had a 6-4, 6-1 win yesterday over her Barbara Potter, her fellow American. Mrs King is also competing in both the women's doubles and the mixed doubles.

Another former champion and Britain's last surviving hope in either singles competition was not as successful. Virginia Wade, a comparative youngster aged 37, was beaten 6-3, 2-6, 6-2 by the South African, Yvonne Vermaak.

Miss Wade, who was first on to the Centre Court, said afterwards that she had been tired after her three-set match the previous day. But she was one of the most cheerful losers of this Wimbledon, and both she and Mrs King revealed that they were enjoying their tennis more than ever.

In one of the men's quarter finals, Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia, the number three seed, beat Roscoe Tanner of the United States. He now faces either John McEnroe the tournament favourite since Monday's elimination of number one seed Jimmy Connors, or Sandy Mayer.

Jimmy Connors will not be fined for failing to attend a press conference after his defeat by Kevin Curran on Monday.

PLO loyalists killed in raids

Rebels vow to fight Arafat 'the traitor'

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

Only hours after pitched battles broke out between Palestinian guerrillas across 20 miles of the Bekaa Valley in Lebanon yesterday, one of the Palestine Liberation Organization officers who have mutinied announced in Damascus that he would fight Mr Yassir Arafat, the PLO leader, "without mercy".

In the most serious outbreak of fighting so far within the PLO, rebels stormed three bases held by Mr Arafat's men during the day, killing – according to a PLO spokesman in the Lebanese port of Tripoli – at least 15 loyalists and wounding another 20.

Colonel Abu Saleh called Mr Arafat, his deputy Mr Khalil al-Wazzir (Abu Jihad) and Mr Nayef Hawatmeh of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, "traitors". He added: "They are for the Zionist-Lebanese (withdrawal) agreement, for the recognition of Israel, and consequently they will be punished for their treachery."

Colonel Abu Saleh's unprecedented remarks may have been intended to sabotage the efforts being made by Mr Hawatmeh to repair relations between Mr Arafat and Syria after the PLO chairman's expulsion from Damascus last Friday.

In any event, there was further fighting in the Bekaa Valley yesterday evening, when PLO officers reported that two more of their bases near Chtaura were under attack.

By last night, gunfire was heard near the town of Baalbek 20 miles further north, and Syrian troops – whom PLO spokesmen said were involved in the assaults – had cut the Beirut-Damascus highway just west of the Syrian frontier.

According to a PLO statement issued in Tripoli, Mr Arafat's opponents stormed two Palestinian bases, near the villages of Deir Zeinoun and Bar Elias, under a barrage of Syrian tank fire".

The Syrian authorities insisted, as they have one rather unconvincingly for some days, that they were not involved in the fighting.

In Tunis, Mr Arafat, apparently unaware of the latest fighting, was trying to summon a meeting of the PLO executive committee, a conference that would start tomorrow and in theory give the PLO chairman moral support in his efforts to end the mutiny among the guerrillas. Mr Arafat made no further condemnation of Syria yesterday.

In Damascus, officers of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine said that President Assad of Syria had told their leader, Mr George Habash, that Mr Arafat might be allowed back into Damascus

Continued on back page, col 4

Police spy video causes clashes on royal tour

From Grania Forbes, of the Press Association, Prince Edward Island

The use of a spy video camera to help to protect the Prince and Princess of Wales in Canada has led to clashes between members of the royal household and police.

The security system, similar to one used by bodyguards when President Reagan was shot, is being used by police during the couple's two-day visit to Prince Edward Island. The £2,000 Japanese camera is focused not on the royal visitors, but on the crowds of well-wishers who gather wherever the couple go.

But it is also equipped with a sensitive microphone to pick up conversation and its presence too close to the Prince and Princess has annoyed royal aides.

Time and again the security camera crew have been pushed back when they came too close to the royal visitors during supposedly informal walkabouts.

A tour officia said: "This security system is virtually the same as the one used to protect President Reagan – and it didn't do him much good.

BMA stays neutral on the bomb

By Pat Healy

Doctors voted yesterday by more than three to one to take no political stance on the implications of the British Medical Association report on the medical effects of nuclear war.

Instead, its annual conference in Dundee voted overwhelmingly to make the report's findings more widely known and to cooperate with the Government in contingency planning for survival after a nuclear attack.

The decisions took up most of the morning at yesterday's conference, the first to have a chance to discuss the report, which strongly criticized alleged official underestimates of the likely effects of nuclear war and suggested that no health services would be possible in the immediate aftermath.

The conference passed resolutions approving the conclusions of the report, which was produced by the BMA board of science and education, and stating that it demonstrated "the horror which would follow a nuclear attack".

But despite several pleas from doctors that the medical profession should face up to its responsibilities by working to prevent nuclear war, the conference decided to follow the advice of Mr Anthony Grabham, chairman of the BMA Council. He told the conference that the BMA's authority to speak on medical issues was unchallenged.

"When we stray from medical issues we do so at our peril. When we get into issues that can be judged as party political then we are getting into very difficult and dangerous waters and our authority is diminished

Continued on backpage, col 5

Letter bomb for Brittan

By Stewart Tendler Crime Reporter

An incendiary device addressed to Mr Leon Brittan, the new Home Secretary, was discovered at the House of Commons yesterday and defused by Scotland Yard explosives experts.

The device, hidden in an envelope, was found shortly after the Press Association received a letter warning of attacks by the Scottish National Liberation Army yesterday and today. The letter gave a warning in block letters "SNLA attacks on 28 and 29th".

The warning was passed to Scotland Yard and the letter to Mr Brittan, posted in Glasgow, was examined in the police room at the Commons.

Since the beginning of this year the SNLA has claimed responsibility for devices sent to the Prime Minister, the Provost of Glasgow and the Conservative Central Office.

Drive to farm herds for supermarkets

The Queen may sell deer meat

By John Lawless

The Queen is considering joining a cooperative, which is to sell deer meat into supermarkets. Buckingham Palace said yesterday: "The matter is being looked into at the moment but no decision has been taken".

The meat is unlikely to be sold as venison, because the animals will be killed when under 31 months old, and the flesh will not have acquired the flavour associated with venison.

The objective of the British Deer Producers Society, which will have more than 100 members when inaugurated on September 14, is to take deer at present roaming wild on the 50,000 acres of Balmoral Estate.

No one knows how many there are, but a near by estate, half the size of Balmoral, plans to farm 10,000 a year.

The deer are known to be a particular interest of the Duke of Edinburgh, but at present are only culled for control or conservation purposes.

The incentive to switch to largescale farming would be great. Mr Louis Jankel, secretary and director-designate for the new society, said: "Three hundred animals produce and income of £60,000 a year". As Balmoral is part of the Queen's private estate, any revenues would go directly to the Royal Family.

About 10 per cent of the deer population in Britain is farmed and something like 40 per cent is in parklands. Mr Janker said: "With fairly minimal expenditure they could be farmed. The deer in Richmond Park, for example, are perfectly suitable.

"Instead of being a liability on the Department of the Environment, the farming of those deer could produce £100,000 a year in revenue and the herd would grow as a result."

The society will be the marketing arm of the existing British Deer Farming Association, which has 110 members. The association has been conducting taste trials and sales tests in supermarkets.

An advertising agency has been appointed to suggest a brand name. Venison is still favoured by some members, but "deer meat" or "red meat" seems more likely.

Is that to do with monetarism?
DEER MEAT
Calvin

Ripper cash condemned by police

Senior police officers in West Yorkshire yesterday joined the public condemnation of Mr Ronald Gregory, their former chief constable, for selling his memoirs of the Yorkshire Ripper case to *The Mail on Sunday*.

Supt Eric Walker said: "Many of us are quite appalled by what has happened. The relatives of victims and survivors should not have to suffer further."

Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, who has said he wants to find a way of preventing similar incidents is to meet members of the Association of Chief Police Officers next week to discuss some form of control.

Mr Gregory is reported to have received between £40,000 and £50,000 from The Mail on Sunday for the articles which started in the newspaper last weekend.

Miners vote on pit closure

A secret ballot of 540 miners at East Hetton colliery, near Durham, begins at midnight tonight on whether to accept the National Coal Board's decision to close the pit because it is unsafe.

Craftsmen and deputies have accepted the closure and it seems likely that the men will follow reluctantly despite allegations by Mr Arthur Scargill that closure is part of the board's policy to kill the industry.

Computer man's claim blocked

Mr Richard Hughes Williams, a computer expert who claims that British banks owe him at least £2,500m in royalties, was refused leave by the High Court yesterday to pursue his claim in the Court of Appeal.

Mr Williams, of Colwyn Bay, Clwyd, is seeking to appeal against a High Court decision in 1977 dismissing his copyright test case against Lloyds Bank.

Head to resign

Mr John Hunt, aged 51, the first man to be appointed head master of Roedean School, Brighton, is resigning after 13 years to research early Dutch settlers in South Africa and manage his family's estate in Fife.

Shadow post

Mr John McWilliam, Labour MP for Blaydon, has been appointed Deputy Shadow Leader of the House of Commons. He succeeds Mr Charles Morris, former MP for Manchester, Openshaw, who did not contest the general election.

Labour councils to meet to coordinate strategy against Tory policies

From Our Correspondent, Sheffield

Labour councils are to meet for a "council of war" in Sheffield on Friday to formulate a strategy to combat the Government's commitments to abolish the metropolitan councils and introduce controls on spending and rating policies.

The meeting has been called by Mr David Blunkett, the leader of Sheffield council. Those likely to attend include representatives from more than 20 Labour authorities including: the Greater London Council (GLC), Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Manchester, Sheffield, Merseyside, South Yorkshire, and the Labour-controlled London boroughs.

Mr Blunkett said yesterday that the right to raise and spend money at local level on the quality of services decided by local people through the ballot box was threatened.

He added: "It is vital we learn the lessons of the past and act in a coordinated way to ensure no council is isolated and that resources are pooled for effective action. This is not a rally but a practical working conference to thrash out ideas on how the threat to democracy might best be opposed."

The conference is part of a campaign by the council to obtain its powers on which Sheffield's Labour leaders expect to spend £50,000. The money will be made available from an emergency publicity budget and councillors who attend the conference and other meetings will be able to claim attendance allowances.

Mr Blunkett said the spending was justified compared to the damage that the Government's spending cuts would cause. He predicts that those policies would lead to a loss of 6,000 city council jobs with more in private firms that rely on council business.

But Mr David Heslop, the Conservative group leader in Sheffield said the campaign was an excellent example of the kind of wasteful spending the Government had a mandate to stop.

GLC 'indulges in too much politics'

Londoners are strikingly ignorant about what the GLC does but are convinced that it indulges in too much "politics", according to the results of an opinion survey published yesterday. (David Walker Writes).

The poll, commissioned by the GLC from the Harris Research Centre, found that only 2 per cent of those asked could correctly identify their GLC councillor and many were unsure what services the GLC provided.

However, Mr Kenneth Livingstone, the GLC leader, welcomed the survey finding that people thought the GLC ought to be involved in such services as fire and concessionary fares for pensioners. "Clearly Londoners believe there is a need for a London-wide authority", he said.

A sample of 1,508 Londoners was decidedly against some of the initiatives introduced by Mr Livingstone and his colleagues in the past two years. Grants to ethnic minorities and women's groups were especially suspect and most wanted the GLC to have no say in running the Metropolitan Police.

About one person in twenty blames Mr Livingstone for their dissatisfaction with the GLC, however, one in 50 spontaneously praise him.

● The main London orchestras are unhappy about the GLC's plans to take direct control of the administration of the Royal Festival Hall and the other South Bank concert halls, Mr Christopher Bishop, managing director of the Philharmonia Orchestra, said in London yesterday (our Arts Correspondent writes).

He said tht the orchestras had received an assurance from the council that it aimed to increase audiences by strong marketing

THE CRITICS ASK

BILL FALKLANDS AIRPORT £215M

THE £215M EXTRAVAGANZA?

Science report

Bloodstain clue to hunters' prey

By the Staff of Nature

Dr Thomas Loy, a Canadian scientist from the British Columbia Provincial Museum, has developed a technique that can identify accurately species of animals hunted in prehistoric times from the bloodstains left on the blades of the hunters' stone knives.

The technique relies on the use of haemoglobin, the oxygen-carrying molecule found in the red blood cells. The shape of crystal of haemoglobin varies slightly between animal species. Therefore haemoglobin can be used as a molecular "fingerprint" to identify the animal from which the bloodstain came.

Fortunately, the conditions under which tools tend to be buried provide the right combination of temperature, moisture and acidity to preserve haemoglobin intact. And although blood residues seep off into the surrounding soil with time, Dr Loy found that 90 per cent of 104 tools of between 1,000 and 6,000 years of age had enough haemoglobin to analyse.

His technuque begins with a preliminary microscopic examination of the tool to see if any blood is present. Then there is a chemical analysis to check that the blood still contains haemoglobin. If so, Dr Loy crystallizes the molecules out and identifies their species of origin from the three-dimensional shape of the crystal.

The technique has already identified haemoglobin from animals that include moose, caribou, grizzly bears and Californian sea lions – as well as human blood. It promises to be particularly useful in soils that are too acid for animal bones to have been preserved. It may also be able to provide more positive identification than that based on the presence of hairs or feathers in the vicinity of tools.

Source: *Science*, June 17, vol 220, page 1269, 1983.

Falklands tableau in museum

By Henry Stanhope

The Falklands conflict will be enshrined in official military history this week, just over a year after the final assault on Port Stanley. An Argentine position on Mount Longdon, the scene of fierce fighting as British troops approached the island's capital, has been reconstructed in part of a £800,000 extension to the Natural Army Museum in Chelsea.

A tableau shows two soldiers from the 3rd Battalion The Parachute Regiment and the 2nd Battalion Scots Gaurds examining captured Argentine ordance which has been flown to the museum from the present garrison on the Falklands.

It is among 25 reconstructions in a new gallery that will be opened today by General Sir John Stanier, Chief of the General Staff. Others include a trench in the First World War, a scene from the Western Desert in the last war and a 1950s Antional Service barracks room.

Inquiry ordered into Roach case

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Sir Kenneth Newman, the Metropolitan Police Commissioner, has ordered an investigation into police handling of the Colin Roach case after a complaint to the Home Secretary, Mr Leon Brittan, by jurors at the inquest.

Mr Roach, aged 21, died from gunshot wounds at the entrance to Stoke Newington police station, north-east London. Those campaigning over his death called for a "Scarman-style" public inquiry into the policing of the Stoke Newington and Hackney areas.

The 10 jurors, in a letter to Mr Brittan, say they are satisfied that they fairly reached a verdict of suicide. But they are "deeply distressed at the handling of the case by the police regarding the Roach family. We feel that the bereaved family were kept in the dark over the death of their son and that the police were not sympathetic to the situation. We also feel that the case could have been investigated more professionally and extensively."

In a written House of Commons answer yesterday, Mr Brittan said he was not persuaded that a public inquiry was desirable or necessary. The Commissioner had arranged, however, for the jury's criticisms to be investigated as a complaint against the police.

Mr Brittan added: "What is needed now in the best interests fo good relations between the police and the community in Hackney is for those concerned to sit down together and consider calmly and responsibly how the problems of the area can be handled. I very much hope that it will soon be possible to establish in Hackney police-community consultative arrangements consistent with the guidelines issued by my predecessor."

● West Midland police said yesterday that newspaper and broadcast reports that its officers had been cleared of blame in the death of James Davey ofter an incident at Coventry's main police station in March, were speculative.

No decision had yet been taken by the DPP, who had reveived preliminary advice from counsel and further inquiries were to be made.

Work hours of young doctors cut

An 80-hour maximum working week is to be introduced for junior hospital doctors, with at least two nights and two weekends off in three. At present, many work more than 100 hours a week.

Recent letters in the medical journal *The Lancet* have said that young doctors can become dangerously over tired, and a medical union said last month that a pregnant trainee doctor had miscarried after working a 75-hour weekend shift with only one hour's rest at a time.

Disclosing the plans for a shorter working week, Mr Kenneth Clarke, the Minister for Health, said yesterday: "The desirability of reducing excessive hours for junior doctors has been accepted for a long time. I am glad to say that at long last we are making progress."

The new rotas would reduce "the risks that must follow when young doctors are exhausted by excessive continuous hours on duty".

The Department of Health and Social Security has instructed local health authorities that, from July 1, doctors should not work more than one night or weekend in two. They may continue to work longer hours as "internal locum work" to cover for absent colleagues only until January 1, next year.

Mr Clarke added that he intends that, from August 1, no doctor should work more than one night or weekend in three. That would reduce working hours to 80 a week.

A department spokesman said health authorities would be asked to report in the autumn on progress

Dr Michael Rees, chairman of the National Hospital Junior Staff Committee, which represents the county's 25,000 junior doctors, said: "I welcome these improvements, which are the long-overdue products of a lot of hard negotiating".

Oilmen strike at Sullom Voe

Last-minute talks to avert a strike of 300 maintenance workers at BP's Sullom Voe oil terminal in Shetland failed yesterday.

The strike, over pay differentials, could affect half of Britain's North Sea oil production, which is routed through the terminal. BP said contingency plans had been made and the strike was not expected to have an immediate effect.

Peacemaking on the left collapses

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

An early attempt to heal the rift that developed during the last Parliament among left-wing Labour MPs has failed.

The Tribune Group, the traditional forum of the parliamentary left, which yesterday began, at a two and a half hour meeting, appraisal of its tactics and strategy in the wake of the party's heavy election defeat, has been spurned in its eforts to win back into the fold the members of the hard left Campaign Group of MPs.

The group broke away last December in protest at what they regarded as the Tribune Group's unsatisfactory performance. The two groups could together constitute more than half the parliamentary Labour Party but there were signs yesterday that, far from being willing to reunite, the Campaign Group is competing hard with Tribune to recruit left-wing members of the new intake of Labour MPs. One of the group's oficials yesterday claimed a membership of 40, almost double the figure with which it was launched.

Of the 38 MPs who attended yesterday's *Tribune* meeting, only a handful are members of both groups. Some MPs believe that the ideological differences between the Tribunite soft left and the hard left Campaign Group are irreconcilable.

Mr Stanley Thorne, the Tribune Group chairman, said yesterday: "I approached the Campaign Group for a joint meeting. They said that there was nothing worth talking about. I very much regret it because we are all supposed to be pursuing the same ends of creating a socialist Britain. "I would have hoped we could have worked together to have achieved that object, but they have spurned the offer".

Yesterday's Tribune Group debate was adjourned and will be concluded next Monday. It was agreed that Mr Ian Mikardo, the veteran left-winger, should prepare a paper on improving the organization of the left within the party, and Mr Robin Cook a paper on ways of getting across the left's message to the electorate and winning back Labour's lost votes.

The Prime Minister yesterday teased Labour leaders over their recent calls for the unions to hold one person, one vote ballots of their members for the party's forthcoming leadership contests, our Political Correspoment writes.

Sh said that she had notified that same senior Labour figures had begun to campaign for union members to have the "right, directly and secretly, to cast their votes in leadership elections". She added the hope that the same senior Labour figures would welcome the Government's proposed legislation to allow for democratic and secret ballots for the election of the unions own executives and leadership.



Swinging time: Paul White, aged 12, at the new playground in Douglas Place, Bootle, Merseyside, yesterday. He wrote to the Queen two years ago asking for somewhere to play and she sent the letter to the Playing Fields Association.

NUR makes first move to the left

From David Felton Bridlington

The National Union of Railwaymen made the first move towards the left - predicted after the departure of the former right-wing general secretary Mr Sid Weighell - and yesterday endorsed a policy switch in favour of unilateral nuclear disarmament.

Delegates at the union's annual conference at Bridlington backed the appeal of Mr James Knapp, the new secretary, for a change in its previous multilateralist stand. Officials said last night that the nuclear issue was only the first of several changes in policy that would gather momentum for the shift to the left.

The move has serious implications for the Labour Party, in which Mr Weighell's right-wing voting has been relied upon by a opponents of the left. It now seems unlikely that Mr Knapp will be prepared cast the union's 160,000 block vote for right-wing policies.

He has already told delegates to the congerence in Bridlington tha he wants them to back Mr Neil Kinnock in the Labour leadership election.

Poachers 'may try to sell poisoned fish'

Fishery officers said yesterday that poisoned fish may be offered for sale to the public.

A gang of poachers are believed to have killed hundreds of salmon by tipping deadly cyanide into one of the best game fishing rivers in North Wales. Officers said the public should not buy any fish offered cheaply in suspicious circumstances.

River bailiffs found that all life along a quarter-mile stretch of the River Mawddach near Dolgellau has been wiped out.

Hundreds of young fish were killed as well as about fifty bigger ones.

The poisoning could affect livelihoods of local people who depend on visiting anglers. It is said to have upset more traditional poachers who just catch the occasional fish.

Overseas selling prices



Tenants 'do not want their homes'

By Lorna Bourke

A high proportion of council tenants would like to become owner-occupiers, but very few of them are interested in buying their council house, according to a survey commissioned by the Building Societies Association.

Forty-five per cent of council tenants would prefer to own their own homes, but only 18 per cent are interested in buying their current rented council house, in spite of government incentives to encourage local authority tenants to become owner-occupiers.

There has been a general increase in the preference for owner-occupation, with 77 per cent of those interviewed wanting to buy their own home, compared with 66 per cent in 1967.

The report says: "The survey makes clear that the demand for owner-occupation cannot be satisfied solely through the sale of existing rented houses, and that there will need to be substantial new building of houses for sale".

Most council tenants wanting to continue renting were among the over-55s.

'Loyalists' warned by Prior

From Richard Ford Belfast

"Loyalist" politicians in Northern Ireland were warned yesterday that unless they offered worthwhile functions to the minority, the rise of Provisional Sinn Fein and support for violence would be difficult to contain.

In a stark message to the province's Assembly Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, said the general election results revealed a clear division between those supporting violence and those opposed to it.

His speech, a carefully designed package outlinging the Government's policy in the province, was a mixture of flattery and warnings to Assembly members delivered in a soporific tone

● A former British soldier who had associations with known IRA men was jailed yesterday for four years by the anti-terrorist special criminal court in Dublin. Former Irish Ranger Michael Joseph Gorman admitted having unlawful possession of 540 forged £10 notes, a shotgun, and cartridges.

Sale Room

Impressionists excite fierce bidding

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

After 24 hours of selling Impressionist and modern paintings and sculpture as fast as the hammer could fall Christie's demonstrated that fiercely competitive bidding on rare or particularly pretty pictures is paralleled by a total lack of interest in lesser works. Whether pictures fall one side of the line or the other is a wholly unpredictable gamble.

The Christie's sale of drawings and watercolours yesterday morning was 23 per cent unsold but set auction price records for drawings by two artists.

A brilliantly decadent watercolour by George Grosz entitled "Das Paar" showing a sad, heavily made-up woman with her felt-hatted companion leering over her shoulder, secured £41,040 (estimate £22,000 to £25,000).

There was also a new auction record price for a richly coloured Emil Nolde watercolour, "Gânseblümchen, Sonnenblumen und Dahlien", selling at £30,240 (estimate £15,000 to £18,000).

On Monday night, the superb abstract paintings from the Bartos collection totalled £4m, with only two lots, of 2 per cent being unsold. The difference between success and failure was emphasized by two closely related Juan Gris gouaches of 1913 of "Bottle and glass" still lives. The better made £172,800 (estimate £120,000 to £160,000) and the lesser was unsold at £50,000 (estimate £90,000 to £120,000).

Monday night's mixed property sale was 31 per cent unsold but two auction records, for Bonnard at £302,400 (no estimate) and Heckel at £162,000 (estimate £100,000 to £150,000), were set.

At Sotheby's yesterday, fine Chinese export porcelain made £209,440; with 6 per cent unsold. The prices were dictated largely by decorative appeal, with scholarly considerations secondary. The Antique Porcelain Company paid the top price of £42,900 (estimate £18,000 to £25,000) for a very fine and complete armorial dinner service of the Qianlong reign (1736 to 1795).

Prices for nineteenth-century porcelains were very close to those for eighteenth-century where the decorative qfuality of the pieces was similar. A *famile rose* punch bowl of the Yongzheng reign (1723-1735) was sold for £3,960 (estimate £3,000 to £4,000) and an only slightly larger bowl of the Daoguang reign (1822-1851) made £3,740 (estimate £1,000 to £2,000).

Mr Stephen Swid bid successfully, not unsuccessfully, for two pictures by Leger at Christie's on Monday.

Letter calls on car men to accept new hours

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

Austin Rover has written to 5,000 assembly worker at Cowley, increasing pressure on them to accept "bell-to-bell" working.

A letter sent to their homes yesterday told the employees that they were now the only workers in the company to refuse to give up "washing-up time" and work a full 39-hour week.

It also held out the carrot of extra bonus payments if they accept the new working practices. The present maximum bonus is £18.75, the letter said, but if they accepted new procedures they would be earning an extra £25 or so.

Mr David Buckle, district secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union dismissed the letter as the company's normal method of imposing new procedures against the workers' will. "It is merely the opening salvo", he said.

He predicted that the next stage would be a deadline for the company to impose the new procedures and that those refusing to work them would be dismissed.

Mr Buckley said the company would probably seek to introduce "bell-to-bell" working next Monday. He will consult shop stewards on the effect on his members of "management propaganda". The car workers lost an average £400 in the four-week strike earlier this year.

Mr Buckley said two mass meeting had overwhelmingly rejected the withdrawal of washing-up time.

"The management are determined to get the workforce to bend to their will through blackmail and intimidation. They would prefer to avoid another major struggle, but in the end they would impose the changes", he saidl



Farmworker's vital days after surgeons sew back his severed arm

From Alan Hamilton
Aylesbury

Doctors will not know for some days whether the operation in which they sewed back on the severed left arm of Mr Roy Tapping has been a success. The next few days will be critical to see if the arm suffers from blood clotting or infection.

Then the medical team at Stoke Manderville Hospital will take a complex series of X-ray photographs to determine whether the nerves of Mr Tapping's arm, which was severed below the shoulder, have been torn from his spinal cord. If that is the case, they will consider reamputation because they would not expect the arm to make a full recovery.

Mr Tapping, aged 33, a farm worker, of Bledlow, Oxfordshire, carried his limb for nearly half a mile in search of help after an accident with a hay baling machine on Monday. He is in the intensive care unit of the Aylesbury hospital's renowned plastic surgery unit, recovering from a 10-hour operation in which a team of five surgeons employed advanced microsurgery techniques.

Medical staff who attended Mr Tapping expressed their astonishment and admiration at his courage and presence of mind. He remained conscious until his arrival in hospital, and joked with the ambulance crew on the journey.

Mr Tapping, described by friends as a stocky, well built, fit man and keen cricketer, was operating the baler on Monday afternoon on Mr Richard Markham's Home Farm at Henton, Oxfordshire, where he has worked for 18 years. Mr Edward Monck, who owns the adjoining farm, was working in his outbuildings when he heard his name being called.



Mr Roy Tapping: Joked through ordeal.

"I opended the door, and there he was. His left arm was obviously amputated, he had chest injuries, and almost all his clothes had been ripped from him. "He was remarkably composed and coherent, and was concerned only about how long the ambulance would be and whether we could get him a pair of trousers. I ran to raise the alarm and then came back and leant him against the fence."

"I laid him down and he was still carrying the arm. He was fully conscious and amazingly calm. He seemed embarrassed by the fact that he had nothing on except for his boots.

Within minutes ambulancemen, accompanied by a doctor, arrived on the scene and told Mr Monck to get as much ice from his home as he could. Mrs Jean Monck, his wife, emptied all the ice cubes from their freezer. The ambulancemen put the arm in a plastic bag with the cubes packed around it for the 10-mile, 25-minute jouney to Aylesbury.

Miss Theresa O'Neill, a member of the ambulance crew, said yesterday that Mr Tapping could not stop laughing and joking all the way to the hospital. She said: "He kept telling me 'my arm is hurting . . . the one that is missing'.

"He joked all the way. It is quite amazing that someone who had suffered his injuries could have been so lively and high-spirited".

Miss O'Neill added: "He was very shocked, but it was amazing. He could tell us almost everything that had happened except the actual incident. He was most concerned about his mother".

Mr Tapping is unmarried and lives with his parents, who are in their seventies. They were said to be distressed and were being kept under sedation at home yesterday.

Mr Bruce Bailey, senior surgeon at the Stoke Mandeville plastic surgery unit, who led the team of five surgeons and three anaesthetists, said yesterday that Mr Tapping was a healthy man, had lost a minimal amount of blood, and had probably not been in serious danger of losing his life. *His* state of shock and the damage to his nerves would have deadened much of the pain.

If there is no serious internal *injury, it will be between 18* months and two years before the surgeons know for certain that the operation has been a complete success.

Mr Bailey said that because the injury had been a tear rather than a clean cut, the blood loss had been less and the chances of recovery were greater.

He hoped that publicity for the case would encourage any other person who lost a limb in an accident to "pick it up and bring it along". Severed limbs, fingers, toes, or other parts of the body could be saved up to eight hours after an accident if they were kept on a bed of ice chips.

March of microsurgery

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

The replacement of Mr Tapping's arm shows the immense strides that have occurred in microsurgery. Ten years ago the operation would have been impossible.

It is too soon to assess the prospects for a full recovery of Mr Tapping's arm. The degree of success depends on the level of damage to the arm, the length of time before it is replaced, and the age and general condition of the patient.

It is necessary to have an X-ray examination of the parts and study them to identify blood vessels, nerves, tendons, and muscles. The next step is to get the bone fixed and the main blood vessels connected. When the circulation is restored work begins on reconnecting nerves and muscles. Time is critical in restoring circulation to muscles

Under a microscope surgical thread invisible to the naked eye is used to join vessels half a millimetre in diameter. The surgery is speeded by the use of multi-headed microscopes.

With modern methods for microsurgery, bundles of nerve fibres can be aligned in the correct way instead of just stitching together the outer sheathes without being able to ensure their orientation.

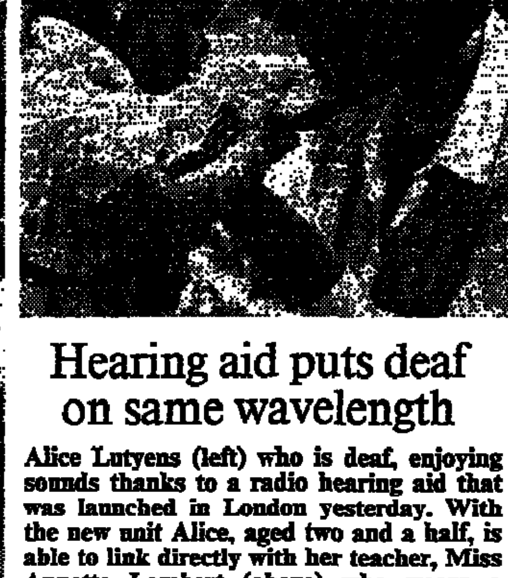
Success depends ultimately on a regeneration of nerve fibres to restore control and feeling to the limb.

Another crucial element for such long surgery, and the 10 hours for Mr Tapping is by no means the longest, is an expert team.

Other surgeons yesterday expressed admiration for the achievement of Mr Bailey's team. One aspect that astonishes even experienced surgeons is the circumstances that must have prevented Mr Tapping collapsing with fatal haemorrhage.

● Mr Larry Jarvis, aged 54, who underwent a six-hour operation to sew back his right arm at the Stonehouse Military Hospital last September after it was caught in a conveyor belt at a cement works in Plymouth, said last night the surgery was "a miracle". Like Mr Tapping he was on his own when the arm was torn off.

● Mr Gary Bridgstock, aged 36, who lost his left arm while working at a quarry at Laxton, Northamptonshire, two years ago and who underwent 12 hours of surgery to save it, advised Mr Tapping not to be disheartened. "Recovery seems slow", he said, "but I have still got my arm".



Hearing aid puts deaf on same wavelength

Alice Lutyens (left) who is deaf, enjoying sounds thanks to a radio hearing aid that was launched in London yesterday. With the new unit Alice, aged two and a half, is able to link directly with her teacher, Miss Annette Lambert (above) who wears a transmitter.

The new hearing aid, called a Radio Link Companion, will be available from September at a cost of £600. Education authorities are expected to be the main customers.

Its great advantage is that in a noisy environment, such as a school classroom or a factory, the wearer can cut out or reduce background noise at will so as to make hearing easier.

The makers, Cubex, believe that the aid is a vital step forward to help deaf people to lead a normal life. One patient has been able to keep his job as an expert witness by using the new aid with a direct link to the judge and barristers. (Photographs: John Manning.)

... raise... staff pay by 22%

Shop staff at Selfridges in Oxford Street, London, have won a 22.3 per cent pay rise, more than triple the national average.

The deal puts staff with more than six months service on £100 a week or more and topples Harrods from its position as the highest payer of shop workers. Its present minimum is £91.53 a week.

Mr Geoffrey Maitland Smith, deputy chairman and chief executive of Sears Holdings, which owns Selfridges said: "We wanted to lift the minimum pay to around £100 a week. It's very difficult for young people coming into London to work to manage on between £85 and £90."

Mr Denis Crowe, of Incomes Data Report, an independent pay research organization, said that although the deal represented a 22.3 per cent increase in minimum pay levels, many of the Selfridges staff were already getting above the minimum.

The store has been recruiting staff at £90 a week since last November so that the effective increase would be 11 per cent for them.

"There is competition between the major retail stores *in the centre of London to* recruit the best staff and this is reflected in attempts to offer the best pay," Mr Crowe said.

Until now Harrods and Marks and Spencer have been among the best payers for shopworkers.

Mr Aleck Craddock, chairman and managing director of Harrods, said: "We settled on an 8 per cent increase across the board to reward our more long-serving members.

A youth aged 18 starting at Harrods would get a minimum of £88 a week basic which is reviewed after six months. Pay is then based on ability, but likely to rise to between £91.53 and £98.85.

The new £100-a-week minimum for non-catering staff at Selfridges means increases of £19.29 a week, backdated to April. Catering workers have also gained big increase as high as 17.7 per cent for staff with more than six months service, with a new basic minimum of £93 a week.

The deal was negotiated by the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers. Mr Terence Sullivan, its national officer, who led the negotiations, said that the experienced catering worker could also earn £100 a week including Saturday working

£1,900m is spent on holidays

By Our Transport Editor

British holidaymakers will spend nearly £1,900m on package holidays this year, 18.7 per cent more than last year, Civil Aviation Authority estimates. Thomson still heads the list by a big margin with nearly a million holidays on offer, compared with 721,000 for the next largest Silverwing (British Airways package operation).

In all, Britain's air travel organizers (who must be authorized by the Civil Aviation Authority will offer 7,900,000 package holidays this year, an increase of 900,000, or 12.3 per cent over last year's figure.

How many will make a profit is another matter. In an analysis of last year's results, the CAA finds that nine of the top thirty made losses of £9m on a turnover of £202.2m. But the top 30 as a whole made a £27.7m profit (down 47 per cent on 1981) on a combined turnover of £1,299.5m (27 per cent more). This year's top 10 on the basis of holidays authorized by the CAA are:

COMPANY	1983	1982
Thomson Tvl	985,791	898,981
Silverwing Surface Arrngmnts	721,000	856,000
Intasun Hols	508,850	352,853
Horizon Hols	481,000	428,000
Rank Tvl (Imly Owners Serv	316,000	254,395
Cosmos Air	300,000	350,000
Saga Hols	252,630	252,630
Blue Sky Hols	232,500	194,000
Global of Lond (Tours & Tvl)	175,000	151,000
Thomas Cook	159,809	136,009

Solicitors may lose monopoly

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Solicitors will lose their conveyancing monopoly unless they succeed in meeting the challenge of new technology to make conveyancing cheaper and more efficient, according to a warning given yesterday by Lord Benson, adviser to the governor of the Bank of England and chairman of the Royal Commission on Legal Services.

He told a conference of about 300 solicitors in London that the Commission, which sat from 1976 to 1979 and recommended that the monopoly should be retained and strenghtened, had reached two main conclusions on conveyancing.

"The first was that the whole process of conveyancing and land registration needed simplification and cost reduction. The commission felt that that should be achieved by improved and more efficient methods of operation, good advice, training and use of modern technology." Some changes in the law might also be necessary.

"In my view this is the challenge you have to meet and you have a maximum of three years, probably less, in which to achieve it", he said. Progress would have to be faster than in the past four years.

If the solicitors' branch of the legal profession could mot meet that challenge, he said, then solicitors had no hope of sustaining the second conclusion of the Royal Commission: the "right to carry out conveyancing transactions should in the public interest be confined to the legal profession because its members have the necessary skill, knowledge and competence and their clients are protected against the risks of fraud and incompetence".

Lord Benson added that the public calmour to the contrary was very strong. It could be repelled only if "solicitors are able to demonstrate superior professional skill, independent advice, and reasonable charges".

Lord Benson was chairing a conference on conveyancing organized by the Society for Computers and the Law. One speaker, Mr Anthony Holland, council member of the Law Society, said the quality of conveyancing in some cases left much to be desired.

Mr Holland added that, if solicitors offered cut-price work they had to cut corners. Solicitors who did not cut corners were left to pick up the pieces.

He said that the Law Society should be more strict about poor quality work. It was shortly to bring in a set of professional standards.

Mr John Fry, general manager of the Abbey National Building Society, said that, despite some arguments in favour of building societies being allowed to do conveyancing and offering a package of services to the customer, that was not his society's view.

Channel 4 decides to try a lighter touch

By Kenneth Gosling

Channel 4 has decided not to take any more programmes in the *Report to the Nation* series, presented by Sir Montague Finniston, former chairman of the British Steel Corporation.

The first series of the monthly, 90-minute Sunday documentaries ends in two months and Channel 4 denied yesterday that it was ending the programmes, which had not done well in the ratings, in order to concentrate more money and resources on entertainment.

Mr Michael Peacock, of Video Arts, the company producing the programme which began at the inception of Channel 4 last November, said:

"It was always intended that the series should run for some years. We never had any complaints about the quality of the programme; we were told Channel 4 had to save money so as to release funds for more entertainment programmes."

£380,000 award for crash boy

Nicholas Allen, aged eight, a car crash victim, was awarded damages of £380,000 by the High Court in London yesterday for "devastating" injuries which wrecked his life. He was made a spastic by brain damage in the accident when he was aged three and a half.

Doctors believe that he will never be able to walk or communicate verbally and will have to be looked after for the rest of his life.

The agreed damages were believed to be the highest award by an English court for personal injuries in a road accident.

Mr Justice Popplewell ordered that £100,000 should be *paid within two weeks to the* boy's parents, Mr Brian Allen and his wife, Ceris, to help in the care of their son at their home in Harrison Drive, Goostrey, Crewe, Cheshire.

The judge praised the couple for their courage. "The way they have coped with this disaster and the efforts they made have obviously been of considerable help in the rehabilitation".

Decision later on kidnap appeal

The Court of Appeal reserved judgment yesterday, on an appeal by Ian Michael Daily, of New Zealand, against his conviction of kidnapping his daughter aged six. It is believed to be the first case of its kind.

Daily, aged 43, had been given a two-year suspended sentence at the Central Criminal Court for kidnapping, false imprisonment, and contempt of court orders by taking the child out of Britain and the control of his estranged wife.

Council staff end strike

More than 500 council workers at Merthyr Tydfil, Mid-Glamorgan, yesterday voted to end a strike that has stopped burials, rubbish collections, and the meals-on-wheels service for nearly a week,

Union leaders said that work would resume today and they hoped talks could reopen with the council on the dispute, which started over the appointment of a part-time barmaid at the council's leisure centre.

GLC cellars warning

By Tony Samstag

The London Boroughs Association is seeking powers to force householders to strengthen vaults and cellars where they believe it necessary. They are worried by progressive deterioration of many thin ceilings under busy roads, made worse by the pounding they receive from heavy lorries. The association has asked the Greater London Council to act after several collapses in Kensington and Chelsea.

The association wants provisions "to give boroughs the power to require the reopening of vaults bricked up without the borough's consent; to specify the standards for infilling work and retaining walls supporting the public highway; and to recharge owners the cost of carrying out works in default", a meeting agreed earlier this month.

Hikers warned after killing

Police officers investigating the killing of a student in the Derbyshire Peak District yesterday warned women not to walk on the moors alone.

Susan Renhard, aged 21, of West Hagley, near Stourbridge, West Midlands, was found strangled on Monday near the village of Castleton. Her hands were tied and some of her clothes torn off. They Police believe she was sexually assaulted.

Experts caught napping by 'cowboy' builders

From Our Correspondent, Leamington

Two consumer watchdogs have started a campaign to warn people against "cowboy" builders after becoming victims themselves.

Mr Charles Hicks, head of the West Midlands consumer services department, and his chief officer, Mr Jim Potts, are embarrassed by the incidents. But Mr Potts said: "It just proves that anyone can fall victim to these sharp operators. We are all off guard in our homes and these people can be very persuasive. It's not just gullible fools who get taken in."

Mr Hicks paid £50 in advance to a man who knocked on his door and offered to repair the roof. He found out a shoddy job had been done only when it rained.

Mr Potts paid more than £70 to a man who offered to fix his garden fence. "He cleared off and it took me nine months to track him down and get him to do the job." But the two experts were luckier than thousands of other victims. Mr Kevin Fox, aged 26 and his wife and three children had to move out of their house in Kings Heath, Birmingham, after a builder removed an interior wall. Cracks appeared and the building started to collapse. The builder charged £800 and it will cost about £3,000 to make the house safe.

Mr Hicks's department also warns householders against forceful salesmen. One woman let a salesman into her house at 7pm and at 1.45am he was still there. She signed a contract to get rid of him and could not get out of it.

Barrister is suspended

Mr Laurence Augustin Isaiah St Ville, a barrister, of Gray's Inn and Lincoln's Inn, has been found guilty of two charges of professional misconduct, the Inns of Court and the Bar announced yesterday.

He has been suspended from practice for three months from June 23 for continuing to act as counsel in a court case after his instructions had been withdrawn.

PARLIAMENT June 28 1983

Howe says bluster will not reduce arms

QUEEN'S SPEECH

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the new Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, in his first speech to the Commons since his appointment to that office, said it had to be made clear to the Russians that it was only by negotiation and not by threats and bluster that they would get arms reductions. If the Soviet Union was serious it would abandon the shadow of negotiations and concentrate on the substance in the conference chamber.

Earlier Mr Dennis Healey, chief Opposition spokesman on foreign and Commonwealth affairs, resuming the debate on the Queen's Speech said that in the past the arms race, although an intolerable waste of money, had not particularly increased the risks of war. That was no longer true. Weapon systems were now being developed which might offer the prospect of a successful first strike. He called for a nuclear arms freeze.

Mr Healey, opening the debate, moved an amendment to the address regretting the unconditional commitment in the Queen's Speech to the deployment this year of Cruise missiles in Britain and to the continuation of the Trident programme, which would jeopardize the possibility of any agreement on nuclear disarmament

It also regretted that the Government's failure to secure changes in the Common Agricultural Policy and the European Community budget would injure the prospect of constructive relations with Britain's European partners.

The amendment added that the Government's refusal to support adequate action for international economic recovery condemned the world to continuing mass unemployment, weakened cooperation with developing countries and put the world banking system at risk.

He congratulated Sir Geoffrey Howe on his somewhat dangerous new office as Foreign Secretary but said he deeply regretted the circumstances in which he had assumed the office. His predecessor, Mr Francis Pym, had shown courage in pressing Britain's interests on a Prime Minister who was always reluctant to acknowledge opinions which were different from her own.

Mr Pym had paid the price of offending the empress and had been excluded from the court. His presence on the back benches should remind Sir Geoffrey Howe that the greatest diplomatic problen facing him would not come from Moscow, Washington, Bonn or Paris, but from Number 10.

He had to face an opinionated and ignorant Prime Minister who was always convinced that she knew best about everything. Lord Carrington had the same problem although he handled it perhaps with more urbanity.

The Foreign Secretary now had a colleague in Washington faced with a similar problem, again and again Mr Shultz had seen his reponsibilities overridden and his advice rejected by a man as ignorant and opinionated as the British Prime Minister but working in the White House. No one could feel happy that power in two of the world's most important countries was now held in hands so dogmatic and insensitive.

He hoped Conservative members were as shocked as Labour by the extraordinary jamboree at Wembley which was a rally all too reminiscent of other rallies held elsewhere half a century ago when Mr Kenny Everett's appalling performance was recieved with ecstatic rapture by the Prime Minister and thousands of Young Conservatives.

Anyone tempted to see it as an excess at the end of the election campaign must have been shaken from their complacency by the Prime Minister's speech last Friday at the inaugural meeting of her "Conintern", as *The Times* had described the grouping of half the Conservative parties in the world. It had been an orgy of anti-Soviet rhetoric.

The problems facing humanity were now too serious and dangerous to yield to such comic-strip vulgarities. (Conservatives shout of: It takes one to know one).

Labour's amendment focused on three main areas: Europe, the crisis in the western economies and the process of disarmament. There were other matters of perhaps equal importance. The crisis in southern Africa was one, and the Government's decision to rely on South Africa to provide a base for building a military airfield in the Falklands was bound to be seen by the friends of apartheid all over the world as a signal of support, if not surrender.

There were also grave problems in the Middle East where the breakdown of the so-called Reagan plan had greatly damaged western influence in all the Arab world and given the Soviet Union a key role in negotiations for a lasting settlement to play whenever Moscow thouhht the time was right.

The Prime Minister had grossly misled the House last week on the Stuttgart summit when she said she had achieved a settlement of the British rebate this year separate from the longer term arrangement.

I do not accuse her (he said) of wilfully misleading the House but simply of a failing to which she is prone, a selective amnaesia, a refusal to read or notice anything disagreeable to her.

Chancellor Kohl, the chairman at Stuttgart, for instance, had said the proposal for a British rebate, barely half of what the Prime Minister had been promising a few months ago, was "indissolubly linked with that of Community financing as a whole".

That meant in practice an increase in own resources which would be essential once Spain and Portugal joined and even more essential if there was not a draconic cut in CAP spending. The French Prime Minister had been even more specific.

Nothing (Mr Healey went on) has yet been decided about the British rebate. All these matters will come up in Athens in December. Should there be no solution there of all the financial problems, and others, the President of the European Assembly has made clear that it is likely, whatever governments may then agree, that the Assembly will block the budget in which the United Kingdom rebate is included.

Against these events (he continued) I do not think any MP can regard the Prime Minister's statement and answers to questions last week as being in any sense wholly candid. She was wrong again and again in saying the agreement on the rebate was unconditional.



Jenkins: EEC membership issue now settled

The Commission was said to be selling 30,000 tonnes of butter, including British butter, to the Soviet Union with a subsidy of 4p a pound so that the Russians would be paying half the price that British housewives paid in the shops.

I am convinced once again (Mr Healey said amid laughter) that the CAP is a device invented by the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States to undermine the health of the Red Army by pumping its veins full of cholesterol from cheap butter. It is impossible to find any other rational explanation for what werstern governments are tolerating.

The rebate row had blotted out European initiatives over world problems. The Stuttgart summit statement on Central America was encouraging. It said heads of state were convinced that the problems in that area could not be solved by military means but only by political solutions springing from the region itself.

There can be (he said) no more direct and blunt rebuttal of the main element in United States policy towards Central America than that statement.

He hoped they would all agree that they wanted to maintain the military balance between Russia and the west but to do so at the lowest level of cost and risk. It was possible until recently to argue that although the arms race involved an intolerable waste of money it had not so far particularly increased the risk of war, but that was no longer true.

Some new weapons systems were under development in the United States and Soviet Union which might appear to offer the prospect of a successful first strike that would destroy the enemy's retaliatory power.

Once such systems – either the first strike systems or the watertight defensive systems which President Reagan apeared to contemplate – began to be deployed the side that feared its adversary possessed them would inevitably be tempted to strike first in a crisis. It would risk losing everything if it did not do so.

That was the first great risk facing the world if the arms race continued along the lines at present contemplated both in Washington and Moscow.

The second risk was that some other new systems, particularly the cruise missile, were so small and so easily hidden that once deployed in any numbers an arms control agreement would be almost impossible to verify without the degree of on-ground interference by international bodies which not only the Soviet Union but certainly the United States also would never agree to.

Both sides now had the capacity to deploy these systems. If either did so, the other would certainly follow suit.

There was now an overwhelming case for seeking agreement on a multilateral freeze on the development and deployment of new nuclear systems, which would have to include the cruise, Pershing and Trident systems and missile systems on the Soviet side. Yet the Government, far from supporting a freeze, proposed to move as rapidly as possible into each of these three areas. It was strongly in favour of unilateral rearmament.

The Government was rather belatedly becoming a little uneasy about the Trident programme, the cost of which was likely to surpass £10,000m and 40 per cent of Britain's equipment budget at the end of the decade when all three Services would have major needs for reequipment. It also represented a stupendous increase in Britain's striking power.

Labour believed Britain should press to join the negotiations itself and put the existing Polaris force into the negotiations because it did not believe it could trust President Reagan and Mr Andropov alone to reach agreement. There was immense confusion in the Government's policy, with some totally inconsistent statements.

Nobody now argued the military case for cruise and Pershing. Even President Reagan had ruled out the prospect of a limited nuclear war in Europe. And the missiles themselves – certainly cruise – were facing immense technical problems. If they were installed by the end of this year, they would be as likely to fall, if fired, on European allies, as on the enemy.

It was now clear that the prospect of deploying these missiles was already dividing the Alliance. Nobody believed the Belgian and Dutch Governments would agree to deployment, and the possibility of the next Italian government agreeing to deployment was open.

Labour had always believed that to attempt to strike a Euro-strategic balance confined to the European Continent was likely to weaken the American commitment to Europe and therefore de-couple the American deterrent rather than strengthen the link.

Putting new missles on land was directly contrary to the whole trend of present American policy. To introduce two whole new sets of land-based missiles in the towns and cities of western Europe was going to be profoundly destructive of popular support for the Alliance.

There was no reason not to believe Mr Andropov when he said the Soviet Union would follow suit. It would be far better for all countries now to support a nuclear freeze. There was overwhelming support in the United Nations, growing support among people on both sides of the Atlantic and the Soviet Union had formally endorsed the proposal.

The major underlying factors (he said) make the years of the present Parliament by far the most dangerous since the war. They present us with a risk of convulsions, economic, militay, and political which can threaten all our hopes of prosperity and threaten our survival.

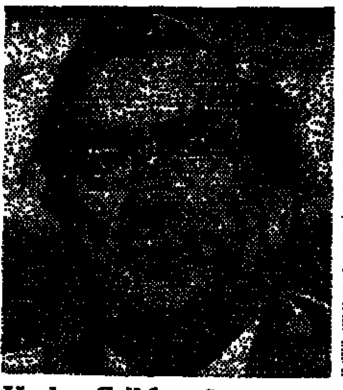
It was because the approach to those problems in the Queen's Speech was gravely defective that the Opposition had put down the amendment.

Sir Geoffrey Howe said he had unjustly accused the Prime Minister of being dogmatic and insensitive. His reference to comic-strip vulgarity had been an apt description of his own undistinguished part in the election campaign.

My task (he said) is to continue and build upon the work done by my distinguished predecessors – Lord Carrington and Mr Francis Pym.

Their policies had proved good for Britain and for Britain's friends, and had earned the respect of those with whom Britain disagreed.

Britain would maintain the level of forces necessary to ensure the security of the Falklands and would work to ensure that the islanders had a viable economic future.



Healey: Call for a freeze



Howe: Abandon the shadow

The verdict of the British nation could not have been clearer on the future of the European Community. The electorate had given overwhelming support to staying in and making a success of British membership; it had rejected the sterile alternative of withdrawal.

He hoped that the signs of fresh thinking by those contending the right to lead the Labour Party meant that there, too, the message was beginning to be understood.

The Government would set out with confidence to do what the British people overwhelmingly wanted them to do: make a success of British membership and to play a leading role in reshaping the Community for the next phase of its existence.

The election campaign had marked a change in the climate of discussion in Britain which had come at a critical moment for the Stuttgart summit. That in turn had marked an important stage in development of the Community as a whole.

The settlements on budget refund since 1980 had been worth £2,500m to Britain, but the focus must be on the long term – finding a lasting solution to recurring financial problems which affected not just Britain but the Community as a whole.

That was the importance of Stuttgart and was why the Opposition amendment was misconceived and untimely.

The negotiation now launched to settle major problems which had dominated the Community agenda for too long would tackle precisely the points mentioned in the Labour amendment, the twin problems of the budget and the CAP.

The Government had its own ideas how the budget arrangements should be overhauled and in particular would like a safety net built into the Community finances so that no member state would bear a burden disproportionate to its gross national product and its relative prosperity.

They should not be misled by the attractive simplicity of the phrase "own resources" which could only be increased at the expense of access by somebody else, some other institution, to the same source of resources – the pockets of taxpayers or consumers throughout the Community. Existing arrangements, based on VAT yield, already provided a bouyant source of revenue, and the most pressing economic need was to reduce national budget deficits.

The Government hoped to see the early accession to the Community of Spain and Portugal.

Mr Roy Jenkins (Glasgow, Hillhead, SDP): What date has he in mind as a possible accession date for Spain and Portugal?

Sir Geoffrey Howe: The completion of negotiations during 1984 with a view to accession at the beginning of 1986.

To negotiate successfully with the Russians it must be made clear that only by negotiation and not by threats and bluster or by public appeals to the naive would they get the reductions in force levels which they too claimed to want. If the Soviet leaders were serious about wanting to do business they would abandon the shadow of negotiations with western public opinion and concentrate instead on the substance of negotiations in the conference chamber.

He had difficulty in understanding the reference in the Opposition amendment to an unconditional commitment to deploy cruise. On the contrary, the western proposal to eliminate this whole category of weapons remained on the table.

It was also difficult to understand how it could rationally be suggested that to abandon the Nato decision would make agreement more likely. The whole point surely was that such a decision would remove from the Russians all incentive to negotiate.

Why was Trident thought to have harmful effects on the negotiations process which Polaris did not? Was it seriously contended that a system approaching obsolescence offered some negotiations advantage?

Arms control was only part of the total picture of East-West relations. The Government would continue to look for progress in other areas and fully accepted the need to keep open the channels of communication.

He hoped that President Reagan's initiative could still offer a way forward in the Middle East dispute. But Britain would continue to take the active role which her interests and history dictated in searching for a solution.

The most important need for developing countries was to find markets for their goods. The key to improving their market prospects was sustained and non-inflationary growth in the industrialized countries. But for some developing countries, especially the poorest, aid remained a necessity. Britain would recognize the special claims of countries with whom she had particularly close links.

Our approach (he said) will remain one of vigorous promotion of Britain and British interests. Our aim is security and prosperity both for ourselves and for others. It is upon the basis of a realistic assessment of our needs and of our capacity that this Government will seek to further those aims.

Mr Roy Jenkins (Glasgow, Hillhead, SDP) said one of the few beneficial outcomes of the election was that it had finally settled the issue of the permanence of Britain's EEC membership.

The Community may not arouse great enthusiasm in the country but there was a growing feeling that to come out would have devastating effects on jobs and investment.

If in future (he said) the Labour Party is ever to come near shouting distance of government again, it will, I am sure, do so with the commitment to withdraw cut out of its programme. Either way the issue is settled.

This new permanence could have a great benefit upon Britain's influence within the Community, too.

The settlement this year of £437m was substantially less than the Prime Minister had talked about before Stuttgart and less than the figures of previous years. But taking the four years from 1980 as a whole a 65.4 per cent refund was a good outcome and the Prime Minister had been right to accept it.

She was also right to insist that the settlement should now stand on its own. For others to continue arguing that Britain did not get it unless she agreed to X or Y was unreasonable and rather squalid. At the same time the Government must want this four year saga of special subventions to be at an end. One could not take any more of these particular short-term negotiations.

There must be an underlying settlement of the British budgetary problem. There should be an increase in own resources or VAT ceiling. It would be wrong and foolish for the government to continue to resist a moderate increase in own resources.

There was a problem about making sure that any such increase was not just taken up by agricultural spending which was out of control. They would never get the British budgetary position right unless they had new programmes developed which meant a limited increase of this sort.

It was essential to fix a lower limit to the percentage of the community budget which could go on jointly financed agricultural expenditure. If countries wanted a higher level of agricultural support then let them finance it themselves. He had no doubt this would produce a considerably greater mood of stringent realism.

The British budget problem would not be solved at the root without some expansion of non-agricultural programmes, such as the regional and social funds, energy-saving and energy-producing investment and the encouragement of new advanced technology industries. That could not take place without an increase.

The Government had indicated that it wanted to link this with Spanish and Portuguese entry. He was strongly in favour of their entry. It was a major western interest on the grounds of peace, stability and democracy, but if these things were to be achieved they could not keep them hanging about so long.

They must be careful not to let it slip too much and destroy the real political benefits of entry. It would take time, but they could not wait that long for a permanent solution to the British budget problem.

Labour told to go back to the drawing board

HOUSE OF LORDS

The Labour Party should go back to the drawing board, Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, said when the debate on the Queen's Speech was resumed in the House of Lords.

Unless they could rehabilitate the picture of their party as the legitimate successors of the party of Attlee and Bevin and of Bevan and Stafford Cripps, they would go down gradually to a dwindling and extremist rump and the mantle of constructive opposition would fall on the shoulders of the Liberal Party and the SDP, he said.

Lord Hailsham said he spoke as the oldest member of the new administration. He had spoken in every general election since 1924 and had considerable experience of being on the losing and the winning sides.

He went on: However one views the result of the last election, and without belittling the achievement of the Prime Minister and the effect of the double faults served by some senior members of the Labour Party in the course of the campaign, one cannot avoid confronting the fact that the effect of the election was a massive vote of no confidence in the Labour manifesto which surely was one of the most inept political documents of our time because of its extremism and inconsistency and because it failed to achieve the very purpose it was designed to achieve.

The battle for recovery and the campaign against unemployment must now go forward, he said. The Goverment believed quite simply that the correct strategy was to make Britain the most efficient industrial country in the western world.

He did not regard unemployment as a single problem or a single evil. On the contrary it was a complex problem consisting of a large number of interconnected factors requiring a battery of policies to defeat it and to recover from it.

All the talk (he said) about callousness and lack of compassion is pure self-delusion. We aim at improving the society in which we live.

We must stop living in the past and try to evaluate the consequences of the social revolution which has taken place in our time. Without a sound economic policy we will not be able to sustain our momentum.

Lord Elwyn-Jones, a former Labour Lord Chancellor, said that as when capital punishment had last been debated in 1974, the restoration of hanging would risk retaliatory violence and ruthless reprisals by IRA terrorists against British soldiers in Northern Ireland. It was a heavy responsibility for Members of Parliament to bear.

Terrorists in any case were unlikely to be deterred by capital punishment as the hunger strikes by convicted members of the IRA in 1981 had shown. That had been of considerable propaganda benefit to the IRA; how much greater would that have been if a British hangman had hanged them.

There were two further considerations. First, the danger of inflicting a terrible and irrevocable punishment on the wrong person. There had been fatal judical errors in the past; human judgment was not infallible and errors could occur again.

The second factor that had inflenced him against the death penalty was his experience in court which had revealed that jurors did their utmost to avoid convicting a person accused of murder when death on the gallows would follow. As a result more murderers had been aquitted than should have been the case.

Society diminished itself whenever it took a life. There was a need to restore respect for human life and capital punishment would not do that.



Elwyn-Jones: Hanging will not deter IRA

In 1981 the European Parliament had voted overwhelmingly in favour of the abolition of the death penalty and since then 15 countries had signed the protocol of the European Convention.

Do we really (he said) want to be the only country in western Europe which purports to restore the rejected and barbarous weapon of the death penalty?

Lord Kennet (SDP) said the Government had been returned with a minority of the votes cast so the Queen's speech represented the programme of a party that had been rejected in favour of other parties by more than half the voters. That could not have happened in any other European country.

One of the results of that was that for the first time the House of Lords was more representative of the people than the House of Commons.

It was time for an all-party movement throughout the House and throughout the country for the introduction of proportional representation. Those who had seen the danger should get together and start it moving.

Lord Quinton (C), in a maiden speech, said the legislative programme outlined in the Speech had been directed to protecting the individual and enlivening his autonomy, such as the proposal to bring the trade unions more under the control of their members.

The aim was to reduce the dependence of people on the state. There were those who were naturally dependent such as the disabled, and mentally handicapped, but for the rest there should be more consumers and less state sovreignty.

The Bishop of London (the Rt Rev Graham Leonard) said the Churches welcomed the amendments which had been made in the Commons to the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill. They were particularly glad of the decision to amend the clause relating to confidential information and documents which would help them to improve relations with the police rather than impair them.

Nevertheless, that issue expressed but one aspect of their concern about the Bill and there were still matters to be considered. An independent complaints service was necessary if confidence and trust between the police and the community was to be encouraged where it existed and restored where it had been lost.

The problem of the Bill was not how it would be applied by the majority of the police throughout the land but how it would be applied by a minority of police in specific parts of the country.

Lord Ogmore (L), in a maiden speech, said he hoped the Government would continue their commitment to the state system of education as well as to private education.

Lord Wells-Pestell (Lab) said the Government's policy had been a successful prescription for those who were better off in the community and certainly not those who were struggling to keep their heads above water.

On the general election result, he said: It may be we in the Labour Party got what we asked for. It may have a salutary effect – I hope it has – on the Labour Party. Government supporters in the Lords have a duty to watch very carefully the policies and Bills, and what those Bills mean, when they come before the House.

Thatcher on why firms prosper

PM's QUESTIONS

The Prime Minister and the Confederation of British Industry agreed on Monday that the firms which prospered were those with a well designed product which was competitively produced, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, said when answering questions in the Commons for the first time since the general election.

Mrs Thatcher was replying to Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition, who first asked how many losses of jobs had been announced since the election to add to the record totals she and the Government had created.

Mrs Thatcher: Unemployment figures come out once a month and the next lot is due out on June 30. The last figure was 3,049,000.

Mr Foot: There have been announcements of 10,000 people having lost their jobs since the election, 2,800 on Merseyside, a very serious development. Did she not discuss the matter with the CBI yesterday? Did she agree with the CBE that signs of recovery were patchy and thin? How does that accord with what she said on the same subject in her election manifesto?

Mrs Thatcher: If Mr Foot follows my speeches he will realize that when I spoke to the CBI annual dinner, the expression "signs of recovery are patchy" came from me.

That is so and is bound to be so as some firms go ahead faster than others and some have obsolete products and others competitive products.

Mr Foot: Did she say in the manifesto that recovery would be patchy and thin?

Mrs Thatcher: There are many speeches with references to "patchy" which originated with me.

Viscount Cranborne (South Dorset, C): Has she noticed press reports about the United States Supreme Court decision about unitary taxation? Will she agree that it is likely to lead to all sorts of disadvantages for foreign companies in the United States and will she make representation to our American allies about the consequences?

Hughes: S Africa deal an insult to those who died

Mrs Tatcher: Yes. Representations to our allies on taxation matters are usually made on the vehicle of a double taxation agreement. We shall continueto make those representations and others when appropriate.

Sir Paul Bryan (Boothferry, C) said earlier: The results of the recent general election suggest that a large number of trade unionists voted Conservative. Does not this indicate their agreement with the industrial relations Acts of 1980 and 1982 over which their leaders made such a fuss?

Mrs Thatcher: Yes, I agree. There is nothing unusual in a large number of trade unionists voting Conservative. We would never have been in government as often as we have unless that had been so. I hope they will continue to do so.

I believe they are very supportive of the 1980 and 1982 Employment Acts and I believe they will give a warm welcome to our next trade union reform when it is introduced.

Mr Robert Hughes (Aberdeen North, Lab): How does she square defending the interests of 1,800 Falkland Islanders by invoking the assistance of the South African Government, which denies freedom to 18 million of its citizens? Does this not besmirch the principle of freedom and insult those who died in the Falklands?

Mrs Thatcher: As regards the building of the new airstrip in the Falkland Islands, the arrangements made for people to get there to fulfil that contract are purely commercial.

If he is suggesting that we have no commercial relations with South Africa whatsoever, may I remind him there would be 150,000 jobs at stake in the United Kingdom.

Timber-frame houses

Mr Allan Roberts (Bootle, Lab) made an unsuccessful application for an emergency debate on the use of the timber frame system in the construction of dwellings and what he said were the revelations of serious dangers and defects in this system made by Granada television's *World in Action* programme.

There were accusations of serious fire risks and the Government should be forced to prevent the continued use of the system at least until the Building Research Association's survey had been published in full. The need for the debate was urgent because the Government may be involved in some kind of cover-up.

Latin continues its long decline in the public schools

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

A survey of independent schools to be published this autumn is expected to show that Latin has been relegated to an optional subject and that science has taken its place as compulsory for all boys aged eight to sixteen. That finding, based on a sample survey of 80 boys' preparatory and public schools, represents the great change in the curriculum of independent schools since the war.

The remark, by Lord James that one had to go to a very good school indeed to avoid doing science is no longer true. Science is considered part of the core curriculum at all preparatory and public schools.

The survey, of 40 preparatory and 40 public schools, will also include the girls' independent schools by the time it is published. It is being undertaken by a joint committee of the Headmasters' Conference, the Incorporated Association of Preparatory Schools, and the Girls Schools Association.

Preliminary analysis of the findings shows that at least one O level science is required of everybody in public schools and that in almost all schools it is possible to do the three sciences, physics, chemistry, and biology, at O level.

Latin has clearly become an option in most schools. Few public schools insist on all their boys taking Latin at O level in line with the dropping of Latin as a requirement for university entrance.

One of the few remaining schools to treat Latin as compulsory, King Edward's School in Birmingham is looking at whether it should continue to do so. The decline of Latin is likely to continue even more quickly in the next few years.

The survey is expected to show that there is much more of a core curriculum in the public schools than there once was. It amounts to an enlightened grammar school curriculum and includes English literature and language, mathematics, French, and a science subject.

In the pretaratory schools it extends also to geography, history, and scripture. Waiting to be admitted to the core curriculum are computer studies, craft design and technology, and the visual arts, music and drama which still regarded as fringe subject.

Mr Martin Rogers, chief master of King Edward's School, Birmingham, and chairman of the curriculum committee, sees the promotion of the arts as crucial. He said they have had a low profile in boys' public schools and are in danger of being pushed out further by the pressure of examinations and the lack of sufficient funds.

Research links

Universities must forge closer research links with industry to help to boost the economy, the Advisory Council for Applied Research and Development and the Advisory Board for the Research Councils said a report to the Government yesterday (the Press Association reports). It criticizes the reluctance of industry and the higher education institutions to cooperate, which it said was vital if Britain was to benefit from its strong science and technology base.

The report added that the universities and polytechnics should make the first moves, but government funds should be made available to help them work with industry.

Small is beautiful: The model makers with Alistair Courlay, third from left, the architect, of the Festival Hall centrepeice for the 1984 Liverpool International Garden Festival, the model of which won the Towco Group/ *Architects Journal* award for the best model in this year's Royal Academy Summer Exhibition (our Architecture Correspondent writes).

The hall, designed by Arup Associates, is being constructed on derelict Merseyside dockland as the focus for the first garden festival in the European manner to be held in Britian. About six million visitors are expected to visit it.

The prime £3,500 award for architectural design went to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank headquarters, by Norman Foster, the Royal Gold Medal winner. The £1,000 award for the best drawing was won by Alan Kemp, aged 26, a student, for his elevations of Woods Mill, the headquarters of the Sussex Trust for Nature Conservation. (Photograph: Bill Warhurst)

Teenagers still most likely to divorce

By Kenneth Gosling

The higher divorce rate in the past decade has affected marriages of every category but the teenage bride and groom remain most vulnerable, according to new figures.

In its quarterly journal the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys says that there were more than 145,000 divorces in 1981. If that rate continued, a little fewer than three in five marriages in which the groom was a teenage bachelor were likely to end in divorce. One in two marriages of teenage brides would be over by the thirtieth anniversary.

The figures show that the proportion of teenage marriages that end in divorce is twice that for those who marry between the ages of 20 and 24.

Those who remarry after divorce are almost twice as likely to divorce again.

The chane that the remarriage of a divorced man will end in divorce is 10 per cent greater than that of a woman who remarries at the same age.

The survey confirms for the first time in Britain statistic, previously reached in the Uniteed States, that the chance of a divorced man's remarriage ending the same way is one and a half times that of a single man marring at the same age. A divorced woman is twice as likely to divorce again as her single counterpart of the same age.

Women, with their greater life expectency, outnumber men at all ages higher than about fifty and generally two thirds of people over retirement age are women. The total number of people aged 85 and over is expected to increase for the next 40 years.

Finally, there is confirmation of the seven-year itch.

The survey says teenage marriages that failed between 1980-81 lasted only nine or ten years, while those who married in their twenties and thirties stayed together another three years, and continues: "In contrast, the length of marriage ending in divorce for those who married after a previous divorce varies very little with age at remarriage, the median duration being around seven years for both men and women".

Population Trends 32 (Summer 1983) Stationery Office; £4.50.

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Malawi goes to the polls today amid signs of struggle for succession

From Michael Hornsby Lilongwe, Malawi

Malawi goes to the polls today and tomorrow after nearly three months of unusual political turmoil in a country that for years has been a byword for stability under the autocratic and idiosyncratic rule of Life President Dr Hastings Kamuzu Banda, one of the few pre-independence African leaders still in power.

Recent events here are widely seen as signals, admittedly obscure and confused, of a struggle behind the scenes for the succession to Dr Banda, who could well be in his 80s. (The official biography puts his age at 77, but claims no precision in the matter, saying that he was born "in about 1906".)

Malawi (formerly known as Nyasaland) gained full independence from Britain in 1964, and since then Dr Banda, who was a general practitioner in Britain for many years, has pursued a pragmatic, pro-West foreign policy, and is the only African statesman to have exchanged ambassadors with South Africa.

Although Malawi's six million inhabitants are, in terms of per capita wealth, among the poorest in the world, the country is more than self-sufficient in food.

The present tension can be traced to the return to Malawi from exile on Christmas Eve, 1981, of Dr Orton Chirwa, a former Justice Minister and leader of the banned Malawi Freedom Movement (MFM), and his wife, Vera, in circumstances still not fully explained.

Dr Chirwa was one of six senior ministers who fled abroad after rebelling unsuccessfully against Dr Banda on a number of issues, including the slow pace of Africanization of the civil service, within a few months of independence. It was the last serious threat to Dr Banda's *authority. Since 1966* the country has been a constitutional one-party state, though elections permit some choice between party candidates.

According to some reports, Dr Chirwa was lured back to Malawi on a promise of rehabilitation. Other sources believe he and his wife were kidnapped by Malawian agents. In any event, they were both detained and held under house arrest for many months before being tried and sentenced to death for treason on May 5 this year.

The trial was held before tribal chiefs and without the presence of a defence counsel in the Blantyre Traditional Court. The traditional courts were established by Dr Banda in 1969, and as Minister of Justice he decides which cases go before them. Their verdicts cannot be overturned by appeal to the parallel system of justice inherited from Britain.

Instead, the Chirwas have lodged an appeal with the National Traditional Appeal Court, the summit of the tribal system.

The sentencing of the Chirwas was preceded at the end of March by the assasination in Zimbabwe of Dr Attati Mpakati, the leader of the Socialist League of Malawi, another banned and exiled opposition group.

Two weeks after the end of the Chirwa trial Mr Dick Matenje and two other senior Cabinet ministers, Mr Aaron Gadama and Mr John Sangala, died in what the Government insists was a car accident near Mwanza, close to Malawi's south-western border with Mozambique. Both Mr Matenje and Mr Gadama had figured in speculation about the succession to Dr Banda.

Mr Matenje held the *key* position of secretary-general of the ruling Malawi Congress Party (MCP). In the event of the President's death or incapacity the secretary-general and two cabinet ministers nominated by the MCP's national executive committee rule as a triumvirate until a successor has been chosen by a full-party convention.

Dr Banda's preferred choice for the succession is widely rumoured to be Mr John Tembo, govenor of the Malawi Reserve Bank.



No highway: Three people died and a man and two women were seriously injured when this bridge collapsed in Connecticut early yesterday. The 100ft east-bound section of Interstate 95, the main highway to New York City, fell into the Mianus river near Greenwich hurling lorries and cars into the water. Police were yesterday searching the river for bodies trapped in vehicles. They said they had no idea why the bridge collapsed.

S African government offices bombed

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg

Two bomb blasts early yesterday caused extensive damage to government offices in the centre of Roodepoort, near Johannesburg.

No one was hurt in the explosions which came just over a month after the huge car bomb attack by the African National Congress (ANC) on the Air Force headquarters in Pretoria which killed 19 people and injured more than 200.

The ANC is believed to have been responsible for yesterday's blasts which are thought to have been timed to coincide with the twenty-eighth anniversary this week of the signing of the freedom Charter which offered the South African Government a negotiated, non-violent settlement with its black majority.

The two blasts yesterday in Roodepoort went off shortly after midnight. Police said the bombs were placed outside the first floor offices of the western Transvaal bureau of the Ministry of Internal affairs.

● CAPE TOWN: Mr Oscar Mpetha, aged 74, an ailing, trade unionist expected to die within two years, was sentenced yesterday to five years in prison on a terrorism charge, AP reports.

He was convicted of inciting a crowd to demonstrate and sing protest songs in August 1980, during riots in a black township near Cape Town.

Aid ... abducted by rebels in Sudan

Nairobi (Reuter) – Five foreign aid workers in Sudan have been kidnapped by a self-styled secessionist group, diplomatic sources said here yesterday.

The aid workers were kidnapped last Thursday in the Boma national park in southern Sudan by a group calling itself the Liberation Front of Southern Sudan.

Those abducted were two Americans, a Canadian, a Dutch national and a West German. Their names were not immediately available.

Sudan has a long history of tension betweeen its mainly Christian south and Muslim north. The south waged a rebellion against the north from 1955 to 1972.

Last month the Sudanese Government said it had put down a mutiny in the south in which 70 rebellious soldiers were killed.

In April a group of foreign and local aid workers were taken hostage by the Tigré People's Liberation Front in Ethiopia and released earlier this month.

The sources said negotiations were going on between embassies of the nationals concerned and their captors but could give no further details.

The park is just to the west of the Ethiopian border in the south-eastern corner of Sudan, about 200 miles east of the southern provincial capital of Juba.

Cuba ready to discuss emigration

From Bernard Gwertzman (New York Times) Washington

Cuba has informed the United States that it is willing to discuss the return of some of the Cubans who came to this country illegally in 1980, but only as part of overall negotiations on normalization of emigration between the two countries, according to Administration officials.

Cuba, in a formal Note delivered on June 17, in effect spurned an official request from Washington to take back unconditionally a few thousand undesirables from the 125,000 Cubans who emigrated by boat from the Cuban port of Mariel in 1980. Most of them were Cubans who are now in American prisons or mental institutions.

The American Note said that until Cuba agreed to their return. the United States would continue to refuse immigration visas to Cubans who did not have close relatives who were American citizens.

In its counterproposal the Cuban Foreign Ministry told the American interests section in Havana that Cuba was ready to discuss conditions for normalization of migration between the countries.

If the United States was ready to discuss this on a basis of absolute equality and mutual respect, it said, the Cuban Government would accept such an initiative.

New victim of shake-up in Rangoon

Rangoon (AFP)–Major General Tin Sein, recently appointed minister of the newly-created Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, has resigned from his Cabinet post along with several other High-ranking officials, according to the Burma News Agency.

The agency said Burma's powerful State Council also accepted the resignations of Brigadier General Myo Aung, Quartermaster General and former commander of the Rangoon Command, and Colonel Kan Nyunt, the military intelligence chief.

These unexplained resignations coming after last month's ousting of Brigadier General Tin Oo, a key figure in the Bursmese leadership, have been gradually increasing in recent weeks, in what analysts saw as a big Government shake-up.

The latest series of resignations has brought the total number of office holders who have left their various government posts, or whose services have been terminated, to nine.

The number is expected to rise until the special People's Congress (parliament) session set for July 22 gets underway.

General Tin Oo, aged 55, until last month one of the most powerful figures in Burma after President Ne Win, was suddenly dropped from his official positions.

Shultz arrives to Indian criticism of envoy

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

Mr George Shultz, the American Secretary of State, arrives in India today to find that Indo-American relations have suddenly taken a turn for the worse.

As chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement, Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister, may feel it inappropriate for her to be seen cuddling up too close to the Americans, and India is still sore about the massive injections of sophisticated weaponry being acquired by Pakistan.

But whatever the reason, when Mr Shultz steps off his aircraft at Palam airport he will walk into an atmosphere suddenly soured by what appears to be an orchestrated campaign against Mr Harry Barnes, the American Ambassador here.

Mr Barnes, a reasonably wise career diplomat, gave an interview to two Indian journalists as part of the run-up to the Secretary of State's visit. He was pressed to explain why the United States had admitted the leaders of the Khalistan movement – expatriate extremists campaigning for an independent Sikh state to be carved out of Punjab.

Mr Barnes explained that America was an open, democratic society and allowed all kinds of political extremists to explain their views there, just like in India... "There were some people coming to India, for instance," he said, "to advocate a separate, independent Puerto Rico. But we do not go around complaining."

It sounds reasonable, but perhaps an experienced career diplomat should have known that the Indians would resent the analogy. Punjab is an integral part of the union of India, and its richest state. Puerto Rico is – in Non-Aligned eyes at any rate – a colonial appendage. The Puerto Ricans referred to came to Delhi as delegates to the Non-Aligned summit, and even if the Government had wished otherwise that could not have been prevented.

Members of the ruling Congress (I) Party in Parliament have protested vociferously about the comparison. The Delhi municipal council has mounted a campaign against the Ambassador.

Even Mrs Gandhi lent fuel to the fire by appearing to criticize the Ambassador when she returned from her trip to Europe last week.

The communist parties have of course had a field day, going so far as to suggest that the statement betrays official though covert support for the Khalistan movement.

Yesterday Mr Barnes felt constrained to issue a clarifying statement. He said: "I feel very distressed over the controversy. I was only commenting on the question which I understood to refer to the exercise of free speech in the United States and India. I was not drawing any analogy and any such interpretation is, therefore incorrect."

Mr Barnes also announced a donation of 250,000 rupees (£165,000) to the Prime Minister's relief fund in response to the flood devastation in areas of Gujerat.

The dispute will be allowed to die down soon, but the fact that it had been allowed to develop with patent official encouragement is a sign of how fragile relations are.

A good deal of progress on substantive issues of difference between the two largest democracies will need to be made during Mr Shultz's short visit.

It is widely expected, for example, that some formula for providing spare parts to the Tarapur nuclear power plant, held up by the US since 1978 over what happens with the reprocessing to spent fuel, will come out of the visit. But also needed is progress on alleviating US opposition to India's attempt to get concessional aid from the Asian Development Bank and other agencies.

The Italian general election

Ruling party at 30-year low

From Peter Nichols
Rome

Signor Ciriaco de Mita, secretary of the governing Christian Democratic Party, which suffered a serious setback in the weekend's general election, is due today to hear the views of his immediate colleagues on what the press widely describes as a political earthquake.

The fact that the country's leading party lost six percentage points to reach the lowest point of its three decades of power, is a spectacular change.

As soon as the results were known there was talk of an extraordinary national congress to review the party's position and examine at least the possibility of a change in the secretaryship. Signor de Mita did not reject the idea in informal comments yesterday.

He said: "I may have been inadequate in putting over a policy which I believe to be the right one. This policy was not mine personally and was not just an invention. It was called for by the country.

"It was a request for change which came as well from you journalists, and we as a party responded to it. Now one might think that the demand had been put forward simply for the sake of doing so."

He is expected to summon his party's national executive for a formal inquest next week. For the moment, the one type of government which can be seen to emerge from the new parliament is the same sort of coalition in power when the last parliament was dissolved.

That was a four-party grouping led by the Christian Democrats. Signor de Mita believes that the Republicans, who did well in the elections, should come back into a five-party coalition.

The differences he saw were that the coalition this time would have less parliamentary backing and the other members would have to give more thought to the problems of government, rather than leaving everything to the Christian Democrats alone.

The other three parties to which he referred as partners are the Socialists, the Social Democrats and the Liberals.



Loss-leader: Signor de Mita, the Christian Democratic leader, letting his anxiety show.

His suggestion that responsibility would have to be shared more widely could be taken as implicitly recognizing that the Christian Democrats have lost something of their aura.

The new parliament will be convened on July 15. In the meantime the caretaker coalition led by Signor Amintore Fanfani will continue to attend to ordinary administration. Signor Fanfani will no doubt follow the custom by promptly offering his resignation.

If the President decides to accept it he will be faced with renewed demands from both the Socialists and the Republicans for the leadership of the new government.

ITALIAN GENERAL ELECTION

Party	Senate Seats 1983	(1979)	% of votes 1983	(1979)	Chamber Seats 1983	(1979)	% of votes 1983	(1979)
Christian Democrats	120	(138)	32.4	(38.3)	225	(262)	32.9	(38.3)
Communists	107	(109)	30.8	(31.5)	198	(201)	29.9	(30.4)
Socialists	38	(32)	11.4	(10.4)	73	(62)	11.4	(9.8)
Italian Social Movement	18	(13)	7.3	(5.7)	42	(30)	6.8	(5.3)
Republicans	10	(6)	4.7	(3.4)	29	(16)	5.1	(3.0)
Social Democrats	8	(9)	3.8	(4.2)	23	(20)	4.1	(3.8)
Liberals	6	(2)	2.7	(2.2)	16	(9)	2.9	(1.9)
Radicals	1	(2)	1.8	(1.3)	11	(18)	2.2	(3.5)
Others	7	(4)	5.1	(3.0)	6	(6)	3.2	(2.0)
Proletarian Democracy					7	(0)	1.5	(0)

He would also have to weigh the view put forward by Signor Enrico Berlinguer, the Communist Leader, that for the first time there is the possibility for the formation of a democratic government without the Christian Democrats.

In the last parliament, Senator Giovanni Spadolini, the Republican leader, became the first non-Christian Democrat to be Prime Minister since the War.

Leading article, page 11
A necessary shock, page 10

Palestinians to be moved

Israel goes ahead with radical new approach on refugees

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

A confidential plan outlining a radical new Israeli approach to the problem of the more than 300,000 Palestinian refugees living in squalid camps in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip has been approved by an influential ministerial committee.

The plan, which foresees the movement of thousands of the refugees into private housing on subsidized plots of land, and renovation of many of the existing camps (there are 19 in the West Bank alone) and the movement of some to new locations, will be submitted for full Cabinet approval within the next few weeks.

It is understood that the ministers do not envisage providing Israeli finance for the ambitious and expensive scheme and hope it can be financed by international funds, both from governments and institutions such as the World Bank.

Rumours about the existence of such a plan have already caused widespread unease among the refugees, who fear that the hawkish Begin government is working in secret on a politically motivated scheme to undermine their 35-year-old status as dispossessed persons with a right to a homeland.

In an interview with *The Times*, Mr Mordechai Ben-Porat, chairman of the Ministerial Committee on Refugee Affairs (which was established after last summer's invasion of Lebanon), disclosed that after 10 months of research, the plan was approved by the committee in a closed session last Sunday.

Among members are many leading figures in the Government, including Mr Yitzhak Shamir, Foreign Minister and Mr Moshe Arens, Defence Minister, so it is expected that the proposals will easily secure full government approval.

Mr Ben-Porat, the Iraqi-born Minister without Portfolio, visited 15 of the camps before drawing up the plan and used his fluent Arabic to talk with some of the refugees. Yesterday, he refused to give exact details of the scheme or to say how much of it will be made public even after it has been submitted to the Cabinet.

Emotional arrival

Tel Aviv (Reuter) – Sixteen members of the Vashchenko family of Pentecostalists, five of whom spent more than four years in the basement of the US Embassy in Moscow as part of their campaign to leave the Soviet Union, arrived in Israel yesterday with their dog Volcano to an emotional welcome from well-wishers.

"The plan is to bring forward some conceptions and models to improve the life of the refugees and to show the Arab countries how the refugee problem can be absorbed.

"We are not planning to take away anyone's rights or to move them out of the area which is under Israeli control. This is a humanitarian move, not a political one."

A revealing insight into Israeli thinking was given on April 24, when the government press office published the text of an interview given by Brigadier-General Shlomo Ilya, chief of the self-styled "civil administration" responsible for the West Bank.

"We are interested that the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (the body responsible for the camps) leaves, since it constitutes a political obstacle.

"There is a clear interest to maintain the refugee camps as evidence of the Palestinian problem, and this is a catalyst for unrest. Today we are talking with Minister Ben-Porat on a number of ideas with the intent of getting refugees to leave the camps for economic reasons."

Yesterday, the Israeli scheme was angrily rejected by a number of Palestinians approached by *The Times* in the West Bank. Mr Usama Odeh, a lawyer and resident of the sprawling Dheheishe camp on the outskirts of Bethlehem, said: "We are against the outside renovation of this camp or any other one.

The status quo of the camps is temporary, according to international law. The Israelis just want to solve the problem of the refugees and ignore that of the Palestinian cause."

● **Supermarket bomb:** A bomb exploded in a Jerusalem supermarket yesterday, slightly injuring two women, a police spokesman said, Reuter reports. The authorities detained about a dozen Arabs for questioning. The incident occurred in Rehov Hapalmah, in the western sector of the city.

Later, a mine exploded in a field outside the Marelias monastery on the road to Bethlehem, where soldiers were clearing an old minefield. Two soldiers were slightly wounded, military authorities said.

Space link by Russians a success this time

Moscow (Reuter) – Two Soviet cosmonauts delicately docked their Soyuz T9 space craft with the Salyut-7 space station and went on board, Tass reported yesterday. In April a three-man crew had failed in the docking attempt.

Tass said the Colonel Vladimir Lyakhov and Flight Engineer Aleksandrov were on board the orbital complex and feeling well.

Blast-off from Baikonur had taken place less than 30 hours earlier. Before crossing over into the 47-ton space station the crew had checked the pressure tightness of the link-up module, Tass reported.

Libya denies role in Chad

Cairo – Libya has denied direct involvement in the insurrection in Chad, but accused Egypt of preparing to intervene and said that if it did so, Libya would not stand idly by, Robert Holloway writes.

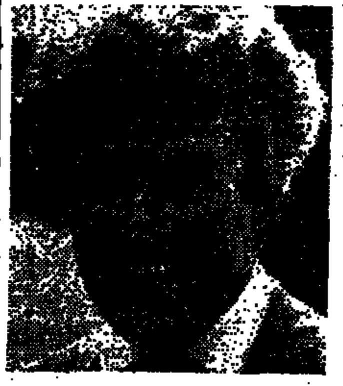
Mr Abdul Ati al-Obeidi, the secretary of Libya's foreign liaison bureau, a post equivalent to that of foreign minister, said in a telephone interview that Libya regarded Mr Goukouni Oueddei, the rebel leader and former president, as the legitimate leader of Chad.

Baby taken on freedom swim

Komitini (AP) Two Turkish political refugees with a 12-month-old baby swam across the Evros river to Greece and requested asylum. One, a housewife, was joining her husband already in Greece.

● Paul Rocu, a Romanian athlete who won the silver medal in the steeplechase at the weekend Balkan Games in Izmir, sought political refuge in the US embassy later.

Lichfield crash



Lord Lichfield, a cousin of the Queen, who lost two teeth when the car he was driving was in head-on collision with another in Ibiza. After treatment in a clinic for cuts, bruises and shock he was discharged but two people in the other car were hurt, one seriously. Lord Lichfield was taking photographs on the Spanish island for a car parts calendar.

Airport bomb

Frankfurt (AP) – Police dismantled a home-made bomb at Frankfurt airport, 24 hours after it was supposed to go off near a passenger terminal.

Evren handover

Ankara – President Kenan Evren hands over his title of Armed Forces Chief of Staff to General Nurettin Ersin, the present Army commander tommorrow. General Necdet Urug, deputy land forces commander and secretary-general of the ruling national security council, takes over full command of the Army.

Nato switch

Brussels (AFP) – General Cornelis de Jager of the Netherlands takes over as chairman of the Nato military council on Friday, it was officially announced. He succeeds Admiral Robert Falls who is retiring from active service.

Flood toll rises

Delhi (Reuter) – The flood toll in the western state of Gujarat mounted to more than 900 dead or missing. Thousands of people are still marooned by swirling floodwaters in the low-lying areas of Junagadh and more rain is forecast.

Defiant march

Montevideo (Reuter) – Hundreds of Uruguayans marched from the presidential palace through the centre of Montevideo shouting anti-Government slogans on the tenth anniversary of the coup which brought the military to power.

Top balloon

Paris (AP) – Two Polish balloonists, Stefan Makne and Ireneusz Cieciak, landed in Bavaria after flying 435 miles to win the 1983 Gordon Bennett balloon race. They took off from the Place de la Concorde, Paris, on Sunday. Two American balloonists died during the race.

Salavdor blast

San Salvador (Reuter) – A bomb exploded across the street from the US embassy here as the Government defied threats against a former Defence Minister by sending 21 rebel prisoners for sentencing. There were no casualties or damage.

Dilemma grows over US aid

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

Israel, already the largest recipient of American economic and military aid, will soon have to seek additional US assistance simply to service its growing debts unless it is able to cut back on purchases or military equipment, according to a new report published here.

The General Accounting Office, the investigative arm of Congress, says that such a reduction will not be possible unless agreements are negotiated with Israel's Arab neighbours.

The report, the most comprehensive study to date of American aid to Israel, says that Israel will face severe debt problems in repaying its mounting debts which total more than $25,000m (£17,000m) since the country became independent in 1948.

Although at the moment it can just balance the $800m it owes the US each year with economic grants provided by the US it will not longer be able to do so by the 1990s. At that stage the US will either have to increase its direct economic support or else provide other forms of financial concessions.

The report, parts or which were heavily censored, provides extensive details of Israel's defence relationship with the US.

Israel was the first country to be exempted from paying some of its military debts when the US decided to "forgive" repayment of half its military credits in the wake of the 1973 Arab-Israel war.

Israel is also allowed to repay its military loans over 30 years, in contrast to the 12 years allowed most recipients. For the first 10 years Israel pays only interest, and then pays interest and principal for the next 20 years. Under the current aid Bill before Congress, Israel would have half or its $1,700m in military loans during 1948 "forgiven" and would receive an outright grant of $850m in economic aid. Israel would only have to repay one third of the $2,500m it will receive in military and economic assistance in 1984.

The Israel Embassy in Washington believes the report will reinforce the point Israel diplomacy has been making for some time – that Israel needs more assistance with fewer strings if it is to maintain its position as the main defender of American interests in the Middle East.

Meanwhile, President Reagan has signed legislation authorizing $150m in economic aid to Lebanon and, an additional $100m in loan guarantees for the purchase of American military equipment.

Former press chief arrested again

Milan (AP) – Signor Angelo Rizzoli, the former chairman of the Rizzoli publishing empire, which includes the *Corriere della Sera*, was arrested early yesterday on charges of illegal transfer of funds abroad. It was his second arrest in four months.

Signor Rizzoli was taken into custody by agents of Guardia de Finanza, Italy's customs and tax police who arrested him at his home in central Milan, on a warrant issued by two Milan judges investigating the collapse of Banco Ambrosiano, one of the largest Italian private banks. He was detained pending questioning.

Signor Bruno Tassan-Din, the former managing director of the Rizzoli group, had been arrested on the same charges earlier this month.

The value of alleged illeal funds transferred abroad is estimated to be about £16.5m.

The alleged illegal transfer came to light through checks made by Italian judges on deposits in a Swiss bank.

Signor Rizzoli was first arrested with his brother Alberto last February on charges of fraudulent bankruptcy. Both were released after several weeks in jail pending trial.

Signor Angelo Rizzoli, aged 39, the heir to a publishing dynasty with worldwide interests, lost power and control of the Rizzoli group, which he took over from his father in 1978, after difficulties arising from links to two big scandals. He was alleged to be a member of a secret Masonic lodge, P2, since outlawed by Parliament.

Signor Rizzoli: Detained for questioning

Dutch pick site for missiles

From Robert Schuil
Amsterdam

The Dutch Government has designated Woens drecht air force base in the south of The Netherlands as the site where 48 medium-range Nato missiles will be deployed if the Dutch Government decides to honour the 1979 Nato two-track decision.

In a letter sent to the Lower House yesterday Mr Job de Ruiter, the Defence Minister, described the designation of Woensdrecht as a purely technical decision – the choice of the air base in no way prejudiced the Government's final decision on whether to base the missiles on Dutch soil.

Political observers believe, however that the decision which was originally scheduled to be taken at the end of the summer is meant as a sign of good will towards Holland's Nato partners, and to intimate that The Netherlands will decide in favour of deployment if the Intermediate Nuclear Forces talks in Geneva remain without result.

In iis thought that Mr Ruud Lubbers, the Prime Minister, was in favour of taking the decision now to strengthen Dr Helmut Kohl's hand on his forthcooming visit to Moscow.

In a private letter to Dr Kohl on June 7 Mr Lubbers is said to have told him that The Netherlands would seek to follow the West German example over the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles.

● **MADRID:** Spain's Socialist Government will not campaign ether for or against continuing membership of Nato before the promised referendum, Señor Felipe González, the Prime Minister, told party members

Extradition of Bolivian requested

From Andrew Thompson
Buenos Aires

The Argentine Foreign Ministry has received a formal request from the United States for the extradition of Señor Luis Arce Gomez, the former Bolivian Interior Minister, who is wanted by a Miami court on international drug trafficking charges.

Señor Arce Gomez, a former colonel in the Bolivian Army arrived in Argentina in October, 1982. In December, the Argentine military Government granted him political asylum.

Despite this, he was arrested last month on the orders of Señor José Nicasio Dibur a federal judge. Under Argentine law, Señor Arce Gomez could be held for a maximum of 45 days while a formal extradition request was awaited. In the event, the extradition request was delivered two days before the deadline.

Judge Dibur is now studying the documents forwarded from a Miami grand jury. Señor Arce Gomez and 16 other people have been accused by Mr Stanley Marcus, a United States federal attorney, of benefiting financially from a "protection" racket offered to drug dealers sending cocaine to the United States.

Shaikh's debts alleged to exceed £1,500m

Bahrain (Reuter) – A member of the Kuwaiti royal family has become the most prominent victim of last year's Kuwait stock market crash, and is believed to owe more than £1,500m financial sources in the Gulf said yesterday.

Shaikh Khalifah Abdullan al-Khalifa al-Sabah, who is married to a daughter of the Emir of Kuwait, is said to have debts of 700m dinars But he in turn is said to be owed about 800m dinars from transactions including share deals during the stock market boom.

Efforts are being made to unravel his financial affairs and it is thought unlikely that the royal family would permit one of its members to fail to meet his commitments.

He has, however, asked a number of banks to grant a delay on his interest payments on a $100m (£65m) loan signed last September. The loan is due to be repaid in three months and may have to be extended.

The loan was from a group of nine banks, four in Bahrain and others in Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Tunisia and Oman.

Shaikh Khalifah is in hospital recovering from burns sustained in an accident and was not available for comment.

His problems are part of a vast web of interlocking debts arising from the boom-and-bust of Kuwait's official stock market and the unofficial Souk al-Manakh last summer.

The speculative boom centred on the unofficial market, set up to deal in the shares of Gulf companies. After the market crashed last summer, the debts involved were found to total over $90 billion.

A peaceful anniversary in Poznan

From Roger Boyes
Warsaw

Poznan, a city distinguished by its civic tranquillity and dedication to commerce, witnessed 27 years ago scenes that were reminiscent of the storming of the Bastille.

Workers went on the rampage shouting "Bread and freedom", the prison gates were thrown open, a militia headquarters was attacked, buildings were ransacked for weapons and more than 50 people were killed, many of them by frightened policemen.

Yesterday, the anniversary of the 1965 riots, was marked peacefully. Two militia vans were parked near the cross which commemorates the fallen workers – a cross erected during the Solidarity era after pressure from the now-outlawed union – but some 150 Poles, many of them employees at the Cegielski engine factory, were allowed to lay their wreaths undisturbed.

The ceremony was seen as the first of a series of tests for the changes of approach of both the Solidarity underground and the Polish authorities after the Pope's visit to Poland.

Last year, in the first hot summer after imposition of martial law, a demonstration erupted around the cross and the authorities brought out the usual armoury of water cannon and gas and baton charges were made.

Shortly before the demonstration, the Poznan party chief, Mr Edward Skrzypczak, was dismissed and replaced by a general, partly because of his plans to celebrate the anniversary – the memories of the deaths of miners shot after martial law was imposed was still freash.

This year, the Roman Catholic Church has taken charge. It has been advising the Cegielski workers – from the plant where the 1956 riots began – to commemorate the occasion peacefully.

A Mass is to be celebrated for the dead workers of 1956 and, though hands will no doubt be raised in the defiant victory salute, no trouble is expected.

It is still too early to judge whether the tranquility in Poznan is a sign of things to come, of police moderation and the final abandoning of the undergrounds' ambitions to stir up street unrest at every symbolic anniversary.

Greeks hold arms ship

From Mario Modiano, Athens

The Greek coastguard is holding a small British cargo ship which was found to be carrying a large consignment of arms and ammunition without proper documents.

The ship, the 350-ton Ivy B, registered at the Port of London, was said to have originated from Izmir in Turkey. It turned up in Piraeus for supplies and repairs over the weekend. Customs officials said that under a cargo of cement they discovered 54 large cases of arms.

Customs officials said the 2.5 ton arms cargo included 90 machine guns, 180 automatic rifles, 10 pistols, quantities of hand grenades and 2,000 rounds of ammunition. They did not specify the country of manufacture.

The authorities said the ship's Irish master, Captain Kirk, said he had been bound for India via the canal.

Neutron denial by Mitterrand

Paris (AFP, Reuter) – President Mitterrand, in an unprecedented hour-long radio breakfast talk yesterday, said that he had not yet taken any decision on the making of a French neutron bomb, but that France could mass produce it whenever necessary.

He was questioned about an interview given by M Charles Hernu, the French Defence minister, to the West German magazine *Der Spiegel* on the French neutron bomb.

Mr Mitterrand replied: "France holds itself ready to mass produce the neutron bomb. We must be ready to have the technical means to do so. But the decision to do so has not yet been taken.... I am the only one who can make the decision."

M Hernu's interview set off worldwide speculation that France had decided to produce the neutron bomb.

In Moscow yesterday Tass attacked any French development of the neutron bomb and suggested Paris wanted to bring in West German financial support for France's arms build-up.

M Mitterrand's radio interview was mainly devoted to a defence of his unpopular austerity policies imposed last March.

The President, who is suffering a dramatic slump in popularity, rejected calls for early elections and a referendum on his economic policies.

He has the lowest popularity ratings of any French president for 25 years. He chose to speak on the peak-time show as part of a new strategy to explain his policies and improve his image, aides said.

In an increasingly bitter political climate, M Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist leader, and other opposition figures have urged him to call a referendum on his economic and social policies and consider early parliamentary elections.

The National Assembly, dominated by the Socialists, is not due for reelection until 1986. M Mitterrand's seven-year mandate as president expires in 1988.

He said it was to easy to call for a referendum which had "absolutely no place in place in the framework of the constitution which I inherited".

He agreed that the March municipal elections showed "a lack of confidence in the Government" and the majority of the left; but he said he had always believed that his first three years as president would be his most difficult "because of the unfinished structural reforms and the widespread world economic slump".

France, he said, was "ill-prepared for this economic war which is still being waged". The situation had been worsened, he added, by the United States "with its colossal budgetary deficit and excessively high interest rates".

He repeated his commitment to the revival of France saying that this required sacrifice from everyone, especially the wealthy. The Government's immediate priority remained the reduction of inflation to 8 per cent and 5 per cent next year along with curbing unemployment. Inflation was 9 per cent in May.

Game, set, match to Bush and Borg

From Christopher Mosey
Stockholm

Mr George Bush, the US Vice-President, took time off from diplomacy on his European tour yesterday to partner Bjorn Borg in a doubles match that proved conclusively that there is at least a measure of compatibility between the Reagan Administration and Socialist, neutralist Sweden.

After a somewhat disastrous first set in which Mr Bush, aged 59, seemed to be having difficulty with his serve, perhaps caused by back trouble that at one time threatened last-minute cancellation of the match, he and Borg fought back to triumph 3-6, 6-1, 6-3 over Mr Wilhelm Wachtmeister, aged 60, Sweden's Ambassador in Washington, and another former Swedish champion, Jan-Erik Lundquist, aged 46.

Watched closely by gum-chewing American security men and with a police helicopter hovering over the court in Stockholm's Royal Tennis Hall, Mr Bush described the event as "the thrill of a lifetime".

Borg, aged 26, who flew to Stockholm for the match from London where he has been commentating at Wimbledon, displayed his own diplomacy when asked to comment on his latest partner's game: "It was great fun," he said, "he's very good at the net and he hit a lot of good shots."



Diplomatic volley: Mr Bush in play with Borg.

Perhaps it was the red, white and blue sweat band he donned for the second two sets that improved Mr Bush's game. Experts at the tennis hall had nothing but praise for the Vice-President's volley but refused all comment on his serve.

Elsewhere there were indications that Swedish-American cooperation on the tennis court is unlikely to be extended to the diplomatic arena.

After meeting Mr Olof Palme, the Prime Minister, on Monday, Mr Bush admitted that there had been disagreement on a number of issues, principally European disarmament, US involvement in Central America and the situation in the Middle East. "We had a lively and stimulating discussion," said Mr Palme euphemistically afterwards.

THE ARTS



Lord Gowrie (left), in his first major interview since he became Minister for the Arts, tells **Bryan Appleyard** how he hopes to tackle the job

Nearer the heart of the economic debate

Arts ministers come in two varieties: high profile and low profile. Norman St John Stevas was high, Paul Channon low. On the face of it Lord Gowrie should be closer to Stevas. Educated at Eton and Balliol, he regularly inhabited the gossip columns in the Fifties and Sixties – for becoming an earl at 15, for playing a teddy boy in an Eton home movie, for marrying a former pupil at the school where he taught English. And there was his poetry ("Lord Gowrie can be amusingly world-weary and has a casual transatlantic knowingness that is not always unattractive" – *TLS*).

But "seriousness" began to creep into the cuttings in the Seventies after we had all got over the break-up of his first marriage and the revelation that he had a manservant named Mr Mustard. The dilettante image began to be undermined by steady political work in the Lords. Eventually he became Minister of State for Employment and then deputy to James Prior in Northern Ireland – a role in which he now says he deliberately cultivated a high profile for political ends.

Now he is at Arts – as if his art-dealing, poetic and aesthete past had suddenly caught up with him. Yet, perhaps conscious that it always looks as if any MP who has been to the opera is in the running for this now peripheral post, he firmly argues that that is not the point.

"I have strong artistic taste and strong prejudices myself. But my own feeling is that if I'm appropriate at all it's not because of this background or those tastes, it is because in a number of fields I have a rather strong practical experience of the economic suburbs of the artistic centres – in the art business and the recording industry. It's important when one is arguing as a Minister, you have more credibility."

The emphasis, therefore, is to be on good sense and good management. The arts are as much part of the central economic debate as anything else. On the basis of this analysis Lord Gowrie went to Mrs Thatcher and argued the case for moving the Ministry out of the Department of Education and Science. It is now technically under the Privy Council but, he firmly maintains, only answerable to the *Prime Minister, a quality it shares* with his other job as head of the Management and Personnel Office.

"That doesn't mean that Athens arrives tomorrow, but it does amount to the establishing of the Arts Ministry nearer the centre than it has ever been."

At that centre is, of course, economics. And economics these days tends to mean financial stringency and the management of deficits. There will be no significant increase in available funds so the arts, in order to achieve any growth at all, will have to tighten up management and streamline themselves like any other operation.

"What I'm really trying to say is: all right, the arts are micro in terms of the total numbers of people or money involved or compared with other aspects of the national budget, but the problems they face are the same, whether you are dealing with the economy in its larger emphasis or with the Royal Opera House or the Arts Council. We have found enormous areas to improve our own internal procedures and my job is to continue that push within government. Now maybe government is soggier than other organizations but I suspect the other organizations are soggy as well."

The drive is on for value for money. It is a negative role but the Minister sees it as essential in order to achieve anything positive. Its emphasis may be distressing for the organizations, most of whom feel they have been on their uppers for some years now, but at least they may welcome his objectivity and commitment to the *arm's-length* ideology.

"They don't want to be told by the Arts Minister that they should produce better plays. If I started to be a colourful and up-front kind of aesthete I think I would run into the most furious criticisms and well-aimed brickbats."

In response to the widely-voiced suspicion that the Government has been putting its placemen in key positions in the arts he asserts that the Tories are, in fact, "reliable and jealous guardians of the independence of these bodies" and he attacks Ken Livingstone and Tony Banks for pushing the arts towards centralized direction and political control.

Yet it is difficult to believe that the efficiency drive does not have *some implications for the policy and* direction of the Arts Council. Perhaps the Minister betrays himself when he points out that more emphasis on subsidising the individual artist directly would be cost-effective – "In economic terms this is attractive because a few thousand pounds can really hit the spot." Such a move, of course, would represent a significant change of direction but the Minister is at pains to stress that it is only how he would argue "if I were on the Arts Council".

Elsewhere the orthodoxy appears to prevail. He warmly endorses the *controversial appointment* of Luke Rittner as Secretary-General of the Arts Council and he pledges continued commitment to the growth of private sponsorship "not to relieve us of our obligations but to improve the overall picture". So, in spite of the cuttings, perhaps the profile is to be low. Lord Gowrie wants to be Minister *for* the Arts, implying a humbly representative role rather than parliamentary connoisseurship, a Channon rather than a Stevas.

That role may reflect a genuine analysis of what is required but it also must to some extent reflect his personal desire to remain "at the centre of the debate". *Its precise* implications for the arts would seem to be more of the same, though it is at least to be dished out by a poet.

As I leave the Old Admiralty Building where the Ministry now dwells, the press officer disingenuously asks what I thought of his boss. "Well, he's not like his press cuttings", *I reply, sensing that this is* what he wants to hear. "No, he's not", he agrees with scarcely disguised relief.

Television

Cosmetic changes

The Johannesburg Wanderers Club was once a strictly white preserve; now, as Ron Pickering explained in **South Africa, *Sport and the Boycott* (BBC 1)**, its members "point with pride to the fact that it now has 20 blacks among its 14,000 members". That observation points to one dilemma within South Africa, and within South African sport. The Whites have been so committed to, and dependent upon, the notion of apartheid that even the smallest change is to them extraordinary. To those on the outside, it seems almost derisory – less than nothing, in fact, if it represents only a token or cosmetic change.

There is, of course, discrimination still and Mr Pickering's forceful commentary examined many aspects of it: the lack of sporting facilities within the black townships, the inadequate pitches, the occasional Black allowed to use the predominantly white gymnasia. Nowhere could the fallacy of "separate but equal" development be shown *more clearly* and Mr Pickering's conclusion seemed to be that, although at a professional level South African sport is becoming non-racial, at an amateur level it remains resolutely segregationalist.

The problem for South Africa is that its social injustices can be *seen quite clearly in a sporting* context: although it was suggested that you cannot have normal sport in an abnormal society (I would like the idea of a "normal society" defined, however), the brutalities of the Soviet regime are not to be discerned, for example, in the composition of their Olympic teams.

Nevertheless sport is an indication, or representation, of a nation's culture – and that is precisely the problem. If white South Africans insist upon a policy of separate development, then genuinely desegregated sport will seem to them to be the first stage in the dissolution of that which they wish to preserve. Token changes, or changes within the context of apartheid *itself*, are all they can allow. The danger in concentrating upon sport alone is that it might lead to the assumption that, since it *is* only sport, desegregation can be accomplished with the same ease as, for example, American athletes were banned from the Moscow Olympics. If it is to be accomplished, it will only be as part of a much larger and more tortuous process.

Peter Ackroyd

Paris galleries

Manet's awkward honesty

In some ways Manet is the most mysterious of the Impressionists. Not the obvious way, of course: on the contrary, a visitor to the great inclusive show at the Grand Palais which is how Paris marks the centenary of Manet's death may well find himself rather in the position of the man who would have liked *Hamlet* more if it had not been so full of quotations. There are certainly no major revelations in the way of important pictures we have never seen before (at least in reproduction), and one has to work quite hard so as not to let this slight *déjà vu* quality become a drawback to the show. It is, in any case, unavoidable: Manet was, after all (apart from Bazille, killed in the Franco-Prussian War), the earliest dead and the shortest lived of the Impressionist brotherhood, and his producion was never comparable to that of, say, Monet or Renoir. In this show we have virtually all his principal works, with a very generous selection of the lesser. The question it poses is not so much whether we can find a new and different Manet as how we respond to the opportunity, for once, of seeing Manet alone and seeing him whole.

The excitements of the show do not lie on the surface; but they are very definitely there. What we see, in effect, is the birth of a modern painter. As every student remembers, and a few hold against him, Manet was the *least willing rebel of all* the Impressionists, the least inclined to break with the whole Salon system of official French art, the one who most desperately wanted acceptance, respectability and his Légion d'Honneur (which he got, ironically, just before his death). *In several respects Manet is the* most, as we would say, Victorian of all the Impressionists. It is not realy surprising that by 1907 one of Proust's characters was observing that the scandalous quality of the nude *Olympia* had evaporated and "C'a l'air d'une chose d'Ingres", or that Britons, faced with *La Musique aux Tuileries* of 1862, may find themselves ever so faintly reminded of Frith.

Probably something like that is what Manet's conscious mind wanted. But as we follow his career chronologically, from the early copies and echoes of Delacroix, Rubens, Murillo, Velasquez *and Rembrandt*, we see a painter driven irresistibly by what he sees, and how his own evolving sensibility forces him to see it, into a route he would rather not travel and a way of artistic life he would not have chosen at all. What is most astonishing about this grand succession of paintings is their awkward, uncomfortable honesty. It is something which emerges from the works one by one, but much more powerfully from seeing them all in context. To begin with, they are more socially than technically uncompromising: we can feel again the shock that must have *been caused in the early 1860s* by an unsparing image like *La Maîtresse de Baudelaire couchée*, or even by the unsettling informality of *La Chanteuse des rues*, eating cherries from a paper bag as she (apparently) enters the room. Then come the looser brush-strokes, the experi*ments with plein-air painting* (a bit selfconscious, some of them look) and the final masterly synthesis of *Un Bar aux Folies Bergère* – the last thing we see as we leave.

The mystery of Manet has, in fact, been staring us in the face. It was just difficult to see it until this show brought all the evidence together. He has been described by one critic as a "peintre-philosophe", but that is probably overstating. Nevertheless, the quality of his art as shown here proves to reside not so much in the technical innovations (if, indeed, Manet himself initiated anything), nor even the quality of vision, though that is superb, but in the fundamental brainwork. We are made conscious as never before (the last major retrospective was in 1932) of the man's mind always working, always thinking its way through difficulties, always seeking ways through the labyrinth of earlier art to a new way of achieving centrality, always ready to accept the logic of its own processes, however uncomfortable. We are used to thinking of Impressionists as reactors rather than actors. But central to Manet's art is a conscious and continuing act of *creation. This is a show, in* parts, to ravish your senses, but even more it is a show to blow your mind.

The Manet show runs until August 1. It makes an intriguing comparison with a show on the other side of town, **Claude Monet au temps de Giverny** at the Centre Culturel du Marais, which runs until July 17. This also is, by coincidence, a centenary show: in 1883 Manet died and Monet entered a new *lease of life by moving into* what was to be his home and one of his principal subjects for the rest of his life, his house at Giverny. The show, therefore, is limited to work Monet did after Manet's death and gives one to wonder, fruitlessly, how Manet would have developed given even half of Monet's remaining 43 years of life. Monet's development, as vividly catalogued here (with many pictures long unseen in Europe) is one of *the most astonishing odysseys* of modern painting, from the precise but generally distant notation of shifting light effects in the early 1880s right up to and through the abstraction-barrier with the last *Nymphéas* of the 1920s.



Conscious and continuing act of creation: Manet's *Argenteuil*

The Monet retrospective of a couple of *seasons back* was a solid, Establishment job. This show, as usual in the Marais, is an adventure, first washing you with sound (Debussy, of course) in a blinding white space, then leading you through a maze of small, irregularly-shaped rooms which bring together variations on the same theme or offer sudden startling glimpses through a narrow opening of what is coming next. Nor does the show gloss over Monet's curious lapses: some of the paintings from the period just before his cataract operation are very unpleasant indeed, with their coarse handling of paint *and bilious colouring. But it* must also be said that there are similar lapses of judgment even when there was nothing wrong with his sight: right next to paintings of miraculous delicacy like *Maisons à Falaise, brouillard* are the almost wilfully raw-edged paintings of rock and sea at Belle-Ile. At least, that is how I see the comparison; others, I suppose, might appreciate the extroversion of the Belle-Ile paintings and find the mist and snow scenes wishy-washy. The Marais show does not take sides, but admirably gathers the materials and leaves the judgments up to you.

John Russell Taylor

Concert

Tuckwell Quintet

St John's/Radio 3

The weather had turned round in a grey Smith Square, but the Tuckwell Wind Quintet brought the warm languor of the South of France to St John's for Monday's BBC lunchtime concert, in a delightful performance of Milhaud's suite *La Cheminée du roi René*.

Corporately they keenly sensed and enjoyed the contrasting nuances of timbre within the work's relatively narrow, understated range; individually they relished its nonchalant asides and the flavouring of its oblique modality. The movements followed each other like so many scenes from medieval street theatre, seen through the haze of time's distance. After the mock solemnity of Derek Wickens's oboe in the opening "Cortège" came the wry antics of "Jongleurs", the barking horn and flute roulades (Barry Tuckwell and Peter Lloyd) of the "Chasse à Valebre" and the magical horn-calls of flute and clarinet (Robert Hill) in the closing "Nocturne".

The most beguiling item in the programme, though, was the Six Bagatelles for Wind Quintet, *written* by Ligeti between 1951 and 1953 while he was living in Hungary. They are arrangements of piano pieces in which Ligeti set himself little tests of craftmanship on, as it were, a compositional shoestring. The first one, for instance, takes the interval of a third and tosses it into the air in syncopated fragments, piccolo cocking a snook at the chattering bassoon. In the second, stark single lines of unison and octave doublings are jolted and bent by insistent little minor second figures, and in the third an ostinato figure balanced against Pan-like strophes of song creates a *fascinating sense of hovering* movement in stasis. After a movement in memory of Bartók, the piano's percussive nature inspires and triumphs in the final scherzando.

Peter Lloyd bowed out and Nina Milkina bowed in for a pleasing, though little more than dutiful, account of Mozart's Quintet in E flat for piano and wind, K452. The programme will be repeated on Radio 3 next Sunday at 1.05pm.

Hilary Finch

Theatre

The Perfectionist

Hampstead

The hero of David Williamson's play is a workaholic university lecturer who has neglected his family for nine years for the sake of a still unfinished thesis, only to be pipped at the post by an academic rival. His reponse is to renounce his ambitions and set about becoming a model husband and father; whereupon life in the family becomes more intolerable than ever. Moral: once a perfectionist, always a perfectionist.

The fact that his wife appears as the narrator gives you fair warning of the story's bias. *The Perfectionist* belongs to the defensive category of male feminism, allowing women to have all the good arguments and all the sympathy while still allowing the man to hold the central place in the action.

In this case, despite the manifest intelligence of the writing and some passages of painfully accurate comedy, the exercise is self-cancelling. Barbara, the wife, begins by saying we are about to witness an open-marriage experiment; and the play duly goes on to debate such matters as shared domestic responsibility, equal professional opportunities and extra-marital sex. But, as she happens to be married to a character like Stuart, there is never any chance that the experiment is going to succeed.

The first act (much the better of the two) takes place in Denmark where Stuart's academic workload is such that Barbara rebels and engages a male babysitter, so as to get down to her own thesis on attitudes to breast-feeding in the inner Melbourne suburbs.

Eric, the babysitter, is a gentle drop-out who happens to speak six languages and play jazz piano; and the impact of this unmilitant Marxist on a household of hypertense Australian over-achievers provokes a delicious series of dislocations in their fixed routines. Also, the part is superbly played by Michael Maloney, whose minor mistakes in idiomatic English drive Stuart even further round the bend.

Thereafter the action moves back to Australia, and a series of collisions with Stuart's parents. The design makes perfect sense. There is the overbearing barrister father (Godfrey Jackman), still bullying his boy to the top and exploiting the ex-actress wife who compensates with drink for her lost career. When Stuart turns family man, he can see them as a ghastly forecast of his own married life. But, with the disappearance of Eric, he has no real antagonist.

The other characters are well drawn and Robin Lefevre's cast (particularly Barbara Flynn as the wife) excel in standing up for themselves without sacrificing identity to anger. The same cannot be said of Paul Freeman's Stuart who, through no fault of his own, stands out among these entertaining satellites as a ravenous and irreclaimable bore. *The Perfectionist* could have been a comedy or a contribution to the feminist debate; its trouble is that it is neither one nor the other.

Irving Wardle

"Y"

Piccadilly

Finally unveiled after three months of all-too-public postponements and rewrites, this show has a new title that still, if you pronounce it as everybody will, seems to express justifiable self-doubt. The backing is American, but it is for no musical, rather for a tacky piece of dinner-cabaret *à la Parisienne*, that the harmlessly grandiose interior of the Piccadilly has had its stalls ripped out for jampacked tables and its proscenium and boxes crowned with gigantically hideous eyes.

I cannot say how good the dinners are now at the Crazy *Horse (they are acceptable here.* though dear, if you pay), but if that raises memories of the smell of dressed meat, the petulant complaints of a French couple next to you, a crowd of singing waiters surging on to the stage or converging on a convenient birthday boy with a cake and sparklers, and ladies dressed as Dietrich or a butterfly in grapes leading into a Casanova-period Venetian scene where everybody ends up undressing, then you are not far off. A subsequent scene, where bare-breasted chorus girls in *black and white feathers* impersonating tigers get ordered round the stage by a black boy with a whip, shows that these producers have nothing to learn from the most tasteless soft-porn cabaret.

And who *is* Arturo Brachetti? His name suggests he may be an Italian nephew of a well-loved British *diseuse*, but even Dame Hilda Bracket would baulk at partnering a girl miming (and most of the numbers are mimed) while strung with mussel shells and seaweed. His rendering of Violetta's *brindisi* from *Traviata* suggests that he might understudy the drag singer in *A Patriot for Me* if this show closes quickly enough.

His performance is an unsatisfying mixture of epicene prancing, nippy conjuring tricks, like drawing a sword through a lady or sawing her in half, and technical tricks like going airborne as an angel, for which the technical staff might *justifiably have demanded* a curtain call as showy as his. Most of the real singing is left to Nicola Kimber, whose legs are lovely and whose French is about as good as the songs deserve.

I was seated too close to judge, but the dancing looked sharp enough and our black waitress's performance was more fun than most up on stage. In the last resort, only a nightlife punter in the £30-a-head group could say whether this is too tatty (or tatty enough) for the buying market, and would hardly care if the impresarios could probably have endowed an orphanage with what they spent on it.

Anthony Masters

Dance

Symphony in D

Sadler's Wells

Having taken seven years to reach London, Jiri Kylian's *Symphony in D* has hit the town in a big way, with three different companies giving it here within three weeks. Luckily, it is a ballet that actually benefits from such exposure: every cast I have seen in it brings out new touches.

The Houston Ballet led off the series at Sadlers's Wells on Monday. Nothing in their London repertory has shown better the company's strength. The ballet is an elaborate joke about the tantrums and tribulations of a ballet dancer's work. More or less everything that can go wrong does so, but it is only funny because in fact everything goes right, the false steps are impeccably done and the misplaced partnering comes off smoothly.

The joke starts with the title, the music actually being parts of two separate symphonies by Haydn, the "Clock" and the "Hunt". That principle of fragmentation and juxtaposition runs also through Kylian's choreography, making the jokes look different according to how the dancers tackle their roles.

The continuous chuckles greeting the Houston dancers in it acknowledges their stylishness, skill and engaging presentation. Ben Stevenson, their director, has built a consistently strong team. I only wish I could enjoy his own choreography. But the theatrical flair that holds his *Peer Gynt* together is less apt for smaller, concentrated works.

Luckily, most of the audience responded *more enthusiastically* than I could to his "*L*". In that, an all-male cast perform energetic steps in a winsome way to crash-bang percussion, as what we are told is a tribute to Liza Minelli. *Zheng Ban Qiao* is a tribute to an eighteenth-century Chinese *painter of that name*. He spent his life studying bamboo: not a subject that lends itself to dance. Li Cunxin looks alternately earnest or inspired, Janie Parker drifts through, and the ensemble wave poles or hands gift-wrapped to suggest bamboo shoots.

In the remaining work, Doris Humphrey's *Water Music*, women arch and lower their backs while crouching, and run in lines that meet and fall back. It is meant to suggest moving water, but either Humphrey was off form when she made it (1928) or the reconstruction does her choreography less than justice.

John Percival

Rock

Nick Lowe and Paul Carrack

Dingwalls

Even in these times, pop music occasionally opens up to admit something that is neither selfconsciously serious nor relentlessly frivolous, that believes in the ultimate power of the well-placed *unison* triplet, that thinks in terms of a straightforward analysis of the human condition: "She used to do the Pony, she used to do the Stroll – I knew the bride when she used to rock and roll".

Nick Lowe wrote those lines, in a song which, given time, Chuck Berry and Eddie Cochran might have composed together. He has a lot more where that came from, and we heard much of it on Monday night when he and his current partner Paul Carrack inaugurated the Capital Radio Music Festival's week at Dingwalls in front of an audience prepared to lose pounds in sweat so as to enjoy their music in the intimate context from which it sprang.

Lowe and Carrack think in three-minute chunks, and they proceeded like the best radio show you could imagine. Trading lead vocal parts, with Lowe on bass guitar and Carrack on keyboards, accompanied by Martin Belmont's all-action guitar and *Bobby Irwin's drums*, they produced a beautifully varied set which made it all the more mysterious that neither has come up with a hit in recent months.

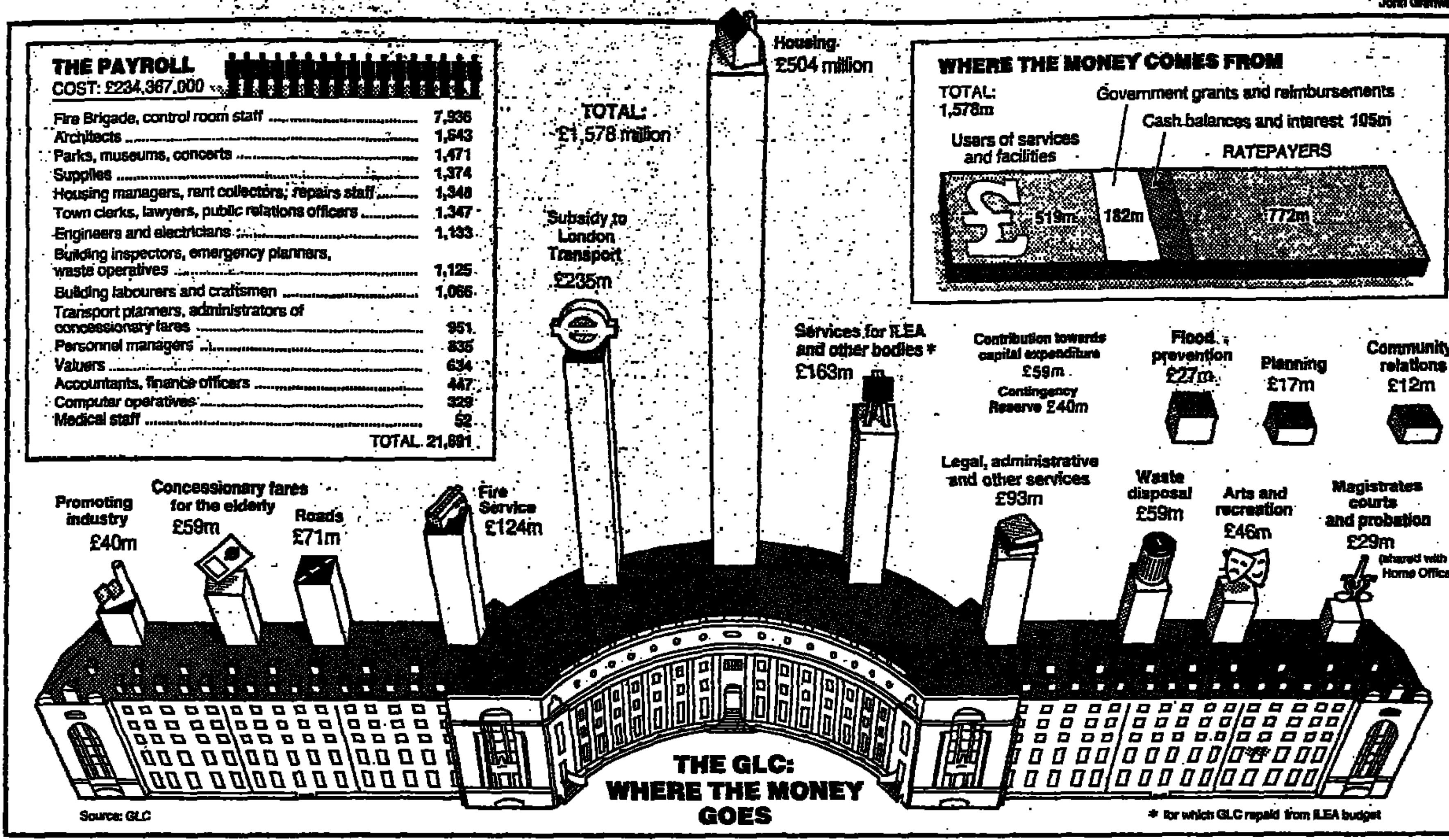
The fault is hardly theirs, since the virtues of Carrack's "How Long", which he sang with Ace, and Lowe's "Cruel to be Kind" persist in their more recent compositions. Who could resist Carrack's white soul delivery of "Lesson in Love", "Always Better With You" and "I Need You" (this last a perfect Lowe-penned pastiche of Smokey Robinson's compositions *for the Temptations*) or Lowe's current single, "Ragin' Eyes", a simmering country rocker more potent than anything the California cowboys can invent?

This concert also included "Burnin'", Lowe's aptly titled rockabilly piece; the Mose Allison-styled "Once is Too *Much*"; a *pleasing treatment of* Wilson Pickett's "634-5789"; and a lengthy dub-reggae coda tacked on to "How Long", featuring Belmont's most eloquent work. The music had the raucous glare of fairgrounds and the introspective wonder of the bedroom Dansette: emotional dynamite.

Richard Williams

Showdown at County Hall

The GLC and its controversial overlord Ken Livingstone are under threat. As the Tories talk of abolition, **David Walker** looks at how the authority spends its money, and why Mrs Thatcher is gunning for it



The Greater London Council has two faces: Kenwood as well as Ken Livingstone.

On one side is a benign public authority which helps keep life in the capital civilized. It runs the computer that makes the traffic lights change colour in sequence along the Cromwell Road, renews the gaskets on the fire brigade's pumps, replaces the lavatorial tiles along the Rotherhithe Tunnel, promotes Purcell at the Queen Elizabeth Hall and screws up blue plaques to dead dignitaries.

The other GLC is sometimes less visible, but often much more controversial. It spends large sums on "planning", shuffles public money from ratepayers to the London Lesbian and Gay Centre, and meets on the third Tuesday of the month in a Parliament-sized debating chamber to bicker and swop rhetoric between the parties in front of half a dozen yawning members of the public.

When there is talk of abolishing the GLC – as now, though not for the first time – ask, first, which of the GLCs is for the chop. Stop the Kenwood open-air concerts on warm June evenings and middle-class amenity suffers; close down the Woolwich Ferry and a lifeline in a neglected part of south-east London is cut. But abolish the job of the "chief economic planner" and who will care? End those County Hall shenanigans that pass for local democracy at work and how many Londoners will even register the fact?

Joe Public or Ms Londoner cannot go far outside their doors without the GLC's functions making some impact. In Tower Hamlets and Thamesmead, in fact, the GLC may be a Londoner's landlord.

In the street, the GLC sited the pedestrian crossing he uses to get to the bus stop. His red bus journey is subsidized from rates the GLC collected. The council painted the white lines that mark the bus priority lane; its engineers periodically inspect the bridge that carries the bus over the Thames.

In the office, our Londoner's safety depends, in part, on inspections by GLC firemen. His waste paper ends up – after collection by the borough council – at a GLC transfer station, eventually to be burnt or buried.

At the weekend, the GLC provides football pitches (231 in all), adventure playgrounds and piers for the pleasure craft on the Thames. It runs the "culture bunker" on the South Bank and subsidizes the Museum of London.

The organization which provides these services will have, during 1983-84, a gross turnover of about £1.5 billion. Its County Hall cousin, the Inner London Education Authority (which is, legally, a sub-committee of the GLC, but which is in practice a separate organism), costs another £1.1 billion. Over in St James's is the headquarters of the third arm of the London municipal body, London Transport. Its revenue budget in 1983 is about £750 million, of which the GLC supplies £235 million. By law the GLC has to approve LT's budget and its major spending decisions, though otherwise LT runs as an autonomous body.

The centre of the GLC empire is County Hall, built in the 1930s by Herbert Morrison and still redolent in its wood-panelled massiveness of a bygone era when people were proud of their councils. Joe Public rarely walks the many miles of County Hall corridor, which is as well because he would be beset by several nagging questions. What do all the people behind these wooden doors actually do? How much of the £770m contributed by ratepayers to the GLC's coffers sinks into this bottomless bureaucratic well?

The firemen, the barrier-builders and the park keepers are the visible GLC. But in County Hall are the hidden functionaries: for "members' services" (£3m); the "policy and intelligence programme group" (169 strong) which is in addition to "economic policy analysis" (cost £2m). The less visible GLC includes millions of outstanding loans to housing associations, which the Strongbridge affair has shown to be a risky use of ratepayers' money.

And at the top of the pile are the politicians, 92 elected for single-member areas based on the parliamentary constituencies, who are provided with secretaries, phones and facilities that MPs across the river at Westminster drool over.

How will the problem of the two GLCs be resolved by those civil servants who, according to the Queen's Speech, are now busy working on proposals for abolition?

The table gives a rough guide to GLC functions. Some, like the Thames barrier, are indisputably London-wide. Whoever occupies County Hall, some public body will have to meet its debt interest and carry out its maintenance – and that of the Thames bridges.

Some GLC functions, like parks, are shared with the borough councils and could be allocated to them. Camden Council, for example, maintains Waterlow Park, 350 yards away from Hampstead Heath, which belongs to the GLC: why not give the heath to Camden? In theory the fire brigade could be split into 32 parts – more likely the government would put it under the Home Office, like the Metropolitan Police.

Other GLC functions could, were Mrs Thatcher to follow the advice of some of her radical-right advisers, be privatized. Let Londoners cease to get their Beethoven and Bartok on the cheap: invite an entrepreneur to bid for the Festival Hall complex.

But will abolition of the GLC save money? Privatizing the Iveagh Bequest or economizing on old people's travel would save, but would also be controversial. Some £80m could be saved – at a proverbial stroke – by repealing such Livingstone innovations as the GLC's community relations and industry and employment programmes. In large measure these consist of grants to "voluntary" groups or provide employment for highly-paid County Hall functionaries (whose number has increased this year by 800).

At a guess, some 9 per cent of the GLC rates bill (which costs an owner occupier more than £3 a week on average) could be saved without much inconvenience to the Londoner (albeit with some squealing by recipients of grants). Save a further 16 per cent by ending the GLC's housing function – but the cost would have to be borne by the boroughs such as Tower Hamlets and Greenwich which would assume the responsibility, and besides there is still debt interest to find. For the rest, major savings can only come from cuts in the subsidy to London Transport or employing fewer firemen. Or letting the traffic lights go on the blink.

GLC Function	London-wide	Could be transferred to boroughs	Could be candidates for privatization
Fire	●		
Waste disposal		●	
Flood prevention/ River Thames	●	●	
London Transport subsidy			●
Roads, crossings		●	
Housing		●	
Arts and recreation			●

Alternative models in the US and France

New York: local power

"Mr New York" is the city's directly-elected mayor, Ed Koch, who stood down from Congress to run for what is considered a more influential position. As in London, elections are on party lines. Together with an elected city council, the mayor is responsible for education and the other major municipal services. The federal government and the state of New York have only a minimal involvement. Administration of services is hived off to professional managers, except in the vital area of finance, where there is a directly-elected comptroller. Public transport is run by a nominated metropolitan transit authority. "New York's finest" – the city police – are part of the mayor's responsibility, too. A consortium of banks and financial institutions keep a close watch on city finances through the Municipal Assistance Corporation, which stepped in during the 1970s to rescue New York from bankruptcy.

Paris: central government

Despite recent moves to give some power to city authorities, Paris is closely supervised by the French government. The government appoints a prefect for general administration in the Paris area and another prefect to run the civil police. Another government official has extensive delegated powers over planning, and major projects – such as the Les Halles/Pompidou Centre development – are financed and supervised by the government. Paris does have an elected mayor, like other French cities, who is elected on party lines. In the French tradition the mayor, Jacques Chirac, is also a member of the parliament and, without possessing much formal power, is able to act as an advocate for the city's needs. Public transport, heavily subsidized, is run by a special authority with no elected members. Major services, such as education, have never been the concern of the city.

The Livingstone factor . . .

The Greater London Council's fate was sealed not when Mrs Thatcher won her second term but a decade ago in a never-ending series of hearings on a massive document known as the Greater London Development Plan.

Intended to be the blueprint for the capital's future, pinpointing growth centres and drawing cross-town routes, the plan was still-born. The oil-price boom, recession and the rejection of Maplin as the site of a third airport helped kill it.

But the main reason behind its failure went deeper. It was the GLC's lack of power. Called a "strategic" authority by the 1963 London Government Act which established it, the GLC could not compel either the boroughs below it or the government above it. And when regional planning went out of fashion in the mid-1970s, the council was left with only a residual role.

Even its conception was the result of a compromise. The Tory government of the day wanted to kill off the perennially Labour-controlled London County Council, which covered the inner area, but did not want to offend the powerful suburban counties and extend the GLC boundaries to the limits of the conurbation. The GLC could not be trusted with running the Metropolitan Police, which remained under central control and when, in 1969, a Labour government gave the GLC responsibility for London Transport's finance, the council botched the job.

The GLC became a classic instance of a pendulum authority, veering from Conservative to Labour every four years. One of the sharpest changes occurred in 1973, when, upon Labour's assumption of power, a Conservative plan for a "motorway box" in central London was immediately scrapped.

Abolition of the council has now become practical politics for two reasons. The first does Mrs Thatcher's government little credit. In 1979 she was faced with implementing a rash promise she had made in 1974 to do away with household rates; ministers were set to work. Months later grand rates reform was as far away as ever and – so as to be seen to be doing radical things with an expensive authority enjoying few friends – abolition of the GLC, together with the metropolitan counties, was suggested to fill the gap.

Abolition had been talked about previously, in a desultory way, until a Conservative elder statesman, Lord Marshall, did a study which concluded there was a case for keeping the GLC.

Mrs Thatcher, so we are told, has not finally given up on rates reform. Meanwhile, abolition got on the political agenda for her second term of office.

What clinched the argument against the council was Mr Ken Livingstone.

At County Hall the Livingstone phenomenon at first meant, in the words of Miss Valerie Wise, the house feminist, "sitting at a life-size Monopoly board". But there followed the Law Lords' rejection of the GLC's cheap fares scheme and legal objections to Labour's complicated plans for enterprise boards and industrial regeneration.

One of the most striking aspects of the Livingstone regime has been its unparalleled generosity with grants of money to groups of all kinds, with the effect of building a stage army of people who derive their livelihood from the GLC but do not appear on its employment list.

In the two years since he attained power Mr Livingstone has made himself – or been made, since he has had spectacular attention from the mass media – into a national celebrity. Some would claim he is the best-known socialist politician in the country. He certainly is a vocal affront to the Government's policies of municipal economy and financial prudence.

Mrs Thatcher has little to fear from the GLC's Conservatives. In recent years they have been riven, and only last week they lost three of their members after criticisms of their role in the management of housing associations to which the GLC had lent money.

The London boroughs' attitude towards County Hall is equivocal. The Tory boroughs, led by Kensington and Westminster, have for some time been agitating for the end of the GLC and its precept – the amount the boroughs have to collect from ratepayers on its behalf. The Labour boroughs, especially those in the centre, defend their party colleagues at the GLC for their role in transferring resources from rich to less well-off parts of the capital. But even they are often critical of the duplication of planning and road management functions with County Hall.

One thing is certain: the day Mrs Thatcher's Government abolishes the GLC, the only people who will be on the streets will be Mr Livingstone and Labour Party politicians. The public will not be moved.

For the GLC



- London needs a voice like other major cities
- Services should be democratically accountable
- Major services such as fire need to be run on a London-wide basis
- Ken Livingstone could be replaced by a Tory at a future election

Against the GLC

- Abolition would save money
- The GLC duplicates services with the boroughs
- It lacks the power properly to be "strategic"
- The GLC will be inefficient whichever party is in control

moreover... Miles Kington

Do you read me, Luton Airport?

For many of us, sitting around at Gatwick or Luton airports on our holidays is the only chance we get to catch up on current reading. Here is a selection of new summer books which will fit neatly into hand luggage or, later, airport litter bins.

Starving Makes You Fat (Dutch Elm Books, £6.95). Geoffrey Cannon has evolved the amazing theory that going without food altogether makes you put on weight. He has studied the case histories of 50 political figures who went on hunger strike but then went on to gain weight when their demands had been met. At least two of them became president of their country. Cannon's conclusion: don't fast unless you take politics seriously.

Terrorism Makes Yasser Arafat (Chateau Windus, 1983). Richard Wunderkind traces the decline of Arafat's power in the past year and evolves the amazing theory that it is entirely due to demoralization, caused by people constantly coming up to him and saying: "I'm Yasser. Gizza job, I can do it." This goes against the normal theory that his decline is due to wearing pyjamas and never shaving. Either way, it is a sombre study of a once powerful man ousted by younger, more fiery rivals.

The Battle For The Sunday Times (Observer Gossip Team, £3.50). A hastily produced volume covering the bloodless coup whereby strong man Frank Giles was ousted by fiery, thrusting 23-year-old Andrew Neil, in an effort to get down the weight of *The Sunday Times*. It failed disastrously; the paper is still grossly obese and weighed down by unread sections.

The Battle For Private Eye (Military Study Unit, £15). A sober but gripping study of last week's bloodless coup in which elder statesman Richard Ingrams was ousted by seven-year-old Ian Hislop, dynamic ex-editor of the *Ecomonist* Komic Kuts Section. The conclusion of the 600-page study is that thrusting, fiery young men will always, with the proper tactics, take over an ailing command. This is followed by a hastily written appendix covering Ingrams's return from holiday to take over from the ailing, worn-out seven-and-a-half-year-old Hislop.

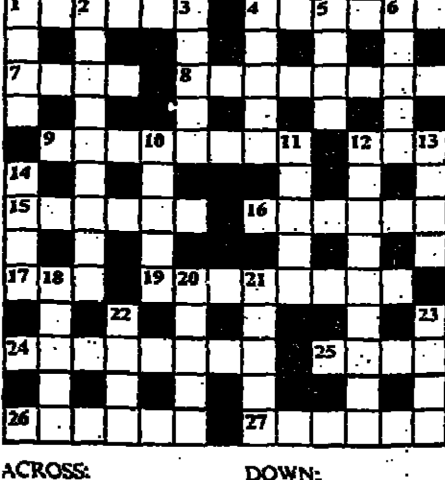
Running Makes You Go Backwards (Hamilton House, £8.50). After a lifelong study of running, Geoffrey Cannon has come up with the revolutionary theory that, although the vast majority of joggers go forwards, running backwards may actually be better for you. By exercising seldom used muscles, it has a more immediate effect on the body and does wonderful things to the metabolic rate (there is a diagram). In time it may lead to your becoming editor of *The Sunday Times*, though Mr Cannon is too modest to stress his own candidature.

The History of St Frank-Giles-in-the-Strand (Betjeman Press, £20). this wonderful old structure receives a sympathetic treatment, combined with an appeal for more money now that it is not so often used, There is a drawing.

My Yorkshire (Riding Press, £7.95). Roy Hattersley puts forward a persuasive argument for his election as leader of the Yorkshire Writers Party, ahead of such fancied candidates as Keith Waterhouse, Michael Parkinson, Fred Trueman, etc. His claims to have the biggest collection of tram tickets in the country are not in doubt; more problematical is his insistence that only writers born in Yorkshire are qualified to captain or even join the party. This seems a deliberate ploy to disqualify the hugely popular James Herriott. There is a photograph of a gob-stopper.

Travel Gets You Nowhere (Stationery Press). Geoffrey Cannon has spent a lifetime going all over the globe; now he concludes that he might just as well have stayed at home for all the effect it had on his weight, knowledge or indeed chances of editing *The Sunday Times*. His conclusion: you can learn much more about the world by reading about it than going there, especially by buying books like *Travel Gets You Nowhere*.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 92)



ACROSS:
1 Streams (6)
4 See (6)
7 Wheel spindle (4)
8 Near (8)
9 Outdoor grill (8)
12 Doctor of philosophy (2,1)
15 Jail (6)
16 Emergence (6)
17 Bashful (3)
19 Many (8)
24 Block (8)
25 Banking system (4)
26 Increase (4,2)
27 Mourn (6)

DOWN:
1 Thoroughfare (4)
2 Rudeness (9)
3 Umbrage (5)
4 Jewel (5)
5 Rhine wine (4)
6 Meal (5)
10 Sunburnt (5)
11 Longing (5)
12 Prejudgement (9)
13 Prescribed portion (4)
14 Heroic poem (4)
18 Eye socket (5)
20 Seize (5)
21 Laud (5)
22 Surmounting (4)
23 Arrow (4)

SOLUTION TO No 91
ACROSS: 1 Marrow 5 Bogy 8 Twang 9 Rollmop 11 Sympathy 13 Fits 15 Spadework 18 Rout 19 Assemble 22 Placate 23 Wrath 24 Feel 25 Soothe
DOWN: 2 Alarm 3 Rig 4 Worthlessness 5 Belt 6 Gimmick 7 Stash 10 Past 12 Ajar 14 Pole 15 Sausage 16 Trip 17 Lethe 20 Beach 21 Tall 23 Who

WEDNESDAY PAGE

JOANNA LUMLEY'S DIARY

Of maxi-jodhpurs and Denver boots



I parked very near the shops ... well, on the pavement outside, to be exact ... and cantered inside. In these days of restricted parking and Denver Boots, I find it is often safer to drive straight to your destination, nip in, nip out, and speed off. The lack of logic in the application of the Boot astounds me: if the car is *so* dangerously parked, is causing *such* congestion, why weld it to the spot for two or three hours? I must say they are quite a gay colour ... but I digress. Inside the shop, which was having a sale, I had climbed into a pair of white, sawn-off jodhpurs which, not displaying lucidly enough their size of the label, were *far* too big. Suddenly the manageress cried "Look out! Traffic warden! run!" "But ..." I said, pointing at the trousers. "Run!" she repeated. Pausing only to throw on a surgeon's shirt and some dark glasses, I galloped out, activated the



machine and parked by the dustbins in the next street. As I walked back past a pavement cafe, I was aware that all eyes were on my vast dhoti breeks and the enormous amount of sale labels fluttering off bem waist, neck and sleeve. When I got back, it appeared that the young warden would have been happy to leave me in my safe, illegal position for the time it would have taken me to de-breek and say so.

My beloved Aunt notched up threescore and ten on Thursday, which is difficult to believe as she is still whistled at by drivers as she vaults on and off buses. We celebrated with a surprise party; some of us were expected, but the secret guests made very satisfactory entrances and were greeted with cries of amazement and displays of affectionate disbelief. We dined at a favourite restaurant, ate sumptuous fare, propped our elbows on the table. The Aunt, who has hitherto always seemed in command of her marbles, said to no one in particular "Oh, darlings, it's just like that programme Jo does ... This is Your Bluff".

Diddley-dum on a good train to Bournemouth to see a dear one in his summer show at the Pavilion. Maybe it was the baking, hazy sunlight or the bland blue waste of the sea: whatever spell Bournemouth wove, I was caught in a trice in its arachnean net. We set off to see Corfe Castle, windows wound down in the small car, arms already going brown in the sun. The great jagged ruins loomed above us as we parked in a leafy lane, and walked under the ramparts along a shady footpath in flowery solitude. This is the way to see castles! Imagining them as they were before the philistine Cromwell reduced them to rubble, contemplating in silence the stony strength of the achitecture. We turned the corner and came upon several school outings, two groups of foreign visitors and squadrons of toddlers. The school children were the first to spot us. "Hi de hi Sapphire," they yelled, getting us both in one, as it were. We puffed on up the crumbling masonry with set smiles, and gazed across the sleeping countryside far below. "Cooee Purdey", said a face a foot away, framed in an archway. "Hi de hi." As we stumbled hastily through the castle gates into the village, the air rang with boots of recognition, the towers bristled with beady eyes.

Another trip to Dorset – West, this time – to stay with favourite cousins on a small farm, deep in a lush green valley with a trout pond, and surrounded by hills covered with gorse, foxgloves and rabbits. Dine on home-grown everything. Sleep like the dead: rise early to help feed the chickens and geese, ducks and bantams. Catch horses and ride round farm. Change into silk dress, put on face and drive to Yeovil to open Scout Fayre. Walk through guard of honour cubs, while band plays. Speeches of welcome and then judge baby competition. (This was the only bad bit of the day: how can you judge babies? They clearly don't give a button, but the anxious faces of the parents still haunt me. When I was a baby, I could easily have been given to a zoo). Stroll around stalls: buy basket, child's cardigan, necklace (30p). Five on a Secret Trail, pencils, scones, the lot. Win Granny doll in lucky draw. (Actually, I don't think I did win it: I think they gave her to me to make up for my spectacular bad luck in all the other lucky draws.) Farewells, drive back to the Smoke, with brown eggs, sponge cakes and flowers



This summer weekends are full of fetes, fairs and open days. On Sunday Battersea Park jammed with would-be mountaineers and reggae bands on the Capital Venture Day, last week the long hot day at Chessington, where the police and the Variety Club played co-hosts to 13,000 children. On Tuesday, we have a rather smaller occasion: the launch of the appeal for Chiswick Family Rescue. I went down to the Refuge on Friday to help with the television film and saw again the crammed, dingy rooms, the hopeless inadequacy of the kitchen, the bedrooms where damp bunks jostle babies' cots, the broken windows and bare light bulbs. One small boy followed me around, watching me closely. "You look different from a month ago," he said, looking critically at the voguish plait at the back of my head. "Last time you were younger."

Coping with a death wish

Wendy Holle

FIRST PERSON

Veronica Stokes's daughter walked out of hospital to try to die, and no one could stop her

It was not just the *knowledge* that my daughter was missing that chilled my blood that hot summer evening last year. It was the realization that the hospital, where I thought she was being safely looked after, had let her go. The fact that they had been obliged by law to let her discharge herself nearly led to her death later that night.

Jane had been ill for some time. Recurrent eating problems of anorexic type, interspersed with periods of depression had plagued her late teens and young adulthood. Last winter she had been further weakened by glandular fever and, urged by ourselves and her London GP, she had been attending the psychiatric department at a nearby hospital on a weekly basis.

The summer months had seen little improvement in the depression. Life at work had become more uncertain, and redundancies were cutting into the staff at the office where Jane worked. The fact that her younger sister, Anne, had recently married seemed only to rub in her own problems.

Then in July came a devastating family blow – my husband and I were both unexpectedly made redundant at the school where we worked, and were obliged to move from the house which had been home to all the children almost as long as they could remember. We moved to our new home, an old thatched cottage, on an oppressively hot day towards the end of the month. Anne and her husband, John, had come down from London to help, bringing Jane with them. All day long, as we sweated in and out with our belongings, she lay face down under a tree on the lawn, saying she wished she were dead. Over the next few days, things got steadily worse.

Each morning she would say, as if in the grip of some compulsion, that she could not, would not, live out the day. She seemed driven out of her mind by black clouds of horror beyond her control. It was also *beyound our limits* to cope as day after day we tried everything to help her, from hours of sympathetic and loving listening to more practical methods such as long swims and walks.

Feeling out of our depth, we took her to our own local doctor. He assured us that it was highly unlikely that she would actually attempt or succeed in committing suicide, and prescribed anti-depressants. We got the distinct impression that we were over-reacting, in his view.

I was not convinced, and became increasingly anxious if I called her and got no reply from her room. At the end of the week she decided to return to her job, and with considerable misgivings we saw her on to the train.

The following Saturday, Anne rang us to say that between them, she and Jane's GP had got Jane admitted into the psychiatric unit of the hospital she had been attending as an outpatient. Jane had gone willingly, at the end of a week in which she had alarmed her office companions by talk of throwing herself from the windows, and distressed her boss by saying she would never see him again as she would be dead by Monday.

We felt relieved that Jane was in safe hands at last, and would now begin to receive appropriate help. On the Monday I went up to London to visit her. Anne and John gave me supper, and we walked to the hospital. It was then that I learned that my gravely depressed, suicidal daughter had left the hospital at lunchtime. Discharged herself, *with their consent*. A nurse even got out a rule-book to show me that they had no way to stop her.

I felt a rising tide of panic. "But why weren't we *TOLD?*"

"She's over age, and didn't ask for anyone to be told."

Incredible as it seemed, they were not responsible.

"What do we do now?" I asked hopelessly. The nurse shrugged, quite sympathetically. "You could try looking for her."

Horrible fantasies raced through my imagination

How do you start looking for someone who is missing in central London? You ring the Metropolitan Police with a description and list her as a missing person. You ring everyone you can think of who might have seen her or know something. Jane had already been missing for eight hours.

We returned to the house and searched her bedroom for any clue that she might have returned. But Anne could tell at a glance that nothing had been altered or disturbed since Jane left for the hospital. We walked rather desperately round the rest of the house; anything to be occupied.

The three other tenants were away on holiday – two of the rooms were deserted, the other locked. It was a stifling hot night, and seemed to get more and more oppressive as the hours dragged on. I thought of telephoning my husband, but decided against it. What could he do, far away in Hampshire? After all, Jane might yet walk in ...

Around midnight, we decided to try to get some sleep. John and Anne went to their room upstairs, and I lay down on the sitting-room sofa. I wanted to hear any sound of a key in the front door lock.

Between midnight and four am every horrible fantasy raced and tumbled through my imagination. I saw a body dragged from the Thames ... mangled on a railway line ... perhaps worst of all, a lonely figure just lying somewhere. I pictured a funeral; and the empty *place at Christmas dinner*.

At four am, I heard someone in the bathroom above. Then footsteps, and silence once more. Maybe Anne was awake too. I decided to make a cup of tea for us both as I had had enough of my sleepless vigil and I went upstairs to see who wanted tea.

On the landing, I could hardly believe my eyes. The door to Jane's room was open, the light was burning. Jane herself was lying on the quilt, fully dressed.

I rushed in, gabbling with relief: "Darling, where *HAVE* you been? Are you all right? When did you get in? How did you open the front door so quietly?" She answered quite slowly. "I've been upstairs in Peter's room. I locked myself in when I got back from the hospital. I've taken such a lot of pills, and I do feel sick ..."

She had been lying upstairs for about ten hours, after taking dozens of asprin and some paracetamol and half a bottle or so of vodka. It didn't *take long for the ambulance to* arrive, and we were soon in the casualty department of the nearest hospital – waiting while the necessary procedures were carried out. The nurse told me that she had seen a girl kill herself with a smaller dose – luckily Jane was strong. Paracetamol was the main danger, as it can cause liver damage. She would have to be on a drip and watched carefully for a day or two.

Later, in the ward, Jane would only whisper: "I wanted to die ... I still want to die."

Four days later, out of physical danger, she was transferred back to the psychiatric ward at her original hospital, and I returned home for the weekend. A friend's daughter was to be married, and we had promised to help with the wedding. We didn't want to let them down – my husband was taking the photographs, and we were having the bridegroom and best man to stay. I sat through the wedding blinking back my tears, watching a happy girl of Jane's age on her great day. As soon as we got home from the reception we rang the hospital for news.

They were sorry, they said, but Jane had discharged herself that afternoon; had returned to her *lodgings and taken another over*dose, where a fellow lodger had discovered her. She was now, they believed, once more in the casualty department of another hospital receiving emergency attention.

Our feelings this time were nothing short of despair. How *could* we ensure her safety? Luckily we had Jane's GP on our side. At his request, a conference was set up at the hospital consisting of the consultant psychiatrist, a deputy psychiatrist, a psychotherapist, a nurse, Jane's GP, and ourselves. Jane came too.

The consultant was patient and charming. He explained that "sectioning" a patient, which means *signing an order confining them* to the hospital, was completely against his principles. Surely we could not possibly want our daughter detained against her will? She must be responsible for her own actions.

I began to feel I must be mad myself

We felt that this was our last chance to get Jane somehow kept safe until the nightmare compulsion to kill herself had passed, as it surely must, given time and help. We said we didn't care who was responsible – all we wanted was our daughter alive and safe. We pointed out that under the present circumstances it was impossible for us to lead any semblance of a normal life; we were obliged for our own peace of mind to ring the hospital several times a day to check that Jane was still there (as the hospital were not prepared to tell us unless we asked) and to hold ourselves ready to dash 70 miles to London at a moment's notice. All the while we pleaded, Jane sat in the room listening – or half listening – a pathetic figure in her dressing-gown. If *she* was in a state fit to take decisions, I began to feel I must be mad myself.

At last the psychiatrist leaned forward and gave us his decison: he was prepared to do a compromise deal with Jane and ourselves. he asked her outright whether she would be prepared to give him a promise not to discharge herself from the hospital again. Jane replied that she would try, but she couldn't absolutely promise because the overwhelming urge might sweep over her again. Very well then, the psychiatrist replied, in that case he would leave orders that if she tried to discharge herself, he was to be sent for personally to try to dissuade her. If he failed, he would; then sign a temporary section order which would in effect confine her to the hospital for 28 days. It was as though we could actually breathe again for the first time since she had entered the hospital.

This was not the end of Jane's suicidal phase. She is in another hospital now, still fairly depressed, and will probably remain there (at her own choice) for some months. But at least she has had the chance to get through the period of acute danger. And we can begin to hope again.

We all know the risks and evils of the system in some other countries, where people can be incarcerated for years in mental hospitals against their wills, merely because of their political beliefs, or on the pressure of some vindictive relative. Last summer we saw the other side of the coin; how, in this country, our respect for the freedom of the individual can sometimes lead to the very brink of tragedy for that individual and his or her family. It is the price we seemingly must pay for the principles we hold so dear. For us, this year, the price became nearly too high.

Family policy test

COMMENT

As the political dust settles, what substantial proposals will emerge from the Government's leaky Famiy Policy Group? Certainly, as a new report from the Stad Commission on the Family shows, any worthwhile "family policy" would place the needs of one parent families near the top of its agenda for the 1980s. Yet, a combination of economic recession, public spending constraint and a return to so-called Victorian values could make this a grim decade for the growing number of such families. Indeed among one of the many batches of recently leaked documents – that concerning the possible means-testing of child benefits – was a reference to support for such families as "subsidizing immorality and illegitimacy".

What are the facts? Between 1971 and 1981 the number of one parent families increased from 570,000 to about one million and the number of children involved grew from one million to approximately 1.5 million. Today about one in eight children lives in one parent families.

How do one parent families fare? In financial terms the situation is bad: about 47 per cent on one parent families have incomes below, just at, or only 20 per cent above the supplementary benefit level, against 6 per cent of married couples with children. Children from one parent families represent about 43 per cent of all children in families dependent on supplementary benefit.

Low incomes are also associated with other forms of disadvantage. Housing is a prime example: one parent families are more likely than others to live in poor conditions; to have fewer amenities; to be overcrowded and to live in unpopular areas. Theree is also disturbing evidence that many lone mothers are isolated and as a consequence, might, be more at risk from mental illness.

A wide range of evidence also shows that in general the children of one parent families fare badly in terms of education and behaviour.

To many lone parents such debate is a little academic. The likely fact is that Britain will continue to experience high levels of divorce. Conciliation services are crucial if the divorce of parents is not to mean also the "divorce" of the child from one of its parents.

A better system of financial support is needed. Too many one parent families are dependent on a system of supplementary benefits which was largely designed in the 1940s

The present debate about the abolition of the married man's tax allowance could have spin-offs for lone parents. Were some of the more than £3,000m locked-up in this allowance to be transferred into child benefit, this would help lone parents among others. Moreover, if the additional personal allowance for lone parents in the tax system was converted into a cash benefit, the level of the additional child benefit for lone parents – one parent benefit – currently £3.56, could be significantly increased.

Family life in Britain is not being undermined, but it is changing. The rise of the one parent family is perhaps the most visible indicator of this fact. Unless social trends are understood and acted upon, too many children – the innocent victims of change – suffer from poverty, squalor and deprivation.

Malcolm Wicks

The author is director of the Centre for Family Policy Studies

(One Parent Families: Parents, Children and Public Policy, by Jennie Popay, Lesley Rimmer and Chris Rossiter is published by The Study Commission On The Family, price £4.25, including p & p) available from; 3 Park Road, London NW1 6XN.

TALKBACK

Service with no smile

From Mrs L. F. Wood, 8 Beadon Road, Bromley, Kent

I read with interest your article "Flagging round the flag" (Friday Page June 10) because for several years I too was a Foreign Service wife.

While agreeing with many of the points made about the problems encountered, my experience *would place the* emphasis differently. We served in Vietnam, West Germany and Pakistan, and I benefited in many ways from living in all three countries.

There were difficulties of loneliness and disorientation but these were considerably less formidable than those caused by the Service itself. I came across many examples, and heard of many more. As well as inefficiences and maladministration, there were instances of blatant and callous lack of care. It appeared to be beyond the power of the Civil Service to ensure that those who, for example, failed *to* have basic information it was their business to know, who neglected to answer urgent letters and telegrams, or who failed to carry out their administrative duties, were removed from positions where they could mess up other people's lives. Their *deficiencies*, sometimes trivial individually, could cause much unnecessary distress to families abroad.

At first I was happy to take the rough with the smooth and accept the risks as a balance to the benefits, but in the end I realized I could no longer submit or expect my children to submit to such treament. My confidence in the system had been destroyed.

Graceful age

From Stanley V. John, 8 Centre Point, Avondale Square, Old Kent Road, London.

May I comment on the article "Sex and the 61-year-old Ms" (Wednesday page, June 22).

If one understands and is not afraid of sex it can still be enjoyed by the elderly. Helen Gurney Brown is a successful and wealthy lady but I was appalled at the length she goes for her health and appearance. One really wonders how she finds time for anything else, let alone preparing her husband's breakfast. It is always pleasing to come across an elegant woman who allows herself to grow old gracefully, showing lines of character in her face instead of the deadpan look that artificial beauty aids produce.

A *person must be very* insecure to resort to seeing a "shrink". If one understands life and has endeavoured to come to terms with it, one does not need to do this. It is only by suffering and experience that one comes to terms with life, but if one tries hard enough, one can find contentment and peace of mind without all the paraphernalia that Helen Gurney Brown goes through.

Pregnant stress

From Mrs Joanna Fulford, Garrowby View, Sherbuttgate Road, Pocklington, Humberside

Doctors might well be concerned about the real effects of hard or stressful work on pregnant women, or those trying to start families (Medical Briefing, June 24).

The Office of Population Censuses and Surveys would do well to investigate the effects of *being in the teaching profession*. The numbers of female teachers attending infertility clinics is considerable, and it would be a fairly easy task to collect data to support or mitigate the concern of doctors treating working women, teachers or otherwise.

Within the profession, we *wryly say* "The best form of contraception is to marry a teacher", and it works both ways.

CORRECTION

Dorothy Reilly's appeal (Friday page, June 24) is for £100,000, not £2,500 as stated.

THE TIMES COOK



Shona Crawford Poole

Eating under the sun

Persistent attempts to barbecue in the face of a climate like ours say all there is to be said about the attractiveness of cooking in the open. For despite our dodgy weather, and the smoke hazard, and the offputting encounter we have all had at sometime with meat that was cinder-crusted on one side and blue with cold on the other – as are the onlookers at many such feasts – the unique flavour of outdoor cooking makes gluttons for punishment of us all.

In more clement climes than ours, barbecuing is an everyday business. The word itself comes from the Caribbean which has *as sunny a reputation as can be* wished, but its origins are distinctly rum. A barbecue was the wooden frame on which, it is said, human flesh, and later beef, was smoke dried over a hearth called a *boucan*. The natives who practised this effective method of food preservation were called *boucaniers*, and when they took to their boats as pirate raiders they gave that trade its name, bucanneer.

Caribbean barbecue recipes have changed a great deal since those far off cannibal days. In the English-speaking islands it is usual to "season-up" meat, fish or poultry in robust marinades that *include, among* other local ingredients, the wine of the country, rum.

Seasoning-up marinade
Enough for about 1 kg (2 lbs) meat

1 medium onion, very finely chopped
2 spring onions, thinly sliced
1 small hot pepper, seeded and finely chopped
1 clove garlic, crushed
2 tablespoons finely chopped parsley
2 tablespoons finely chopped celery leaves
2 tablespoons cane vinegar
2 tablespoons rum
1 tablespoon soy sauce
1 tablespoon fresh lime juice

Mix all the ingredients well together. Marinate the meat, poultry or fish at room temperature for at least two hours in this mixture before cooking over charcoal. *This marinade is* very lightly salted by the soy sauce, so salt the food a little more immediately before grilling it so that the salt does not have time to draw much moisture from the flesh.

Chunky beef kebabs tenderized in a marinade based on pineapple juice are a speciality of Anguilla. My tastebuds reckon pork and pineapple is a more toothsome combination.

Pork and pineapple kebabs
Serves eight

1.35 kg (3 lbs) fillet or tenderloin of pork
1 large, ripe pineapple
4 tablespoons cane or malt vinegar
4 tablespoons molasses
½ teaspoon Tabasco sauce or cayenne pepper
24 small onions, peeled
24 cherry tomatoes, or 12 small tomatoes, halved
2 or 3 large peppers

Cut the meat into 24 large cubes. Cut the pineapple in halves, lengthwise, then cut each half into three pieces. Remove the central core and cut 24 cubes of flesh from the segments. Set them aside. Squeeze the juice from the core and offcuts, using a mechanical juicer or chopping the flesh finely and squeezing it in a sieve or cloth. If there is less than 150 ml (¼ pint) *juice, make it up to* that amount *with* unsweetened tinned or bottled juice.

Combine the juice, vinegar, molasses and Tabasco or cayenne in a shallow dish and mix well. Turn the cubes of meat in the mixture and leave them to marinate at room temperature for at least one hour and up to three hours, turning them occasionally. (Do not leave the meat in a pineapple marinade for any longer than three hours because the enzymes in the pineapple juice will tenderize it too much and the meat will lose its texture.)

Blanch the onions, unpeeled, in boiling water for five minutes then take off the skins. If you are not using cherry tomatoes, halve the larger ones. Remove the stalks from the peppers and take out the ribs and seeds. Cut the flesh into 24 squares. Blanch the pepper pieces in boiling water for five minutes, then drain.

Divide the meat, pineapple cubes, onions, tomatoes and pepper squares between eight long skewers or 16 smaller ones. Cook over charcoal, basting frequently with the marinade.

Whole fish can be barbecued, and so can thick steaks of firm fleshed fish like cod and salmon. The garlic, ginger and chilli marinade might be expected to kill the flavour of the fish, but it does not. It makes a well seasoned outer layer which complements the juicy interior of the fish steaks.

Barbecued fish steaks
Serves eight

8 thick fish steaks, cod or salmon
150 ml (¼ pint) peanut oil
4 lemons
1 large onion, chopped
6 cloves garlic, crushed
2.5 cm (1 inch) cube fresh ginger, crushed
1 small hot chilli, or cayenne pepper
Salt
Coriander or parsley leaves to garnish

Dry the fish steaks with kitchen paper. In a blender or food processor combine four tablespoons of the oil with the juice of two of the lemons, the onion, garlic, ginger, chilli or cayenne and salt. Blend to a fairly smooth paste. Alternatively, pound the onion, garlic, ginger and chilli in a pestle and mortar, and stir in four *tablespoons of* the oil and the juice of two of the lemons.

Spread half the paste on a large dish and lay the fish steaks on top of it. Brush the remaining marinade on to the fish and leave it to marinate for an hour or two at room temperature.

When you are ready to cook the fish brush both the fish steaks and the cooking grid liberally with oil, and cook the fish slowly over charcoal. Fish easily breaks up if it is grilled too quickly too near the heat source.

THE TIMES DIARY

Talking shopfloor

Alas, it seems the new House of Commons is somewhat less industrious than the old. The Industry and Parliament Trust, having examined the careers of 137 of the new MPs, has so far discovered only eight who appear to have the experience that would have taught them how industry works. Among the new boys those who pass the Trust's test are less than half the proportion the Trust deemed adequately knowledgeable in the old Parliament. Alan Eden-Green, director of the Trust, admits that there may be some borderline cases among the five accountants, nine business consultants and three personnel managers he identified, but he does not count three coal miners. More comprehensive experience than digging coal, he says, is offered by the Trust's 25-day scholarships for parliamentarians, and he expects a flood of applications.

Sauce!

At the launch of Roy Hattersley's *A Yorkshire Boyhood*, Michael Foot was generously dubbed "the second best journalist in the Parliamentary Labour Party" by the man second most likely to succeed, and Sir Robin Day ambivalently thanked "for so often playing Morecambe to my Wise". Hattersley also told me that someone had attempted to put him in direct line of descent from Laurie Lee as a childhood memoirist by nicknaming the new book *Tizer with Roydie*. Hattersley would not tell who coined this gem. These journalists – always protecting their sources!

● *Overheard during a long wait in Birkett Tunnel because of engine failure on the threatened line between Settle and Carlisle: "It is the age of the train that is the trouble".*

Line of duty call

Faulted again. Wimbledon press office now tell me the person from whom they confiscated a Rover press pass was the son not of *The Guardian's* editor, Peter Preston, to whom I apologize, but of its sports editor, Jon Samuel. Samuel has protested the decision: "My son was performing the regular messenger function of collecting a programme essential to our operation" he says. "He was not abusing press facilities."

In the market

The long list of possible successors to Ralf Dahrendorf as director of the London School of Economics includes Michael Posner, chairman of the Social Science Research Council, Christopher McMahon, deputy governor of the Bank of England, and Edward Heath. The list was compiled by the 12 members of the special selection committee headed by Sir Huw Weldon, chairman of the school's governors. Other nominees include the sociologist Gary Runciman, Dr Edmund Lisle, former head of the social science division of the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, and Ronald Dore, assistant director of the Technical Change Centre. Informed sources consider the Australian-born McMahon one of the strongest contenders.

BARRY FANTONI



'I was hoping they would build it at Stansted'

Stage craft

Christopher Short changed his name to Michael Lovett to enter the Texaco/National Youth Theatre play-writing competition, because he has been a member of the NYT for the past seven years. Like the promising actor he is, he managed to hide his true identity until he was contacted by the director, Michael Croft, to tell him he had won. Croft spotted a certain familiarity in the voice at the other end of the phone. Short's play, about the Invergordon Mutiny, will be performed by the NYT later this year.



I have been reading about some of the things that make cremationists burn. *Pharos International*, official journal of the Cremation Society of Great Britain, lists a distressing range of popular misconceptions. First is the common belief that coffins are recycled, and that several bodies are cremated together at dead of night when cheap electricity abounds, with the bereaved getting a couple of pounds of assorted ash. There are those who believe that a body sits up in the coffin when the heat hits it, and others who swear that the ground level of Kew Gardens is rising because so many people leave instructions for their ashes to be scattered there. Some of these notions may be laid to rest at the society's national conference next month, when the arrangements include a tour of Harrogate crematorium.

PHS

Situation as before, only worse

Peter Nichols sees the setback suffered by the Christian Democrats in the Italian general election as the shock needed to galvanize the government into action over the country's pressing problems. But will the chance be taken?

Rome

Ever since the Christian Democrats won their absolute majority back in 1948, they have been known as the great white whale of Italian politics. White, as opposed to their principal challengers, who were then and remain the Communists, and a whale because they have always had more size than shape, more flexibility than any recognizeable structure.

The dramatic result of this last general election is that the whale has been wounded more seriously than at any other time. The Christian Democrats have never repeated their 1948 performance of winning an absolute majority but they have consistently remained the country's biggest party and have dominated the governmental scene. They have never been out of government and have provided all but one of the postwar prime ministers.

Comparatively small changes can mean a lot in Italian politics. That is one of the effects of the system of proportional representation. So the fact that the perpetually leading party should now have taken only 32 per cent of the total vote when it had never before gone below 38 was an astonishing outcome, particularly of an election which most commentators had practically written off as likely to provide nothing new. According to the graphic communist view of events, the reaction among the Christian Democrats passed "from incredulity to panic".

The wounded whale is not an animal that can be lightly written off. The Christian Democrats remain Italy's largest party even if the Communists are now a bare 3 per cent behind them.

While the official results were being declared on Monday night there was a moment when the Communists were a fraction of a percentage point ahead, yet one of the oddities of the election is that the Christian Democrat losses did not strengthen the Communists. These losses went in part to the extreme right, and in part to increase the number of abstentions, and both these destinations can be summed up as a vote of protest. Some also went to the Republicans, who were especially successful in the North.

A fundamental conclusion is then that the basic principles of Italian foreign policy will not change as a consequence of this election.

It is indicative that the Foreign Minister in the outgoing government, Signor Emilio Colombo, whose work has turned on the importance of ties with the West, enjoyed a personal triumph in his native Lucania. His own preferential votes rose from 91,000 to 105,000 and the Christian Democrat party in his area rose to a share of 46 per cent of the total vote while elsewhere it was losing ground.

There can be no doubt that the first effect of this election will be more difficulties in parliament. The last parliament was unwieldy enough. It produced six governments in four years, all of them were marked by quarrelling among the parties which made up this series of coalitions. A new element has now been added: the Christian Democrats will find their own internal problems greater after their defeat, and that will make them more taxing to deal with as they look for scapegoats for the loss of their aura of invincibility.

The Socialists will be no easier. They forced the general election because they felt they would increase their relative strength within the coalition and so be in a position to claim the prime ministership. Their advance was slight and can certainly not be represented, in strictly Socialist interests, as having made the election worthwhile.

This increased confusion on the political scene explains the widespread feeling that the new parliament will have a short and troubled life. There is already talk of another election in the autumn, but that is probably too soon.

The declared aim of the Socialists in insisting on an election was to make the country more governable, and the outcome makes it look much less so.

Governmental instability and a refusal to face the country's growing problems with the seriousness they deserve has meant that they have been accumulating beneath the surface of what appears to be a reasonably balanced society. But in the economic field, the public sector debt and inflation still running at more than 16 per cent are practically out of hand. At the same time, more and more young people are emerging from universities which have no competitive system of entry and finding no prospect of work. The next three or four years could well see these problems become threatening.

Already fears are being expressed that the murder on Sunday night of Turin's public prosecutor was the work of one of a number of terrorist groups intended to replace those which have been largely eliminated.

This election, by the warnings it contains and by the shock it produced by reducing the strength and prestige of Christian Democracy, will have been worthwhile if these warnings are heard. If not, the blood of the wounded whale could attract the killer sharks.

Gavin Stamp draws up a plan to save the Floral Hall



The Illustrated London News

Kodak Museum

An 1882 impression of the interior of the Floral Hall, built in the style of the Crystal Palace. Right: market bustle early this century

How the Opera can earn a bouquet

The final phase in the great expansion plan for the Royal Opera House is now under way. An architect has been chosen for the empty site in Covent Garden and the various interested planning authorities and amenity societies are now being consulted. A design which has to present suitable frontages to historic streets and which is yet practical – and profitable – will not please everybody, and the decision to do away with the Floral Hall is likely to meet with strong opposition. It is an interesting architectural problem.

The present Opera House, designed by Edward Middleton Barry, is the third building on the Bow Street site and is actually smaller in area (though not in volume) than its predecessor, burnt in 1856. Although it has performed well enough, this building has for long been found much too small to house the elaborate facilities required by an opera and ballet company of international stature.

In 1979, work began on a much-needed backstage extension. This, which enlarges the existing building westwards to James Street, was designed by the Gollins Melville Ward partnership and was opened in 1982 to celebrate the Royal Opera House's 250th anniversary. It is arguably a highly successful addition to an historic building although its design infuriated committed modernist critics, for it merely continues Barry's austere stuccoed side elevation. The great blank wall in James Street looks already as if it has always been there, even though it still shamefully lacks capitals to the pilasters and urns on the parapet.

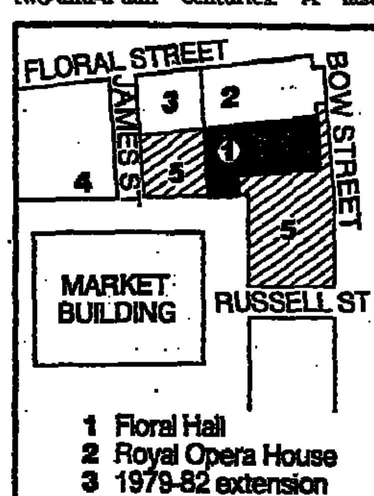
However, a sympathetic stylistic development or pastiche – call it what you will – of Barry cannot be a sufficient answer to the much larger site to the south, which has been owned by the Opera House since 1972. At one stage Messrs GMW proposed an extraordinary Crystal Palace-like development of the iron-and-glass facades of the Floral Hall, but now they have been replaced by William Whitfield as architect for the final extension. Mr Whitfield's solution is partly determined by history and the existing buildings in the vicinity, and partly by the needs of the Opera House: for new dressing rooms and cloakrooms, for storage space for scenery, for a new crush bar and box office – and for lettable commercial space to pay for it all.

The site available is vast and valuable. It extends the whole length of the Opera House down to the north-east perimeter of the Covent Garden piazza and further down to Russell Street. It is at present partly occupied by the Floral Hall and the existing houses in Russell Street; the rest is open, used for a temporary garden, a car park and by Mr Terry Farrell's temporary (I hope) post-modern classical-ironical shed for Clifton Nurseries.

In a famous historical conservation area like Covent Garden, questions of scale, texture, style and harmony tend to outweigh those moralizing demands for something "of our time" in the design of new buildings – and rightly so, as the tactful rebuildings in the great historic cities of Europe have recognized. So what is Mr Whitfield to do?

In Bow Street he has a fairly free hand. In Russell Street, the filling-in of the empty site occupied by the twee garden must be determined by the scale of the ordinary houses and shops in the rest of the street (which, I trust, are staying). On the north and east sides of the piazza, where the buildings will be for commercial use, the architectural history of the original development must determine the form of the facades, although the solution is by no means an absolute one.

The Covent Garden piazza was, of course, originally designed by Inigo Jones, in about 1630 for the Duke of Bedford, as an Italianate open space surrounded by arcaded buildings over the pavements. But, of Jones's actual work, only St Paul's Church survives today. The buildings around the piazza were gradually replaced over the next two-and-a-half centuries. A last piece of Jones's buildings survived on the west side of James Street until, in 1877, they gave way to Bedford Chambers, designed by Henry Clutton.



Possibly, on the Opera House's part of the piazza, Inigo Jones's buildings could be recreated, but if they were, they would be overshadowed by the Victorian buildings all around. A more sensible solution would seem to be to imitate Bedford Chambers, which, although of four storeys instead of the original three, maintains the character of Jones's original buildings.

If Clutton's intelligent and – for the 1870s – remarkably respectful design were doubled up on the east side of James Street, the regularity and symmetry of the original piazza, as well as the celebrated arcades, would be restored. Similarly, on the east side, a building of the general character of Russell Chambers, that rather French-looking block housing Tutton's Restaurant which was also designed by Clutton, should be built on the opposite, north corner of Russell Street. The famous arcading would therefore be recreated around much of the piazza – except where the south facade of the Floral Hall intrudes.

And here is the rub. The Georgian Group are thrilled to find that Jonesian arcading is to be restored, but the Victorian Society is not pleased to find that the Opera House authorities and William Whitfield have decided to sweep away the remains of the Floral Hall. This is much to be regretted. Not only was the Floral Hall designed as an adjunct to the Opera House by the same architect, E. M. Barry, it was also an extremely fine example of mid-Victorian glass and iron architecture.

The Floral Hall was built in 1858-60 and was the brainchild of Frederick Gye, the great manager whose energy ensured that the Opera House was rebuilt after the fire. As Barry's rebuilt theatre ran east-west whereas Smirke's had run north-south, land was freed to the south of the Opera House which Gye, an enthusiast for prefabricated iron and glass structures, proposed to develop as a superior flower market by day and concert hall by night.

As the Bedford Estate insisted on an ornamental rather than purely utilitarian structure, Barry, the engineer Henry Grissell and the Lucas Brothers, builders – the team responsible for the Opera House itself – produced a more decorative version of the style and structure of Paxton's Crystal Palace of a few years before. To Bow Street, next to the Opera House's portico, and to the piazza, the Floral Hall presented glass and iron facades with semi-circular tops strongly reminiscent of the Crystal Palace. Above the piazza facade rose a glass dome.

Unfortunately, this splendid structure was, in financial terms, a failure for the Bedford Estate tiresomely declined to take market space in the Floral Hall and instead built its own flower market further south – what is now the London Transport Museum. In 1887 the Bedford Estate bought back the Floral Hall and used it as a foreign fruit market. In 1956 a fire damaged the roof and the glass dome. The upper parts of the building were taken down and replaced by a mean new roof.

But, despite its present ignominious condition, the Floral Hall can be restored, as the highly successful restoration of the central market buildings in the piazza demonstrates. Nor, restored, need it be a white elephant, unsuitable for the Opera House's needs. I really cannot believe that an architect of William Whitfield's considerable resourcefulness is unable to fit the Floral Hall into his overall scheme.

The Floral Hall must be reused. Part of its site is already dedicated to a new crush bar, so that the "conservatory-bar" squeezed into the portico of the Opera House in 1899 can be removed. The Opera House needs more space for drinking, eating and promenading: would not part of the grand glazed space of the Floral Hall, brilliantly lit, decoratively painted and decked out in flowers, be ideal for this? The western parts of the structure could be adapted for other purposes, while the height under the dome is surely sufficient for storing sets and is, conveniently, just to the south of the stage of the Opera House.

Architects often produce their most imaginative and sensitive designs when working within constraints and with existing buildings, and it is not insulting to Mr Whitfield to suggest that he is no exception. I am sure he can please both the Georgians and the Victorians – and the public. After the wonderful restoration of the market buildings and the revitalization of the whole Covent Garden area, it would be an unnecessary tragedy if the Floral Hall should fall a victim to unimaginative vandalism rather than become a final triumph of the conservation policy which has saved Covent Garden.

Jock Bruce-Gardyne

A choice of styles for the 1922

I was interested to read in my *Times* yesterday morning that when the Tory backbenchers gather tomorrow to pick their leader for the new Parliament they will be offered a choice of styles. Mr Edward Du Cann, the sitting tenant, would, according to "some of his friends", be expected to "represent the interests and views of his backbench colleagues". Mr Cranley Onslow, the challenger, by contrast "would be expected to temper criticism in the interest of backbench-frontbench solidarity". The militant v the toady, in other words.

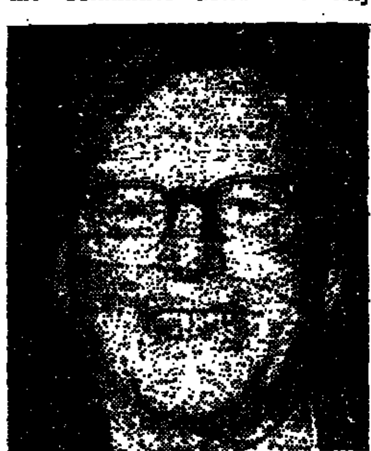
Now anybody who has ever spent an evening in Mr Onslow's company would, I think, find it difficult to fit him comfortably into the mould of the toady. Although he has twice strayed on to the front bench (most recently in the last Parliament), he has always seemed a natural backbencher: a rugged individualist never renowned for exaggerated respect for the party machine. But it is certainly true that Edward Du Cann, who must by now be about the longest-running chairman in the history of the backbench 1922 Committee, has always been billed as shop steward for the Tory private members.

Indeed it was thought at the time that his original election back in 1972 owed a lot to the expectation that he would take a firm line with the then Prime Minister: an expectation based in turn on the belief that he had parted brass tags with Mr Heath when party chairman in the days of opposition five years before.

Mr Du Cann has done much to justify the billing. During the last Parliament he regularly clashed with the Government on both pay and policies. On pay, he went to great lengths to establish a common front with the chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party, and on at least one occasion forced the Government to concede a wage claim for backbenchers handsomely in excess of what the Prime Minister had been willing to permit. And in his secondary role as chairman of the Select Committee on the Treasury and Civil Service, he lent his name and his authority to a stream of reports which took a notably sceptical view of Treasury policy. So much so that eyebrows were occasionally raised on the Tory back – benches, where there were those – among them his present challenger – who felt his position as chairman of the 1922 Committee gave to these criticisms a status and an offensiveness which they would otherwise have lacked.

Back in 1981, Cranley Onslow brought before the regular weekly meeting of the 1922 Committee the proposition that it might be best for the chairman to discard one of his many hats and leave the Treasury Committee to someone else. It was a proposition which attracted a fair degree of support, and Mr Du Cann responded by inviting those with views to express on the matter to write to him. We did. He stayed.

Now, however, he has gone. In advance of tomorrow night's contest he has stepped down from the Treasury Committee. But not before his name had been associated with arguably the most embarrassing of all its recent utterances. In the middle of the election campaign it released a "draft report" which, by implication, attributed half the severity of the recession to the exchange rate policy (or lack of one) pursued in 1979 and 1980. Mr Du Cann protested at the time at the weight attached by Opposition spokesmen and the press to what was no more than a draft prepared by one of the Committee's advisers which had never been approved by the Committee itself. The only



Onslow: traditionalist but no great respecter of the party machine

mystery, in these circumstances, was how it came to have been issued under his name.

The Government, even so, survived and prospered. Still, it will be interesting to see how these events are reflected in the voting tomorrow night. If – inevitably against the odds, for a sitting incumbent has a good head start in these affairs – Mr Onslow were to emerge victorious, anybody who interpreted that as a signal that the backbenches had opted for docility would, I suspect, be in for some surprises. It might be nearer to the mark to see an Onslow victory as a return to the older tradition of the 1922 chairmanship, when the prime purpose of that office was not seen as that of boosting the pay packets of back bench members.

A victory for Mr Du Cann, on the other hand, would logically presage some more fierce battles on the wages front in the months and years ahead. For it is hard to see the new administration shifting with enthusiasm from the not unreasonable position that Members of Parliament knew the terms and conditions of employment when they volunteered to take on the job.

The author was Economic Secretary to the Treasury in Mrs Thatcher's last government.

James Curran

Exams that keep the elite on top

You have at least a one in five chance of being in *Who's Who*, if your father was in it. But your chances drop to one in 1,500, the Cambridge sociologist Anthony Heath calculates, if your father is working-class. (If you are a woman, your prospects are apparently so slim as not even to merit investigation).

Britain is, of course, far from being the open, meritocratic society that it is proclaimed to be by some ideologues on the New Right. Britain's governing class, in particular, has been remarkably successful in transmitting its power and privileges through successive generations.

One clue as to how this has been achieved is provided by the disagreements at Oxford University over its admissions policy. The Dover Report, issued earlier this month, has proposed modest changes to the way in which the University selects its undergraduates. It wants to abolish the post A-level entrance exam favouring public schools, which alone have the resources, generally speaking, to have third-year sixth forms geared to Oxbridge entrance. And it proposes ways of simplifying the admissions procedure in order to encourage comprehensives, without an Oxbridge tradition, to push their brightest students in Oxford's direction.

Already the report has produced protests from public school headmasters (though not all of them) and has outraged many Oxford dons. This opposition has been expressed powerfully and persuasively, not as special pleading for a privileged group of applicants but as professional concern for the maintenance of academic standards. As one don put it to me, "The report will penalize the able student who clicks only after he has had time to pause and think after the dreadful A-level treadmill. We will lose him, and the University's standards will suffer as a consequence."

If this view prevails, Oxford will continue in the name of academic excellence to select nearly half its undergraduates from a tiny section of the population. Next term, for instance, 47 per cent of its new undergraduates will come from independent schools, which educate only 6 per cent of schoolchildren of all ages (though a higher proportion of A-level students). Only an extreme theory of the genetic transmission of ruling-class intelligence could leave one to suppose that this disproportionate reliance on public schools represents an efficient method of selecting students with the greatest academic *potential*.

Yet, the debate about Oxford's admissions policy should be the occasion for a much wider discussion about how people are recruited into elite occupations in Britain. The problem that the report is seeking to come to terms with, though this is never fully acknowledged in the report itself, is that exams crystallize the advantage of class.

Public schools supply about one in three undergraduates in British unversities, although they educate only one in 17 schoolchildren. Many recruits from state schools also come from not-dissimilar backgrounds: in all 71 per cent of university undergraduates in 1981 came from middle and upper class homes. It is thus not only capital investment in expensive private education that produces academic dividends. What Pierre Bourdieu calls "cultural capital" – the knowledge, skills and orientation transmitted by mainly middle and upper class parents to their children – also assists their offspring to succeed in education.

Of course, some children from privileged homes stumble on the intellectual assault race that overshadows their teens, while some pupils from the most culturally dispossessed homes triumph against all the odds. This is what gives exams the appearance of being socially fair. But exams are actually a system of selection that favours the dominant class. And because exams have become progressively more important as a means of career advancement, they have assisted the dominant class to transmit its privileges and power to its children.

The seeming objectivity of exams serves none the less to mask their social consequences. Because they seem to be democratic and to measure innate ability and talent impersonally, they legitimize the reward structure that derives from them. The social hierarchies partly created by the exams system are made to appear as if they are based on a genuine hierarchy of gift, merit and effort.

Exams thus serve a dual purpose. They produce results that favour the dominant class, and they justify that class's continued domination.

But, of course, the exam system is preferable to selections based on the mere inheritance of wealth or ascription by blood or lineage. It does discriminate, however inadequately, between different levels of ability within a limited sphere. What is needed is not so much tinkering with the exam system, as the Oxford reformers propose, as a change in the underlying social processes that prejudice exam results in favour of the privileged.

The author is editor of New Socialist.

TIMES PAST THE TIMES

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WHERE THE CENTRE CAN HOLD

One should never take an electorate for granted, even an Italian one. Italian voting patterns have been remarkably stable since the war, but there have occasionally been significant shifts between one election and the next – most notably between 1972 and 1976 when the Communist share of the poll jumped from 27.1 to 34.4 per cent.

The edge was taken off that achievement by the fact that the Communists did not, as many had predicted, actually overtake the Christian Democrats, whose vote held steady at 38.7 per cent, while the losers were the smaller anticommunist parties. Many anticommunist voters, with little love or admiration for the Christian Democrats as such, apparently took the advice given at the time by Signor Indro Montanelli: "hold your nose in the polling booth, but vote DC".

As a result the Communists did not achieve their aim of entering the government. They marked time in the antechamber of power while Italy sank further into the trough of terror and scandal, the low point being the Moro and Leone affairs of 1978. Belief in the Communists as the party of hope and reform began to ebb, and in 1979 their vote went down again to 30.4 per cent.

This year no one was expecting a Communist breakthrough. What the pundits (including ourselves) forgot was that that removed the need for the anticommunists to hold their noses and vote DC. They were free to vote for the party of their choice. The result has been a collapse of the Christian Democrat vote and a revival of the small parties. The Communist decline has slowed almost to a standstill, leaving them with 29.9 per cent – still significantly above their level of 1972. The Christian Democrats are still three percentage points above them, but the Christian Democrat share of the total poll is far lower than it has been since the war, and significantly below what the Communists achieved in 1976.

A sense of the long-term shifts of public opinion can best be obtained by comparison with the result of 1972. On that basis the Christian Democrats are down 5.8 per cent, the Communists up 2.6; the Socialists up 1.8; the neo-fascists *down* 1.9; the Social Democrats *down* 1.0; the Liberals *down* 1.0; and the Republicans up 2.3. The Radicals and Proletarian Democracy, who did not compete in 1972, now have 2.2 and 1.5 per cent of the votes respectively.

Somewhat schematically, one could translate this as a swing from right to left over the last eleven years of about eight per cent, but with a centre block of about twelve per cent (Republicans, Social Democrats and Liberals) still holding the balance. Neither in votes nor in seats is there a left-wing majority, nor a right or centre-right majority. Signor Berlinguer's point that there is a possible majority without the Christian Democrats is a purely debating one. Such a majority would have to include not only Socialists (who under Signor Craxi's leadership have ruled it out), but also one or more of the centre parties which would certainly not contemplate it.

The only possible majority remains the one which has governed Italy for most of the last two decades: the centre-left composed of Christian Democrats, Socialists and Republicans, with Social Democrats and/or Liberals for greater comfort.

Within that majority, the Christian Democrats remain arithmetically the dominant force. But their relative weight is severely diminished by their unprecedented losses. Signor de Mita's efforts to renovate the party and pass himself off as an Italian equivalent of Mrs Thatcher have clearly failed to convince the voters. A bout of internal wrangling and a search for a new leader are bound to ensue.

What the Christian Democrats really need is a few years in opposition to sort themselves out. But since the system does not permit them that luxury, the next best thing is to relinquish the prime minister's office to someone capable of giving the country a lead. Signor Craxi will certainly be a candidate. Indeed he brought about the election precisely for that purpose, but the increase in the Socialist vote from 9.8 to 11.4 per cent scarcely justifies the manoeuvre. A stronger claim would be that of Signor Spadolini, who led the best Italian government of recent years in 1981-2, and whose small Republican party made greater gains in the elections than any other.

FRAUD BEFORE THE COURTS

The apparent inability of English criminal procedures to deal effectively with commercial and financial frauds is a matter of public concern. The problem lies not so much in the inordinate length and expense of the trials and retrials (although those are bad enough) as in the method of trial itself. Trial by jury is a popular and widely respected institution, which is seen as a guarantee of the liberty of the individual and as a symbol of our democratic society. That is not to say, however, that it is indispensable for every kind of criminal trial. Complicated fraud cases involving the ingenious schemes used by present day swindlers are not well suited to this method of trial.

In most cases of dishonesty or fraud the jury is an excellent tribunal for determining innocence or guilt because its members can draw on their own experience in deciding where the truth lies and whether or not the accused acted dishonestly. But a complicated fraud case can take the jurors into a quite alien world involving complex facts and highly technical and voluminous evidence. To expect them first to understand the facts (a hard enough task for the judge and lawyers in the case) and then assess whether the accused acted dishonestly in the context of business and commercial practices with which they may be totally unfamiliar is to expect too much.

It is commonly thought that the jury's difficulty in comprehending the facts and issues in complicated fraud cases tends to lead to unjustified acquittals, but it is at least possible that there are also wrong convictions, which, because of the inviolability of a jury verdict, can rarely be challenged successfully on appeal. It is known that considerations of these kinds have led prosecutors to accept pleas of guilty to relatively minor charges in preference to running the risk of a perverse acquittal on more serious charges. The cost of long trials and the strain they put on the jury also operate as powerful disincentives to a prosecution.

Clearly something needs to be done if the law is to be able to continue to fulfil its function of protecting the public against large-scale fraud while at the same time ensuring a fair trial for those accused of it. There are various options. One might be to re-introduce the special jury, consisting of specially qualified persons to try these cases. But such an idea looks undemocratic and, even if Parliament could be persuaded to agree to it, a special jury might well not command public confidence. An acquittal, for instance, might easily be seen as a case of the City looking after its own.

Another alternative, which seems to be gaining favour with the senior judiciary might be to introduce a system of trial by a judge, preferably with commercial experience, sitting with perhaps two expert assessors. The assessors would assist the judge in evaluating the evidence, as they do in civil actions such as patent and admiralty cases, but the decision would be that of the judge. There would be a reasoned judgment, as in civil cases, from which there would be a right of appeal to the Court of Appeal.

A solution, on these lines would have some advantages compared to our present system. Above all it should provide a higher standard of justice based on a skilled appreciation of the facts of the case. Also, because there would be a reasoned decision, it should provide a more effective right of appeal than exists where the decision is jury verdict. In addition, trials would be less protracted and would so be less of an ordeal for the accused.

There is a precedent for a development of this kind. In civil actions in the Queen's Bench Division there is a statutory right to trial by jury, just as in libel actions, in cases where there is an allegation of fraud, but the statute makes an exception for cases where "the Court is of opinion that the trial requires any prolonged examination of documents or accounts . . which cannot conveniently be made with a jury."

If the decision as to the mode of trial were to be left to the court, there would have to be a right of appeal against an order for trial by a judge. Initially, however, it might be sensible to limit the application of such a provision to cases where the defendant agreed to *this* form of trial, in order to give an opportunity for the new arrangements to be reviewed in the light of experience before deciding whether to remove the decision from the defendant's control.

REFIT FOR THE ROCK

It was reasonable for the Ministry of Defence to propose in 1981 that the Gilbraltar dockyard should be grouped with Chatham and Portsmouth for closure as part of its remit to contain runaway defence expenditure. Gibraltar only provided four per cent of the Navy's dockyard capacity, and the British unions would certainly have objected if Chatham had been axed while Gibraltar had escaped the block.

It was much less reasonable, however, for the Foreign and Commonwealth Office to fail to make the political case more effectively than it did for retaining the Gibraltar yard. There is no foreign power – friendly or otherwise – laying claim to sovereignty over Chatham: nor have successive British governments of both parties had to pledge themselves to sustain and support the economy of Chatham as long as alien coercion lasts. Gibraltar is not just another dockyard town, as Chatham is. It is a British colony living under Spanish economic and political duress, and its dockyard is the mainstay of its economy.

It is planned to commercialize the dockyard at a cost of £40m for the conversion. Its annual running costs now amount to about £10m. If the frontier with Spain were fully open, and the Gibraltarians had had time to diversify their economy, the commercialization could become the core of a great economic expansion on the Rock. But the frontier is not fully open and there are few signs that the Spanish will allow it to be fully opened in the near future, in spite of the commitment to do so which was made under the Lisbon Agreement three years ago.

That agreement, signed by Lord Carrington and Señor Oreja, contained an undertaking by Britain to negotiate on all differences between the two countries over Gibraltar provided that all Spanish restrictions on the Rock were lifted simultaneously with the opening of negotiations. That has not happened, even under the new government of Señor Gonzalez.

The chief minister of Gibraltar will be in London today for consultations with the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. He brings with him misgivings about the plan to commercialize the dockyards at a time when Gibraltar faces severe economic difficulties resulting from the *partial* opening of the frontier. Spain still does not allow full and normal communication with Gibraltar so that Gibraltarians are spending millions of pounds each year in Spain while Spanish visitors are unable to spend an equivalent sum in Gibraltar since they may not bring back purchases across the frontier.

Britain should be working hard to secure Spanish entry into the EEC. That would be good both for the EEC and for Spain. We are friends, nearly colleagues in the Community and official allies within Nato. The problem of Gibraltar should thus be tackled sensibly in the terms defined by the Lisbon agreement. It cannot be done so while Spain imposes unilateral restrictions on a frontier which would have to be fully open with Spain in the EEC.

Britain has given formal undertakings to uphold the Gibraltar constitution, and has pledged that there can be no change of sovereignty against the freely and democratically expressed wishes of the Gibraltarians. To close the dockyard now would be an inauspicious political and economic act which would be open to misinterpretation on both sides of the Spanish/Gibraltar frontier. It would intensify feelings of insecurity in Gibraltar, and give unwitting encouragement to those sections of Spanish opinion which believe that they only have to sit and wait for Gibraltar's economy and Britain's negotiating position both to deteriorate. It should be reconsidered urgently today by the Foreign Secretary.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Gunmen's shadow in N. Ireland

From Mr David Morrison

Sir, In his article, "Ulster: can the ballot beat the bullet?" (June 21), Richard Ford expresses alarm at the prospect of Sinn Fein "eating into the tired body of the Social Democratic and Labour Party".

But what is there to be alarmed at? The IRA has always been the hard cutting edge of nationalism's drive to separate Northern Ireland from Great Britain and incorporate it into an all-Ireland state. Up to now it has stood aside from electoral politics and the mantle of spokesmen for nationalism in the North has fallen to the leaders of the SDLP. Now, however, the IRA has decided to involve itself in electoral politics as Sinn Fein (as Merlyn Rees encouraged it to do by legalizing Sinn Fein in 1976) and as a result the SDLP are coming under pressure.

But even when the SDLP was unchallenged for the political leadership of nationalism in the North, it was the shadow of the IRA's substance. It was not the votes cast for it (which never reached 25 per cent of the total), nor the political wisdom of its leaders, which caused the SDLP to be taken so seriously in London, Brussels and Washington. It was the military activity of the IRA. The SDLP's significance was derived almost exclusively from the belief that if political concessions were *not* made to it the IRA would prosper and would therefore be in a position to intensify the war.

There is a fundamental difficulty with this strategy – namely, since the IRA and the SDLP share the same political objective, it isn't obvious how political concessions can be made to the SDLP without at the same time making them to the IRA – and thereby encouraging the IRA to continue its military activity in the expectation of further concessions. Nevertheless, this has been to a greater or less extent the strategy of every British Government in the past 10 years, the only brake on its application being the opposition of Unionists.

The fundamental features of Northern Ireland politics will not be changed by the rise of Sinn Fein, even if that rise is at the expense of the SDLP. Likewise, the contest between the various brands of Unionism is of marginal importance. So long as politics here is confined within a provincial straitjacket by the refusal of the national parties to organize and contest elections here, the pattern of politics will remain essentially unchanged and general elections will remain sterile intra-national and intra-unionist contests which will change nothing, neither the border in Ireland nor the Government of the United Kingdom.

Once more for us in Northern Ireland the contest for the latter has been merely a spectator sport. We watched it being fought out on our television screens and read about it in our newspapers. As usual the national parties appealed for our votes in party election broadcasts on radio and television. But it was all for nothing – since none of them put up candidates here.

Yours sincerely,
DAVID MORRISON,
98 Lansdowne Road,
Belfast.
June 24.

A switch in time

From Mrs Mabel E. Byrt

Sir, There are, as is rightly supposed (leading article, June 23), five buttons on most televison sets in this country, the first of which is to turn the machine off.

We do not, however, pay to turn the machine off but to see something with our children and grandchildren of which we are not ashamed.

To be obliged to resort to the switching off button during early viewing hours is to betray them.

Yours sincerely,
MABEL E. BYRT,
Hilliards Barn,
Amlets Lane,
Cranleigh,
Surrey.
June 23.

Nothing like one

From Mr Robert Dunbar

Sir, Ned Sherrin's witty suggestion (June 20) about substituting Doll for Dame, although correct as a point of literary criticism, is otherwise unhelpful. Women, when knighted, should simply be called, for instance, not Dame but Lady Anna Neagle, which would put them on a level with the daughters of dukes, who would be far too high-minded to resent such a major leap forward in sex equality.

For a further incentive to female acceptance of the accolade, husbands could assume the honorary title of Sir: as many gentlemen allege that they only accepted their knighthoods so that their wives could be Ladies the same motivation might well work in reverse.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT DUNBAR,
11 Bentinck Mansions,
Bentinck Street, W1.
June 21.

On a clear day

From Mr Richard Adams

Sir, In the Isle of Man there is a well-known saying that from the ridge of North Barrule on a clear day you can see six kingdoms. These include England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland and Man itself.

At this point the informant waits for his victim to enquire what may be the sixth – to which the answer is, the kingdom of Heaven above his head.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD ADAMS,
Benwell's,
26 Church Street,
Whitchurch,
Hampshire.

Local poodles for Downing St cut?

From the Chairman of the Buckinghamshire County Council

Sir, Your leading article, "Minister for rates"(June 25), was excellent, but overlooked a root cause of conflict between local and central government.

While successive administrations have sought to contain local spending, a decade of legislation has, in fact, added steadily to the duties of local councils. This same parliamentary activity has raised expectations amongst the public and increased the workload on local authorities.

Just to tinker yet again with local government statute will make confusion worse confounded. A quarrel with Westminster will continue so long as Parliament puts councillors in the preposterous position of having to meet increasing demands without either allowing adequately the means to meet them or allocating unequivocally the accountability for what they choose to do or not to do.

Acceptance or delegation of accountability will be the key to successful legislation. The activities of the "black sheep" authorities have sucked Whitehall into the vortex of assessing local needs. Consequently, ministers have been locked in conflict with many of their otherwise most stalwart and knowledgeable supporters who sincerely believe that there must be local freedom of choice. No one now knows where accountability really lies, least of all the electorate.

Councillors live closely with the effects of their decisions, among neighbours and industry who foot the bills. We would welcome clarification of accountability and the testing of it through the ballot box.

The Government should consider carefully and objectively how best to make this possible. It would be popular with the electorate and sensible democracy.

Yours faithfully,
ROGER PARKER-JERVIS,
Chairman,
Buckinghamshire County Council,
Chairman's Room,
Judges Lodgings,
Aylesbury,
Buckinghamshire.
June 27.

From Sir Jack Longland

Sir, As a surviving member of the last royal commission to undertake a comprehensive review of English local government, I welcome your wise and temperate leader, "Minister for rates" (June 25).

Local authorities, in one shape or another, pre-date the establishment of central government. They exist and carry out their essential functions, under statute, in their own right, and not to satisfy the changing whims of Downing Street.

As successive inquiries have established, the property tax we call the rates is in essence a fair and non-regressive means of raising much of the money needed to finance local services, particularly if the taxing of commercial and industrial property were to be undertaken by central government, in return for local government being empowered to supplement the money thus lost by levying a local income tax.

What is insupportable in a civilized democracy is that Government should vent its anger over local authority spending in general, and Mr Ken Livingstone in particular, by drastically altering the rules by which local needs are substantially met by locally raised funds.

If the Government's present proposals become law two things at least are certain. One is that services which transcend the smaller local government boundaries in the conurbations (planning, police, roads, etc) will be worse administered and, on the record, neglected by an already over-extended central government machine.

The second point is that the traditional involvement of local dwellers in what can be fitly looked after only by local knowledge and concern will be significantly diminished. It is not a sensible cure, if cure is needed, to take power from *all* local authorities, good and bad.

The lesson from the past few years of stop-gap policies is the old one: that the power of central government has increased, is increasing and ought to be diminished.

I find it extraordinary that Conservatives, who have been the backbone and bulwark of local government, in most of the English counties at least, should now be proposing to curtail its historical independence and be content with its becoming Downing Street's capriciously clipped poodle.

Yours faithfully,
JACK LONGLAND,
Bridgeway,
Bakewell,
Derbyshire,
June 25.

Boosting manufacture

From the President of The Fellowship of Engineering

Sir, Presumably the word "not" was in error omitted from the last sentence of your leading article, "No need to raise the drawbridge", on Monday (June 27). Whilst I fully agree that protection is the wrong policy, that does not mean that we should complacently accept a growing excess of manufactured imports over exports just because it is covered by a large surplus on oil and invisibles, for the former will not last for ever and the latter is declining.

In any case manufacturing is an important source both of employment and of real wealth creation and we shall allow it to decline at our peril. The way to sustain it is not protectionism but to improve our competitiveness in every way possible.

Much has already been achieved through lower inflation, moderation in pay increases, and higher productivity, but much more needs to be done if we are to regain our position in the world trading league.

Industry must invest more in modern manufacturing systems and equipment and more people need to be trained in their use and maintenance. The burden of tax, both local and national, and of high interest rates on industry must be reduced: and if the Chancellor has any money to spare the priority should be to lower industry's costs and not to relieve personal taxation (except to remove the poverty trap) as the Institute of Directors advocates.

With inflation under control and the prospect of five years of stable free-enterprise government there are great opportunities ahead. But the tide of technological change is running fast, and if Britain is to prosper our industry needs all possible support to regain our competitiveness.

Yours faithfully,
CALDECOTE, President,
The Fellowship of Engineering,
91 Waterloo Road, SE1.
June 27.

Pusey House

From the Principal of Pusey House, Oxford

Sir, What a curious place your correspondent Philip Howard (June 24) makes Pusey House to have been: "murmurous with learning and bitchy academic gossip" *and* "with a reputation for pretty heavy evangelical activities".

The first of these sallies may be congruous with PHS's recent description of us in your columns (February 4) as "home of High Anglicanism", but hardly the second: *evangelistic* we certainly are – as our growing daily and Sunday congregations eloquently testify – but I cannot imagine we have ever been thought in the normally accepted (or "heavy") sense *evangelical*!

But however we may be described, we maintain a vigorous and independent existence, even after what you rightly recount as a "considerable property coup" whereby St Cross College acquired a lease on part of our buildings and our priests also became Fellows of that fledgling institution. The clergy occupy not merely their offices (actually, in Oxford we think of them as studies: "Offices" are what we say) but also the very fine chapel, *and the library*, where we keep our own considerable collection and also the smaller holdings of the theology faculty.

We occupy, in fact, well over half the building (which is still known as the Pusey House, and next year we will celebrate our first (and we hope by no means our last) centenary here. We, too, will then be launching our own appeal, confident that our many friends throughout the world will help us meet the financial commitments consequent on our central and growing place in the life of Oxford, the English Church, and the Anglican Communion at large, and also on our wish for a helpful and (who knows) eventually equal relationship with our young and promising tenants.

Yours faithfully
PHILIP URSELL,
Principal,
Pusey House,
Oxford.
June 24.

Feeding Roman troops

From Mr Graham Webster

Sir, The questions raised by Sir Andrew Gilchrist in his letter of June 20 about the provisioning of the Roman army in Britain are interesting but difficult to answer in detail.

In the invasion of AD 43 the army was obliged to import grain from Gaul and built a large store base with granaries at Richborough, in Kent, for this purpose. British agriculture was based on self-sufficiency which did not allow for trading surpluses.

But the introduction by Rome of a capitalist economy led to large-scale land exploitation, especially in the territories of the hostile tribes. Their lands were seized and became imperial estates or were sold or leased to entrepreneur companies and landowners. Nevertheless, the Britons had by law to produce grain for the army of occupation and this led to many abuses (see Tacitus, *Agricola* 19).

By the time the Antonine Wall was built the land development and large-scale drainage, such as the Fens, would have assured the troops of an adequate annual supply. The periods of occupation of Caledonia and the backward and hostile state of many tribes would have prevented the same land development. Even so, there is evidence of arable farming behind the Antonine Wall and its forts, as elsewhere, had large granaries (see Hanson and Maxwell, *Rome's North-west Frontier*, 1983, pp177-179). It seems unlikely that any storage pits would have been needed.

Behind Hadrian's Wall there is growing evidence of a steady population growth as troops settled there after discharge and became landowners and merchants. Roman imperial policy, especially under Hadrian, was to bring prosperity and Romanization into the frontier zones and it seems to have been highly successful.

Yours faithfully
GRAHAM WEBSTER,
The Old School House,
Chesterton,
Harbury,
Leamington Spa,
Warwickshire.
June 20.

Safety first in coach travel

From Councillor Austin Underwood

Sir, Last week saw another coach disaster in which people were dragged along the road at some unidentifiable speed as if they had been in a paper bag and, as a result, were terribly injured or killed.

We are told that regulations governing the operation of such coaches are soon to come into force. But what of the design of the coaches themselves? Why is it permitted for human beings to be driven at speed in containers that afford little protection once the sides of glass and flimsy metal are torn away?

A single tractor driver is protected by a safety roller bar if the vehicle turns over. Should not the design of public-service vehicles require a substantial framework to protect those inside in similar circumstances?

Yours sincerely,
AUSTIN UNDERWOOD,
4 Earls Court Road,
Amesbury,
Salisbury,
Wiltshire.
June 27.

From Mr Patrick Ellerton

Sir, Mr Cranfield's suggestions (June 17) seem admirable and practicable.

There is, however, one other requirement which, I believe, is equally important and that is that all passenger seats should face the rear. Incidentally, this argument applies equally to passenger seats in aeroplanes.

Yours faithfully,
PATRICK ELLERTON,
121 Clarendon Drive, SW15.
June 28.

Sex offence sentences

From Councillor Mrs Rachel Dickson

Sir, I write to commend the moral courage of Judge David Price in sentencing the sex offender David Bosley to probation with a requirement for treatment (report, June 22).

As a member of the local review committee at Wandsworth prison I believe that imprisonment for sex offences is often a response to public anger rather than consideration for the long-term benefit to the community.

The lack of adequate – or compulsory – facilities for treatment in prison and the necessity to segregate sex offenders to protect them from victimization from other prisoners contribute to the likelihood that on release the offender will be more socially isolated, more disturbed and therefore more dangerous.

Custodial control reduces rather than reinforces the self-control that alone can deter these deviants from re-offending.

A period on probation with supervised medical treatment is the only chance of achieving this self-control and so permanently safeguarding the community.

Yours etc,
RACHEL DICKSON,
Downe House,
116 Richmond Hill,
Richmond upon Thames,
Surrey.
June 22.

Tax on good will

From Mr J. P. Matthews

Sir, The headmaster of Lliswerry High School (June 22) is surprised that the Revenue are treating the 11p a mile travel allowances paid to his fellow teachers for attending voluntary evening school functions, etc as taxable. I am also a little surprised in view of the decision given against the Revenue last year on apparently similar facts in the case of *Donnelly v Williamson*.

The headmaster may take some comfort from the following observation of the judge:

> . . . the wholly uncomfortable feeling is left with the public at large that the Crown spends so much time and effort persecuting minnows that it is small wonder it has no energy left to pursue the real sharks . . .

The headmaster may also be interested to learn that, in my experience, the Revenue have likewise taxed similar travel allowances paid to standby radiographers on night duty at home attending emergency hospital calls. So if they had, say, five such calls, they would be taxed on the allowance in each case. What price an errand of mercy?

Is it not time that our tax system in this area was brought more in tune with the needs of the eighties – incidentally, the expense of "keeping and maintaining a horse" for business purposes remains a specifically allowable deduction.

Yours faithfully,
JANEK MATTHEWS,
11 New Square,
Lincoln's Inn, WC2.
June 23.

A taste of honey

From Mr David Green

Sir, Dr Riches (June 23) may well be right that oil seed rape betokens a theoretical 8,725 tonnes of honey newly available.

I share Mrs Herbert's experience (June 17) that, in practice, gorse possibly apart, it is the fastest crystallizing honey that can be won in this country – and sets like a white brick that is virtually tasteless.

If British beekeepers move fast enough to extract and bottle the stuff, it is likely that their only achievement will be to erect an 8,000-tonne honey mountain to join those of butter and cheese on the shores of the wine and olive oil lakes.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID GREEN,
Rhyd yr Harding,
Castle Morris,
Nr Haverfordwest,
Dyfed.
June 23.

COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

PALACE OF HOLYROOD HOUSE

June 28: The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Waverley Station, Edinburgh in the Royal Train this morning.

Upon arrival the Secretary of State for Scotland (the Right Hon George Younger, MP) joined Her Majesty's Household as Minister-in-Attendance.

The Queen drove to the Palace of Holyroodhouse and was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for the City of Edinburgh (Councillor Tom Morgan, the Right Hon the Lord Provost) and Members of the City of Edinburgh District Council, when the Right Hon the Lord Provost surrendered to Her Majesty the Keys of the City, which The Queen returned to him.

A Guard of Honour found by the 1st Battalion The Royal Scots (The Royal Regiment) under the command of Major S. J. M. Barnetson was mounted in the Forecourt.

Her Majesty was later received by the Hereditary Keeper of the Palace of Holyroodhouse (the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon).

The High Constables of the Palace of Holyroodhouse were on duty.

The following are in attendance: the Lord Maclean (Lord Chamberlain), the Countess of Airlie and the Hon Mary Morrison (Ladies in Waiting), the Right Hon Sir Philip Moore (Private Secretary to The Queen), Vice-Admiral Sir Peter Ashmore (Master of the Household), Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Johnston (Comptroller, Lord Chamberlain's Office), Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Miller (Crown Equerry), Mr Robert Fellowes (Assistant Private Secretary), Mr Michael Shea (Press Secretary), Lieutenant-Colonel Blair Stewart-Wilson (Deputy Master of the Household), Lieutenant-Colonel George West (Assistant Comptroller, Lord Chamberlain's Office), and Squadron Leader Adam Wise (Equerry in Waiting).

Mr Ronald Will had the honour of being received by the Queen on his retirement as Deputy Keeper of the Signet.

Colonel Sir John Gilmour, Bt, as Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, had the honour of being received by Her Majesty.

Mr Robert Leslie had the honour of being received by The Queen and delivered up the Badge and Star of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle worn by his late father.

The Queen this afternoon visited Merchiston Castle School, Edinburgh to mark its Sesquicentenary.

Having been received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for the City of Edinburgh (Councillor Tom Morgan, the Right Hon the Lord Provost), the Chairman of the Governors (the Hon Lord Robertson) and the Headmaster (Mr D. M. Spawforth), The Queen unveiled a commemorative plaque and viewed various displays and exhibitions.

In the West Garden The Queen planted a tree to commemorate Her Majesty's visit and afterwards toured the School.

The Right Hon George Younger, MP (Secretary of State for Scotland; Minister-in-Attendance), the Hon Mary Morrison, Mr Robert Fellowes and Squadron Leader Adam Wise were in attendance.

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh gave a Reception at the Palace of Holyroodhouse to mark the 400th Anniversary of Edinburgh University.

The Duke of Edinburgh, President of the Commonwealth Games Federation, this morning opened the new Headquarters of the XIII Commonwealth Games Scotland 1986 at Canning House, Edinburgh, where His Royal Highness was received by the Chairman of the Organizing Committee (Mr Kenneth Borthwick).

His Royal Highness, as Patron and Honorary Fellow, afterwards visited the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh and was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for the City of Edinburgh (Councillor Tom Morgan, the Right Hon the Lord Provost) and the President of the College (Professor Sir James Fraser, Bt.).

The Duke of Edinburgh, attended by Lieutenant-Commander Andrew Wynn, RN, then drove to the Palace of Holyroodhouse.

His Royal Highness, Patron and Trustee, this afternoon attended a Reception at the Palace of Holyroodhouse for young people who have reached the Gold Standard in The Duke of Edinburgh's Award.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips visited Cumbria today.

Having been received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Cumbria (Sir Charles Graham, Bt), Her Royal Highness opened Arnwood House and afterwards toured the home, escorted by the Chairman of East Cumbria District Health Authority (Mr R. Carr).

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips then visited Carlisle Civic Centre, unveiled a commemorative plaque at the Leisure Centre, and was later entertained at luncheon at the Crown and Mitre Hotel by the Mayor of Carlisle (Councillor Mrs Whalley).

This afternoon Her Royal Highness opened and toured Lonsdale House, St Bees School (Headmaster Mr M. Thyne).

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, attended by the Hon Mrs Legge-Bourke and Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Gibbs, afterwards travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight to the Palace of Holyroodhouse.

By command of The Queen, the Viscount Long (Lord in Waiting) was present at Heathrow Airport, London this morning upon the departure of the Governor-General of Antigua and Barbuda and Lady Jacobs and bade farewell to Their Excellencies on behalf of Her Majesty.

CLARENCE HOUSE

June 28: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother was present this morning at the Dedication of the Household Cavalry Regiment's Memorial Stone in Hyde Park.

Lady Elizabeth Basset and Captain the Hon Jeremy Stopford were in attendance.

Her Majest was present this evening at a Festival Service for the Friends of St Paul's which was held in St Paul's Cathedral.

Lady Elizabeth Basset and Captain Alastair Aird were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE

June 28: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, as Chancellor of the University of Keele, this afternoon presided at a Congregation for the Conferment of Degrees at King's Hall, Stoke-on-Trent.

Her Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by the Countess Alexander of Tunis.

June 28: The Duke of Gloucester, Patron, Richard III Society, today visited North Yorkshire to carry out engagements to mark the Quincentenary of the Accession of King Richard III. In the morning His Royal Highness visited Middleham Castle and the Church of St Mary and St Alkelda and was entertained to Lunch by the Right Hon the Lord Mayor of York (Councillor S. Galloway) at the Mansion House. In the afternoon The Duke of Gloucester visited York Minster and Sheriff Hutton Parish Church and laid the Foundation Stone of the New Village Hall.

His Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

Lieutenant Colonel Sir Simon Bland was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE ST. JAMES'S PALACE June 28: The Duke of Kent was entertained at dinner this evening by His Excellency The Ambassador of Saudi Arabia and Madame Almanqour at 24 Kensington Palace Gardens, London W8.

Sir Richard Buckley was in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE

June 28: Princess Alexandra and the Hon Angus Ogilvy this evening dined with the Treasurer and Master of the Bench of the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple on the occasion of Grand Day in Trinity Term.

Lady Nicholas Gordon Lennox was in attendance.

Prince Bernhard of The Netherlands is 72 today.

A memorial service for Lord Geddes of Epsom will be held at noon today at St Margaret's, Westminster.

A service of thanksgiving for the life and work of Dr Roger Edmund Dixon is to be held at the Church of St John the Baptist, Holland Road, Kensington, W14, on Friday, July 8, at 8pm.

Birthdays today

The Duchess of Bedford, 63; the Hon Charlotte Bingham, 41; Lord Cornwallis, 62; Mr David Donaldson, 67; Sir Rex Hunt, 57; Mr Justice Hutton, 52; General Sir Charles Jones, 77; Viscount Kemsley, 74; Mr Rafael Kubelik, 69; Sir James McPetrie, 72; Lord Molson, 80; Vice-Admiral Sir John Roxbourgh, 64; Sir Anthony Swann, 70.

Design variations of the £1 coin for the home countries being displayed in London yesterday by their creator, Mr Leslie Durbin, a silversmith. The design for England is an oak tree, for Northern Ireland a flax plant, for Scotland a thistle, and for Wales a leek.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr D. B. Hill and Miss C. S. Warner

The engagement is announced between David, younger son of Colonel and Mrs Edward Hill, of Camberley, Surrey, and Colette, elder daughter of the Hon Sir Jean-Pierre and Lady Warner, of Abingdon Villas, London, W8.

Mr A. V. Craddock and Miss B. E. Skelton

The engagement is announced between Antony, elder son of Mr and Mrs D. V. A. Craddock, of Petworth, Sussex, and Bridget, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R. J. Skelton, of Alderley Edge, Cheshire.

Mr P. Nealon and Miss M. J. Woodburn

The engagement is announced between Patrick Nealon of Fulham, London, SW6, eldest son of the late Mr J. N. Nealon and of Mrs Joan Nealon, of Hyndland, Glasgow, and Mary Jane, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs Alec Woodburn, of Tendring Lodge, Essex.

Mr M. J. E. Sheridan and Miss J. E. Lant

The engagement is announced between Michael, son of Mr C. M. Sheridan, CMG, PMN, and Mrs Sheridan, of Private Road, Nottingham, and Julien, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. G. Lant, of Coppal Cottage, Queniborough, Leicestershire.

Mr S. J. Sole, RE and Miss J. A. Smith

The engagement is announced between Simon, son of Brigadier and Mrs Denis Sole, The Old Vicarage, Bodenham, Herefordshire, and Jacqueline, daughter of Captain and Mrs John Smith, 8, Trentham Avenue, Benton, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Latest wills

Mr Anthony Miles Offer, of Teddington, Middlesex, chartered surveyor, left estate valued at £1,072,756 net.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):

Amar, Mr Solomon Raoul Haim, of Little Chalfont, Buckinghamshire .... £313,561.
Brian-Smith, Mr William Henry, of Walton upon Thames, Surrey .... £250,252.
Brook, Mr Norman, of Andover .... £525,673.
Cumberbatch, Lady, of Wadhurst, East Sussex .... £266,202.
Elcoate, Mr John Weatherly, of Hartwell, Northants .... £216,562.
Lister, Mr Ross, of Upwell, Norfolk, farmer .... £232,920.
Maingot, Mrs Catherine Evelyn, of Chelsea .... £244,124.
Martin, Mr John Hanbury, of Westminster .... £273,457.
Ormerod, Mrs Jean Marion, of St John's Wood, London .... £242,503.

Marriages

Mr C Burt and the Hon Vanessa Russell

The marriage took place on Friday, June 24, at St Margaret's, Westminster, between Mr Charles Burt, elder son of Mr and Mrs Ivor Burt, and the Hon Vanessa Russell, only daughter of Lord Ampthill and of Mrs Edward Remington-Hobbs. Canon Trevor Beeson officiated, assisted by the Rev Adrian Bell.

The bride was given in marriage by her father and Mr Andrew Howes was best man.

A reception was held at the House of Lords and the honeymoon is being spent abroad.

Mr M. S. Carr and Miss D. M. H. Inches

The marriage took place on Friday, June 24, 1983, at the Church of St John the Evangelist, Edinburgh, of Mr Malcolm Stuart Carr, son of Mr and Mrs S. M. Roads-Carr, and Miss Deirdre Mabel Hamilton Inches, daughter of Mr and Mrs Ian H. Inches. Canon Neville Chamberlain officiated, assisted by the Rev Alan Hughes. A reception was held at Prestenfield House.

Mr P. E. Hunter Jones and Miss K. J. Keane

The marriage took place in London on June 27 between Mr Patrick Hunter Jones and Miss Katharine Keane.

Mr N. C. Sanderson and Miss R. M. W. Bullock

The marriage took place on June 25 at St Mary, The Boltons, of Mr Nicolas Sanderson, son of Mr and Mrs John Sanderson, and Miss Rosalind Bullock, daughter of Mr and Mrs Anthony Bullock. The Rev Julian Browning officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Anna Studholme, Cheryl Wheeler and Carol Wheeler. Mr Giles Foster was best man.

Mr H. Vereker and Miss A. Cowan

The marriage took place on Friday, June 24, at St Mary, The Boltons, of Mr Hugo Vereker, son of Mr Stanley Vereker, of Mallam Water, Gloucestershire, and Mrs Valerie Vereker, of Corsham, Wiltshire, and Miss Atalanta Cowan, daughter of the late Mr John Cowan and Mrs Gerald Cooper, of Balcombe, Sussex. The Rev Julian Browning officiated. A reception was held at the Turf Club.

Luncheons

HM Government

Sir Goeffrey Howe, QC, MP, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host yesterday at a luncheon at Admiralty House, given in honour of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Mexico, Señor Licenciado Bernardo Sepúlveda.

Baroness Elliot of Harwood

Baroness Elliot of Harwood presided yesterday at a luncheon held at the House of Lords for the ladies committee of the European-Atlantic Group. The guest of honour was Baroness Elles, MEP, and Baroness Vickers also spoke. Among those present were:

Lady Abinger, Mrs C Abrahams-Curiel, Lady Ackner, Mrs Shenda Amery, Lady Bennett, Countess Benckendorff, Lady Bennett, Mrs T Carill-Worsley, Mrs Elma Dangerfield, Lady Duncan-Sandys, Princess Emanuel Galitzine, Countess de Lasta, Lady Grant, Lady Grantchester, Lady Lidderdale, Mme Emmanuel de Margerie and Princess Helena Moutafain.

Dinners

Prime Minister

The Prime Minister was host at a dinner held at 10 Downing Street yesterday in honour of Lord and Lady Richardson of Duntisbourne. The other guests were:

Mr and Mrs Paul A Volcker, M and Mme Jacques de Larosière, Mr and Mrs Fritz Leutwiler, Sir Harold and Lady Wilson, Mr James Callaghan, MP, and Mrs Callaghan, Mr Nigel Lawson, MP, and Mrs Lawson, Lady Howe, Lord Carrington, CH, and Lady Carrington, Lord Barber, Lord and Lady Hunt of Tanworth, Lord and Lady Benson, Lord and Lady Maclehose of Beoch, Mr Denis Healey, CH, MP, and Mrs Healey, Sir Michael and Lady Palliser, Sir John and the Hon Lady Riddell, Sir Jasper and Lady Hollom, Sir Douglas and Lady Wass, Mr and Mrs Robin Leigh-Pemberton, Mr and Mrs C W McMahon, Sir Robert and Lady Armstrong, Sir Antony and Lady Acland, Sir Kenneth and Lady Stowe, Sir Alan Walters and Mr and Mrs Robin Butler.

Middle Temple

Princess Alexandra and the Hon Angus Ogilvy were entertained at dinner by the Treasurer of the Middle Temple, Mr Anthony Cripps, QC, and the Masters of the Bench yesterday being Grand Day of Trinity Term. The other guests were:

The Marquess of Lansdowne, Lady Nicholas Gordon Lennox, Baroness Elles, Lord Shawcross, QC, Lord Reigate, the Hon Mrs Ewen Montagu, Lady Ricketts, Lady Symonette, Mr Justice Goulding, Major-General Sir Douglas Kendrew, Sir Rawden Temple, Sir Max Williams, Professor Ronald Graveson, QC, Mrs Anthony Cripps, Mr Denis Thatcher, Mr F L Egerton, Mr E A M Lee, and Captain and Mrs J B Morison.

Highgate School

Former heads of house of Heathgate gave a dinner on Monday night to say farewell to their housemaster, Mr Martin (Tiger) Wright.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:

Mr W. E. H. Whyte, aged 56, Minister and Deputy Permanent Representative with the UK Mission to the United Nations, to be British High Commissioner to Nigeria in succession to Sir Mervyn Brown.

Mr D. H. Gillmore, aged 48, Assistant Under-Secretary of State (Defence) in the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, CMG to be British High Commissioner to Malaysia in succession to Mr William Bentley.

Major-General C. T. Shortis to be Director of Infantry, Ministry of Defence, in August.

Brigadier D. H. Braggins to be Director General of Transport and Movements, Logistic Executive (Army), in July, as Major-General.

Dame Janet Baker to be president of the Royal Scottish Academy of Music and Drama.

Geranium triumph for father and son

By Janet Browne, Horticulture Correspondent

A father and son team almost swept the board yesterday in the British Pelargonium and Geranium Society's competitive classes at the Royal Horticultural Society's Old Hall, Westminster.

It was a triumphant occasion for Mr B. Bryant and Mr P. Bryant, of Slough. Between them they won the Margery Stimpson Cup for the best exhibit in the amateur classes, Lady Irene Burton Cup, Lady Astor Cup, E.N.G. Cup, Petersen Cup, Elliott Cup, Species Cup, Novice Cup, Ivy-Leaf Cup, Ethel James Cup, Dorothy Mortlake Cup, J. R. Dodd Memorial Cup and Anthony Ayton Cup.

The British Pelargonium and Geranium Society, the Delphinium Society and the British National Carnation Society are all holding their summer competitive shows at the old hall.

Among the pelargoniums and geraniums Mrs S. Melluish, of Worthing, won the Iris Munro Cup for the best exhibit in show, and the group cup for her splendid collection of some 20 plants. Mr M. Drewitt, of Morden, Surrey, received the W. A. R. Clifton Cup for the best amateur zonals. The Redhill Pelargonium and Geranium Society won the George Lambert Cup.

There were some fine and stately spikes of delphiniums exhibited in the Delphinium Society's classes. Among consistent prizewinners were Dr D. W. Bassett, of Oxted, who won the Jubilee Class with 'Olive Poppleton', 'Emily Hawkins', 'Sandrift' and three seedlings, Mr L. T. Harrison, of Reading, and Mr D. McGlashan, of Swanley.

The principal winner of the perpetual flowering carnations sections was Mr L. S. Pye, of Chingford, who won the Howard de Walden Challenge Cup and the W. H. Page Challenge Cup for most points.

In the classes for pinks, Mr A. E. Robinson, of Enfield, won the George Allwood Goblet for most points and the J. J. Child Challenge Cup for a vase of one seedling; Mr L. G. Dale, of Hemel Hempstead, won the Kesteven Challenge Cup for most points in the novice classes. Mr J. W. Radcliffe, of Romford, received the Thain Memorial Challenge Trophy for most points.

The show is open today

Cambridge University tripos examination results

The following Tripos examination results from Cambridge University are announced:

*denotes distinction

HISTORY OF ART TRIPOS

Class 1: B L Bernard, Westminster Tut and Jes: J Lloyd Williams, Kingswood, Bath, and Girton: N H Webb, Gresham's and Emma.

Class 2, division 1: G T Barraclough, High Wycombe RGS and King's: S E Boulton, St Felix, Southwold, and Lucy C: L H Comey, Mill Hill and Magd: L Dawe-Lane, St Mary's Convent, Shaftesbury, and Jes: M J Dickens, Simon Langton and Down: J Erskine, Hawick HS and Cai: M S Freal, Exley GS and Sid: A V Gillespie, Abbey, Reading, and Girton: J F Gough, Haileybury and Emma: A J Lutyens-Humphrey, Rosebery Co, Epsom, and New H: K Martin, Norwich Girls HS and Cla: E A Pratt, Moreton Hall and Cla: D Reiss, City of London and Pemb: J Rix, Westminster and Cath: G M G Rubenstein, Marlborough and Christ's: R W G Vernon, Eton and King's.

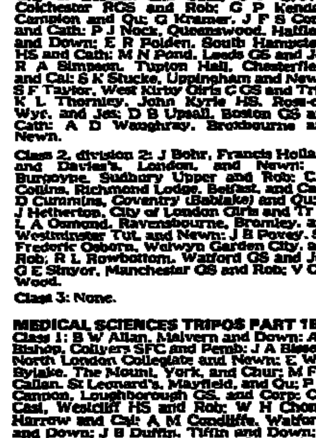
Class 2, division 2: A K Bell, Liverpool C and Christ's: M E C Cox, Old Palace, Mayfield, and Lucy C: S J Davenport, North Foreland Lodge and Westminster Tut and [illegible]: D Davies, Chenet, Cannock, and Emma: A Elton, St Paul's Girls, London, [illegible] Westminster Tut, and New H: A C [illegible]nham, Maynard, Exeter, and Jes: J A [illegible]wkins, Oakham and Emma: H C N [illegible]ckson, Marlborough and New: C J [illegible]son, Hills Rd SFC, Cambridge, and [illegible]s C of Art and Tech, and Girton: R [illegible]randa, Harvard Univ and Pet: R K [illegible]oore, K Edward VI, Chelmsford, and Sid: E H Parsons, Univ of London and St Edm: S R Paton, St Bartholomew's, Newbury, and [illegible]: D M Peebles, Bradfield C and Magd: R L Ramsay, Oxford HS and Emma: A G Gibson, King's, Canterbury, and Rob: J A Rose, Manchester Girls HS and Cla: A Turvey, Bedales and Christ's: S E A Walson, North Foreland Lodge, Basingstoke, and Rob

Class 3: S L Bellew, Stonyhurst, Blackburn, and Rob: A H D Cargill, Eton and Rob: J R A Judd, Eton and Magd: S F Matthews, Winchester and Magd.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE TRIPOS PART 2

(Six paper candidates)

Class 1: S J Bromley, Woolverstone Hall and Down: S Khilnani, Edinburgh Acad and Tr H: C J Reeve, St Dunstan's, London, and Cai: A S Todd, South Craven Comp, Keighley, and Pet.



City of London and Cath: C P Groves, Colchester RGS and Rob: G P Kendall, Campion and Qu: G Kramer, J F S Comp and Cath: P J Nock, Queenswood, Hatfield, and Down: E R Polden, South Hampstead HS and Cath: M N Pond, Leeds GS and Jes: R A Simpson, Tupton Hall, Chesterfield, and Cai: S K Stucke, Uppingham and Newn: S F Taylor, West Kirby Girls C GS and Trin: K L Thornley, John Kyrle HS, Ross-on-Wye, and Jes: D B Upsall, Boston GS and Cath: A D Waughray, Broxbourne and Newn.

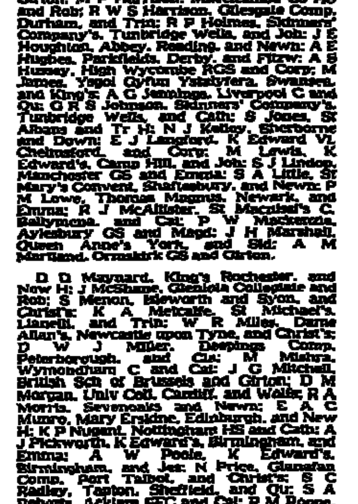
Class 2, division 2: J Bohr, Francis Holland and Davies's, London, and Newn: M Burgoyne, Sudbury Upper and Rob: C E Collins, Richmond Lodge, Belfast, and Cai: I D Cummins, Coventry (Bablake) and Qu: A J Hetherton, City of London Girls and Tr H: L A Osmond, Ravensbourne, Bromley, and Westminster Tut, and Newn: J B Povey, Sir Frederic Osborn, Welwyn Garden City, and Rob: R L Rowbottom, Watford GS and Jes: G E Sinyor, Manchester GS and Rob: V C R Wood.

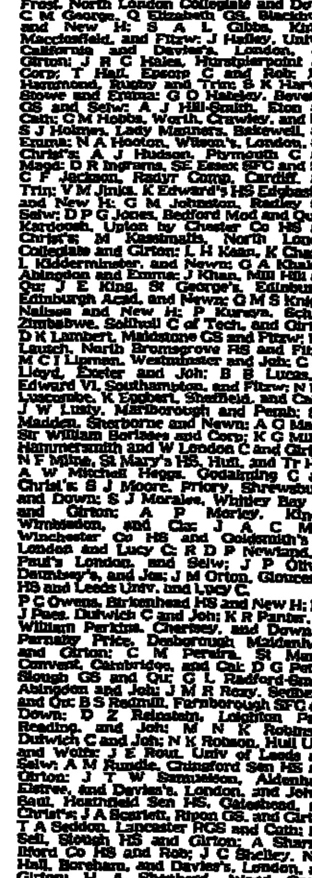
Class 3: None.

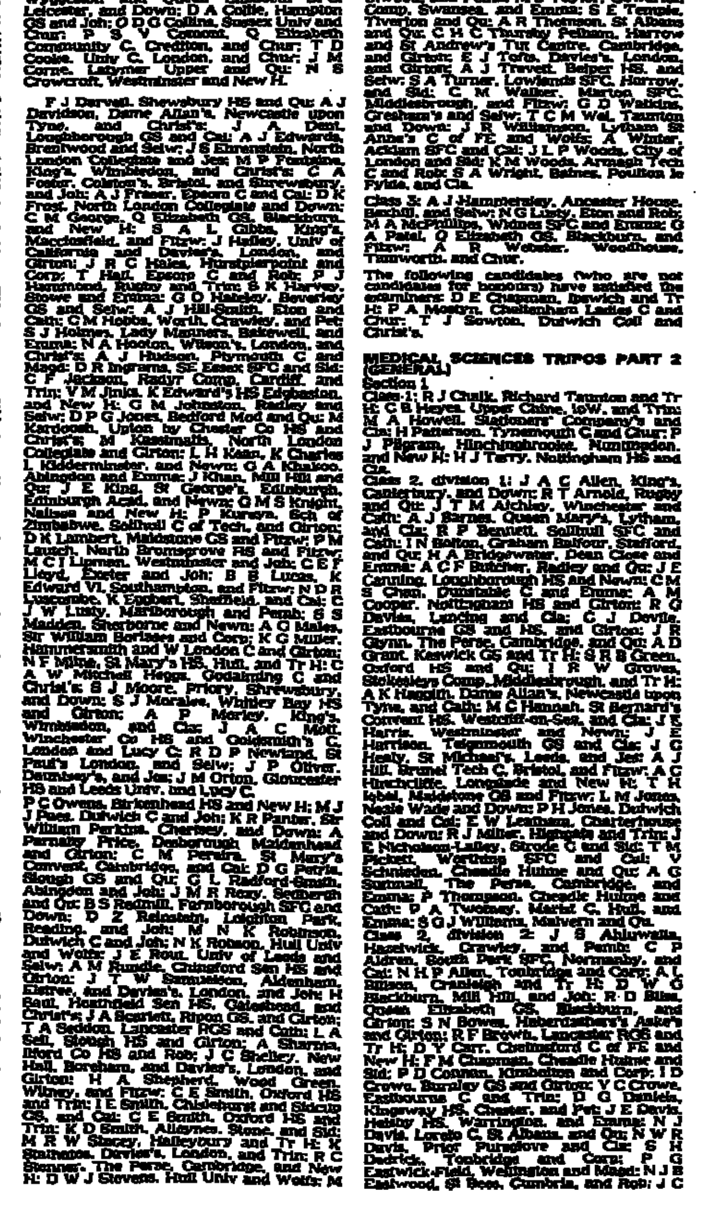
MEDICAL SCIENCES TRIPOS PART 1B

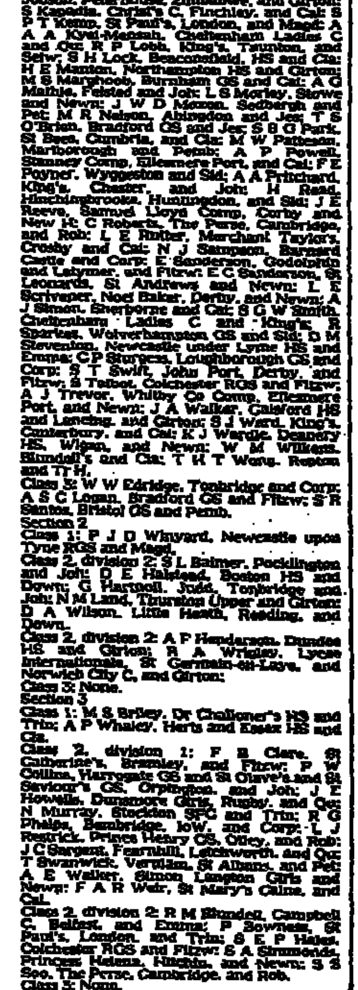
Class 1: B W Allan, Malvern and Down: A J Bishop, Collyers SFC and Pemb: J A Bissett, North London Collegiate and Newn: E W I Sylake, The Mount, York, and Chur: M F C Callan, St Leonard's, Mayfield, and Qu: P M Cannon, Loughborough GS, and Corp: C J Cast, Westcliff HS and Rob: W H Chong, Harrow and Cai: A M Candliffe, Watford, and Down: J B Duffin, Tiffin and Down: P M Freeman, K Edward VI, S Chelmsford, and Cath: A M George, Bishop of Llandaff HS, Cardiff and Sid: A M Graham Brown, Cranbrook and Emma: C A Harwood, Ursuline HS, Ilford, and Chur: M A Hickman, Rosebery Co, Epsom, and Cai: D M Lane, Gloucester HS and Cai: A J Larner, Cirencester and Trin: C Liao, Diocesan Girls Sch, Kowloon, and Down: C H Matthews, Oxford HS and Trin: L K Mewa, Birkenhead GS and Down: A P C Newman Sanders, St Joseph's C, Ipswich, and Cai: A C R Nicholson, James Allen's and Newn: D C Rees, Bedford Mod and Chur: R J Roche, St Christopher's, Letchworth, and Down: G R Screaton, Magdalen C Sch, Oxford, and Tr H: G P Shaw, Abbot Beyne, Burton on Trent, and Qu: M E Shickle, Univ C of N Wales and Wolfs: S J E Smith, Bury GS and New H: A R Smyth, Down HS and Cla: R W Von Abendorff, Westminster City and Girton: J Webber, Latymer Upper and Kings.

Class 2, division 1: S J Baker, Carisbrooke HS, IOW, and Cath: T V Balmer, Univ C of N Wales and Magd: K M Bartholomew, …









OBITUARY

SADIK HAKIM

Distinctive contribution to modern jazz

Sadik Hakim, the American modern jazz pianist who played with many of the important jazz musicians of the 1940s, died in New York on June 20. He was 60.

Curiously, Hakim was probably more famous for an occasion on which he hardly played at all than for his real achievements. When Charlie Parker made his first recordings as a leader in November, 1945, the quintet's chosen pianist was Bud Powell; as the day arrived, however, Powell was found to be unavailable and Hakim, who was lodging at Parker's house, was pressed into service. But Hakim did not possess membership of the American musicians' union and, when he was spotted by a union observer, his place at the piano stool for the remainder of the session was taken by a bystander, the pianist Dizzy Gillespie.

Thus it was that Gillespie, rather than Hakim, performed the supporting role in two pieces, "Koko" and "Now's the Time", which came to be among the most influential recordings of early modern jazz. Apart from setting an enduring puzzle for a generation of discographers, it represented a piece of singular bad luck for one of the first pianists to master the idiom.

Born Argonne Dense Thornton in Duluth, Minnesota on July 15, 1922, he left home in 1940 worked in Chicago and Peoria, Illinois for some years before making his way to New York, where he recorded during the middle 1940s with Lester Young, Dexter Gordon, Ben Webster and Eddie "Lockjaw" Davis. Like several other bebop musicians he was converted to the Muslim faith, and changed his name in 1947.

During the 1950s he spent lengthy periods in the bands of the saxophonists James Moody and Buddy Tate but resumed his travels in the 1960s, emigrating for a while to Canada and spending six months in Europe. In the late 1970s he returned to New York, taking advantage of renewed interest in the bebop pioneers to resume his career in the jazz capital.

Although not of the creative stature of such of his contemporaries as Powell, Thelonious Monk and Al Hiag, Hakim nevertheless demonstrated and early and firm command of the principles of modern jazz. His talent was perhaps most clearly exposed when, in 1977, he participated in a series of bebop piano recordings organized by the French producer Henri Renaud. The resulting release, titled *I Remember Bebop*, contained Hakim's lively, thoughtful accounts of three tunes by Parker, his erstwhile landlord.

TAMBIMUTTU

Kathleen Raine writes:

Tambimuttu will be remembered with deep affection by poets of my generation who recall the lion-waisted young man from Sri Lanka who appeared in London just before the last war like that prototypical Bohemian from the East, the god Dionysus, and established his cult in London's Fitzrovia. "I love ecstasy" I remember his saying, and with Tambi ecstasy, with or without the help of the *soma*, never seemed to flag.

Poetry London with its Ceri Richards, Graham Sutherland, Mervyn Peake, Gerald Wilde and many besides, made poetry history. There were many excellent literary reviews including Cyril Connolly's *Horizon* and Geoffrey Grigson's *New Verse* but PL had a different character; Tambi was not an "intellectual": what he looked for in poetry was imagination and this intangible quality he discerned with sure intuition. It was as if the could feel it through the paper, and he was never wrong. It was the same with people – he either loved people, or recoiled, and wasted no time in explananations or excuses.

His values cut right across those of "the literary world" in whose intrigues he took no interest, though he knew all the poets and painters of note, and all from T. S. Eliot downwards had a special kind of affection for Tambi. "He is really a wild man, like me!" Tambi said of the remote Mr Eliot; who on his side claimed to be the only one among us able correctlyn to pronounce his name.

Tambi was the wild member of a distinguished family – the aesthetician A. K. Coomaraswamy was his uncle – and though usually penniless, his fine features bruised in fights, his behaviour was always that of a prince.

When he had money – and over the years large sums were repeatedly given him by patrons proud to support him – he spent it on superb production of books or gave it away; when he had not it made very little difference to his way of life, for princes are perfectly at ease in beggar's rags.

On balance he gave infinitely more than he received from American millionairesses, Indian royalty, the Beatles, and at the end from Mrs Gandhi herself for his last great project, the founding of an Indian Arts Council in Great Britain (in 1983). I was in Delhi early this year just after Tambi's triumphant progress and found that in the Subcontinent too Tambi stories were told with affectionate amazement.

He brought to England the warmth of the genius and poetry of Indian civilization. There will never again be anyone like Tambi.

MR BELA MENCZER

Béla Menczer, a versatile *Homme de lettres* of Hungarian origin, died in Midhurst, Sussex, on June 11, at the age of 80.

Menczer was born in Budapest on November 17, 1902, and at the age of 17 became possibly the youngest member of the *Galilei Circle*, the organisation of radical young Hungarian intellectuals, which was instrumental in bringing about the 1919 Revolution in Hungary, and whose members included Mátyás Rákosi, the Communist dictator of the 1950s. On account of his activity in the aftermath of the revolution, Menczer had to go abroad and he finished his university studies at the Sorbonne.

When the Continent was no longer safe for liberal intellectuals in the mid-1930s he made England his second home.

During the Second World War, as a lifelong francophile, he joined the Free French in London, and became a press officer of General de Gaulle who sent him on various missions to Central-Africa. For his services to the French he was decorated after the war.

In England be befriended the historian G. P. Gooch who helped him the find an outlet for his scholarly activities; he contributed frequently to the *Contemporary Review*, *The Tablet*, *Quarterly Review*, *Nineteenth Century and After* on various aspects of history in *Mitteleuropa* in the 19th century, and later he wrote mainly for *History Today*. He also published in French, German, Spanish and his native Hungarian.

His books include a concise history of Hungarian Literature (which was an expanded version of the article he wrote for the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* in 1955) *A Commentary on Hungarian Literature* (Cologne, 1956), and an anthology of Catholic political thought, *Catholic Political Thought, 1798-1848.*

LORD HINTON OF BANKSIDE

Mr E. M. Nicholson writes:

Your admirable obituary of Christopher Hinton (June 23) emphasizes his foresight and fair-mindedness. These were splendidly exemplified in his responses to the needs of conservation, in accordance with Section 37 – the "amenity clause" – of the Electricity Act 1957.

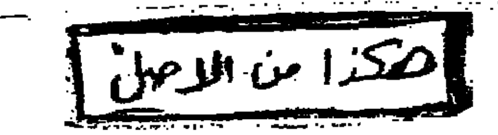
In studying possible sites for nuclear power stations on remote coastlines his officers had to keep clear so far as practicable of our nature conservancy reserves and sites of special scientific interest, and to inform and consult us fully and frankly from the outset. We made a good start at Hinckley Point, Somerset, where it proved scientifically acceptable to transfer a 13-acre outlier of the 6,000 acre National Nature Reserve to be used for the power station.

The East Suffolk coast proved more difficult, but the chosen site at Sizewell was just clear of our Minsmere site of special scientific interest, and after taking a deep gulp it proved possible to accept this without demanding a public inquiry – a conclusion which has been vindicated by experience over the ensuing quarter of a century.

At Dungeness, however, our joint efforts to avert a collision failed, and battle had to be joined at a public inquiry at Lydd just before Christmas, 1958. Hinton's Counsel strongly objected to my use of the argument that the alleged impossibility of meeting prospective national fuel requirements without a nuclear crash programme was ill-founded, but with the backing of my Minister Lord Hailsham this view was maintained, and has been vindicated by history.

On winning Ministerial consent, subject to many safeguards, Hinton disarmingly assured me that as an uncultured engineer he had at least heard of a chap called Pyrrhus whose victories had been of the same nature and he would take care to have no more of them. He then appointed Sir William Holford to be his board member with environmental responsibilities, and left no one in doubt that all the board's activities were to be conducted with the liveliest regard for amenity and conservation.

Some of us felt that his perceptions and attitude contrasted most favourably with the disdain and disregard for the environment exhibited by many of his leading colleagues in nuclear development. If they had shared his great qualities some of the loss of credibility and public support which is now the lot of their successors might well have been avoided.



صكرا من الاصل

Investment and Finance

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Anthony Hilton

THE TIMES

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STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 719.6 down 6.1
FT Gilts: 82.02 down 0.35
Bargains: 23,612
Datastream USM Leaders: 98.33 down 0.23
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones index 8838.24 down 61.80
Hongkong: Hang Seng index 943.63 down 13.61
New York: Dow Jones Average (latest) 1228.97 down 0.50

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling $1.5340 down 55pts
Index 84.1 down 0.4
DM 3.90 unchanged
FrF 11.7150 up 0.0150
Yen 366.50 down 2.0
Dollar
Index 125.1 down 0.3
DM 2.5405 up 108pts
Gold
$416.50 up $0.75
NEW YORK LATEST
Gold $416.00
Sterling $1.5295

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Base rates 9½
3 month interbank 9⅝
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 9 13/16-9 11/16
3 month DM5⅜-5¼
3 month Fr F14½-14⅛
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period May 4 to June 7, 1983 inclusive: 10.334 per cent.

PRICE CHANGES

TACE	71p	+16p
Time Prods	16.5p	+2.5p
Lake & Elliot	24p	+3p
Boustead	69p	+7p
Hambros (£2)	£10	+£1
Ault & Wiborg	54p	+5p
Barratt Devs	216p	-24p
Snia Viscosa	41p	-4p
Ford BDR	175p	-15p
Ventrspst	£12.8125	-£1.0625
Tozer	25p	-2p
Davy Corp	50p	-4p

TODAY

Interims: Brooke Tool & Engineering, Burns Anderson, Hardys & Hansons, Vectis Stone.
Finals: Anchor Intl Fujd (Div), BPB, Brickhouse Dudley, Downs Surgical, Warner Holidays.
Economic statistics: Quarterly analysis of bank advances (mid-May), personal income, expenditure & savings (1st qtr), industrial & commercial companies appropriation account (1st qtr).

NOTEBOOK

Inco, the Canadian nickel producer, expects the expiring quarter to be an improvement on the first three months of the year. But the considerable problems of the nickel market still dictate the company's fortunes.
United Leasing, a newcomer to the Stock Exchange, has all the appeal of a fast-growing, computer-related share. Much depends on its connexion with the mighty IBM.

Page 14

Two more banks raise mortgages

Lloyds Bank and the Bank of Scotland have joined Barclays, NatWest and the TSB in raising their home loan rates.

Lloyds' rate goes up from 10.2 per cent to 11 per cent and the Bank of Scotland's from 10.5 per cent to 11.25 per cent with effect from Friday.

● HUNT WIND - UPS: Three more companies in the financial empire of missing investment adviser, Mr Keith Hunt, were compulsorily wound up yesterday. They were Exchange Securities International, Exchange Securities Financial Services, and Exchange Securities Investment Management.

● DOME CHAIRMAN: Mr John Howard MacDonald, 55, group treasurer with the Royal Dutch Shell Group in London is to become chairman and chief executive officer of Dome Petroleum.

● PERGAMON INCREASE: Pergamon Press, the company at the centre of Mr Robert Maxwell's fast-growing business empire, increased its pre-tax profits from £9.3m to £22.4m last year.

● Brentnall Beard (Holdings): Board proposes to change the company's name to Windsor Securities (Holdings) and plans to expand the company's activities in insurance and reinsurance broking and in other financial services. The company is on course to achieve its budgeted profit for 1982-83 and a dividend will be paid for this year.

More EEC steel cuts demanded

By Our Industrial Correspondent

Britain will face new demands from the European Commission today for further big cuts in steelmaking capacity which, if obeyed, could lead to additional job losses in the already severely slimmed British Steel Corporation.

The Commission is due to decide on further steel cuts throughout the Community under the five-year steel crisis plan begun in 1980. They will be calculated according to the amount of public money pumped into the ailing industries by member states.

Mr Cecil Parkinson, Trade and Industry Secretary, has told his EEC counterparts that he will not agree to any more reductions in Britain's basic steelmaking capacity. Britain had done its fair share of steel industry restructuring and was now looking to its EEC partners to follow suit.

The crisis plan, with a central aim of restoring stability to the disordered European industry, involves a complicated mixture of manatory and voluntary production and sales quotas on finished steel, a system of reporting price levels and widespread capacity reductions, all expected to finish at the end of 1985 when member states will also have to have phased out all forms of public aid.

Today's announcement of new cutbacks comes after last week's Luxembourg ministerial meeting called to extend production quotas because, in the Commission's view, capacity cuts have been insufficient. Ministers agreed to a one month's extension, when the talks will be resumed.

This will be after the dust has settled following the Italian general election, where the Communists won considerable support and are likely to oppose steel mill closures.

The Commission's target is to cut 30-35million tonnes from total European steel capacity in 1980 of 212 million tonnes but so far the total closed, plus a wide range of promised cuts, amounts to about 18 million tonnes.

£6.9m tax case settled

The Inland Revenue has agreed to a tax settlement of £6.9m and has dropped charges of conspiracy to defraud the Revenue, brought against two directors of a pet foods company.

Fraud charges against Mr George Jackson, chairman of Jokyle Holdings, have been dropped, counsel for the Inland Revenue said, because Mr Jackson was too ill to stand trial.

The settlement consisted of £2.89m in unpaid tax, £2m interest and £2m penalties.

Counsel for Mr Mervyn Clifford Jones, the financial director of Jokyle Holdings, told the court in London that charges against his client had been dropped because he had agreed to assist the Inland Revenue with their inquiries.

WALL STREET

New York (AP-Dow Jones) - Stocks were mixed yesterday. The Dow Jones industrial average rose 2.30 points to 1231.77. It had shown a loss of about 1.5 points after gaining more than 3 points at the start of trading.

Losers were nearly two-to-one over advances and trading was relatively light.

Procter & Gamble at 53⅞ was up ⅝; **Mead Corporation** at 32 was up ¼; **Firestone** at 20⅞ was unchanged; **General Motors** at 73⅞ was up ¼; **Maryland Cup** at 48¼ was up 1¼; **FT. Howard Paper** at 53¼ was down 4⅞; **Texas Instruments** at 120⅞ was down 1⅞; **Tracor** at 26½ was down 1; **Merck** at 91⅞ was up ½; **Monsanto** at 90⅞ was up 2¼ and **American Telephone Telegraph** at 62⅞ was up ⅛.

Abbott Laboratories fell ⅞ to 47⅛; **American Cyanamid** fell ⅞ to 47⅞; **General Electric** was unchanged at 53⅛; **Teledyne** fell ¼ to 170¼; **Gerber Scientific** fell ...

New call for BA and BCal to be excluded from inquiry

British and American officials hold secret talks on Laker case

From Bailey Morris, Washington

A team of high-level British officials arrived in Washington on Monday for secret talks with the Reagan Administration after the British Government's order directing British Airways and British Caledonian Airways not to comply with US Justice Department subpoenas for information in the Laker case.

Officials from both the Department of Trade and Industry and the Department of Transport were involved in the closely-guarded talks with US Justice officials and others in the Administration. Neither side was prepared to comment on the talks or whether progress was made in a second session yesterday.

A British Embassy official, while confirming that the delegation had arrived, would not name the British officials involved in the talks on the increasingly hostile dispute between the two governments over the Laker case.

Despite repeated requests from Britain to limit the scope of its probe, the Justice Department is pressing ahead with a non-public criminal investigation into charges that eight airlines, including British Airways and British Caledonian, conspired to drive Laker Airways, headed by Sir Freddie Laker, out of business.

The talks were thought to center on a renewed request that the Justice Department drop the two British airlines from the investigation. Negotiators were also expected to explore what legal actions, if any, the US Justice might take in response to the British Government's order to the two airlines.

Administration officials said that they expected little response from the Justice Department since the British order applied to US located documents only and the two airlines had already complied with an earlier subpoena for US based documents relating to the inquiry.

The two governments are locked in a jurisdictional dispute over whose law should prevail in one of the most celebrated antitrust cases in recent years.

The British Government's order last Friday was designed to impress upon Americans that: "We do not accept the extraterritorial application of American antitrust laws" an Embassy official said.

British officials decided to issue the order because the Reagan Administration has so far declined to assure the Government that the British carriers will be dropped from the inquiry which could result in damages of millions of dollars and jail sentences if the defendants are found guilty.

British officials have learned that neither British Airlines has been identified as a "target", which in American antitrust parliance means there is sufficient evidence to suggest that they were responsible for the alleged conspiracy.

The Government issued the order limiting the scope of the inquiry both to prevent the investigation from expanding and to make clear its determination to resist such efforts in British territory, according to officials.

Laker: alleged conspiracy to drive him out of business

Vauxhall may hire 1,000 as sales rise

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Vauxhall Motors, Britain's most successful car company in recent years, said yesterday it might hire another 1,000 workers by the end of this year if sales of its Cavalier model continued to be bouyant.

The company, the British subsidiary of General Motors of the United States, said they could be needed in addition to 200 recently recruited. Men from the depressed Bedford truck division have also been switched to the car plant at Luton recently to enable a double shift to be worked from August.

A spokesman said Vauxhall had orders for more than 80,000 cars, half of them Cavaliers. "If the sales keep going as they are, by the end of the year it could mean another 1,000 workers needed from outside", he said.

Mr John Bagshaw, the manufacturing and marketing director, forecast that Vauxhall would sell 132,500 cars in the first six months of this year, be profitable by the end of the year and achieve 16 per cent of the British market early next year.

Further expression of optimism came from Lucas Aerospace which said that up to 2,500 jobs could be created in the West Midlands, Burnley and Bradford, if the Government decided to buy an American anti-radar missile system rather than British-designed equipment for use by RAF Tornados.

Bagshaw: forecasts profit this year

British Aerospace has begun design of a system, called Alarm, but Lucas said it would be too late to combat the competition and the American system, named Harm, was already in production. If the order went to Lucas, it would build Harm in Britain with only the guidance systems being imported from Texas Instruments in the United States.

Meanwhile, Leyland Vehicles said yesterday it would end production of the Titan double deck bus - built almost entirely for London Transport - by the end of next year. Job losses had not been calculated. London Transport said it had contracted to buy Titans worth £18m but no more orders would be placed because the bus was too expensive.

No to deal on Great Portland

By Jonathan Clare

A consortium of three of four big institutional investors yesterday tried to buy the Kuwait Investment Office's stake in Great Portland Estates but failed because it did not offer a high enough price.

The consortium offered 128p a share against yesterday's middle market price of 130p. This would value the KIO's 5.6 per cent stake at nearly £10m. The KIO is believed to have been ready to sell for 138p.

Normally, the buyer of a line of shares of such a big size would expect a discount but the KIO took the line that the stake had a premium value to a single buyer who might be preparing a bid.

The KIO has sold many of its holdings of British property shares during last year and the stake in Great Portland and the 7.8 per cent stake in Stock Conversion and Investment Trust are thought now to be its only declarable property investments.

Mr Richard Peskin, Great Portland's joint managing director, said he was unaware of the attempt.

The consortium is said to have been put together by Rowe & Pitman, the stockbrokers, but no one was available to comment last night.

The KIO's selling of other property shares has been regarded as a cash-raising exercise to bid for either Great Portland or Stock Conversion.

Rise in bank lending slows to 1.25%

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

Bank lending slowed sharply in the three months to mid-May, according to Bank of England figures yesterday. A continuing rise in personal borrowing was largely outweighed by a reduction in lending to industry.

Total bank lending rose by £1,137m or 1.25 per cent in the latest three months, only a third of the increase in the previous three months.

This was more than accounted for by higher personal borrowing, up by £1,373m or 6 per cent, although this still represents a marked slowdown from the rapid rates of growth seen last year.

Nearly two-thirds of personal lending or £860m was for mortgages but the amounts involved have fallen significantly since the banks announced cuts at the end of last year. Since then even tighter restrictions have been introduced.

But the building societies have more than made up for the drop in bank advances, so total lending for house purchase is still growing swiftly.

Lending to manufacturing industry fell by £915m or 5 per cent in the three months to May, the biggest absolute drop since the figures were first compiled in 1975. The reasons for the fall - which occurred in almost all sectors except shipbuilding. - are not clear.

An optimistic interpretation would be that companies are meeting their cash needs from their own resources, reflecting improved profitability, and from market borrowings, a view which gains some support from the number of stock issues in recent months.

But it could also mean that companies have no need for extra working capital because they are no longer expanding output, despite a pickup in activity this year.

The latest survey by the Confederation of British Industry suggests that the optimistic interpretation is more likely, since manufacturing companies are reporting fatter order books and expect to boost production in the coming months.

Companies may be using liquid assets to finance expansion. The Department of Industry recently reported that the liquidity position of the 200 big companies in its survey was stronger than for most of the past four years.

● STAKE SOLD: Samuel Montagu has sold its 40 per cent stake in Capel Court Corp, the Australian merchant bank, to the National Mutual Life Association of Australasia, the majority shareholder. Montagu has formed a joint venture investment bank with Dominguez and Barry, an Australian stockbroker.

City Comment

Keeping cool at the Fed

"Crisis, what crisis" was roughly the message delivered by the re-appointed Mr Paul Volcker yesterday.

The crisis people had in mind was a general upset in world stock and currency markets as dealers prepared for the Federal Reserve Board to clamp down on the hectic growth of US money supply and equally hectic second quarter growth in its economy. Mr Volcker told reporters that he was actually rather keen on expansion.

This seems to clarify the rather confused situation since the weekend, when an unexpected fall in weekly M1, the hitherto errant American money supply measure, was quixotically followed by speculation of an imminent rise in American interest rates.

Mr Volcker's remarks can be read two ways. He may simply mean that the Fed is satisfied with its modest measures in the Spring and sees no immediate cause for further action. That in, itself, is reassuring. The influential Dr Henry Kaufman and many other analysts, have been forecasting a new uptrend in rates.

Some of the latest forecasts are simply a response to Mr Volcker's reappointment

But it should not be forgotten that some US interest are indeed rising of their own accord and in response that earlier mild tightening. Three-month commercial debt rates have jumped almost a point in short order.

There is a more encouraging reading of Mr Volcker's cheerful message that has so far eluded market thinking. Expansion of production can indeed be good for inflation and interest rates. The authorities on both sides of the Atlantic are so keen to enjoy the fruits that they will do nothing to set recovery back.

The new team at our own Treasury and Bank of England seems distinctly keener to force the pace on cutting interest rates (despite the building societies' failure to cooperate).

Mr Volcker may be just as keen to keep up the spirit of Williamsburg. We shall see.

News International buys 65% of satellite group

By Bill Johnstone, Electronics Correspondent

The shareholders of Satellite Television (SATV) yesterday unanimously approved the offer of £5m by News International for 65 per cent of the company.

Mr Rupert Murdoch, chairman of News International, Mr Gerald Long, deputy chairman, News International, and Mr Brian Horton, Director of development, News International, have been appointed to the SATV board.

The successful bid will give News International, the owner of Times Newspapers, *The Sun*, and the *News of the World*, a controlling share in the first commercial satellite channel to broadcast into Britain. The company has been allocated a channel on the new European communication satellite ECS-1 which was launched two weeks ago from Kourou in French Guiana.

SATV broadcasts about two hours a day to about 400,000 viewers in Finland, Norway and Switzerland on the European Orbital Test Satellite (OTS). By the end of the year it will have been transferred to the new satellite and will be able to broadcast into Britain and to Western European countries with whose governments it reaches agreement.

The SATV programming would need to be different for Britain since its broadcasts are called from American, Australian and British sources but agreements cover transmission to non-English speaking countries only. SATV is expected to extend its hours of transmission and offer a diet of news, sport and live programming.

Goldcrest Film and Television, a wholly owned subsidiary of S. Pearson, announced a few weeks ago that it, in partnership with four American film/television/cable companies, plans to offer a premier film satellite service next year using a channel on the Intelsat satellite, probably through Mercury, the privately owned telecommunications company.

Goldcrest and SATV will feed cable television operators who will receive the signal and then redistribute it to subscribers' homes.

Another delay in reform 'would be crazy'

Cork in bankruptcy law protest

By Andrew Cornelius

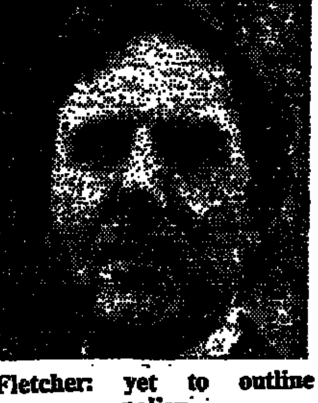
Sir Kenneth Cork, a senior partner at accountants Cork Gully, has written to Mr Cecil Parkinson, the trade and industry secretary, to protest against government delays in reforming the law on bankruptcy.

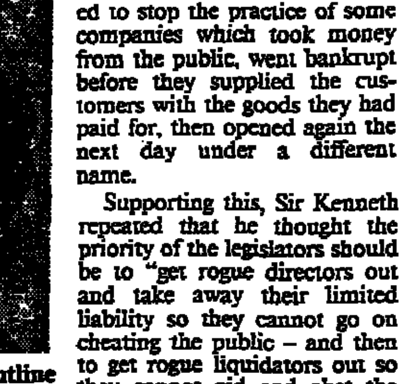
Though Mr Alex Fletcher, the new minister for consumer affairs, has still to outline the Government's policy on this issue, the indications from Whitehall are that it could take four years to get a new law on the statute book.

Sir Kenneth, a leading authority on receivership, spent more than four years from 1977 to 1982 drafting a 250,000 word report and blueprint for reform of Britain's archaic bankruptcy laws.

He regards a futher delay of this duration as "crazy", and unacceptable.

On the BBC Radio programme *You and Yours* to be broadcast today, Sir Kenneth says that his report could well be out of date if the Government waits until the end of its present term of office before bringing forward legislation.





Fletcher: yet to outline policy

Sir Kenneth is clearly disappointed that the plan by Dr Gerard Vaughan, the former consumer affairs minister, to bring forward minor legislation to deal with the most flagrant abuses no longer appears to be favoured by Whitehall.

Dr Vaughan had said on several occasions that he wanted to stop the practice of some companies which took money from the public, went bankrupt before they supplied the customers with the goods they had paid for, then opened again the next day under a different name.

Supporting this, Sir Kenneth repeated that he thought the priority of the legislators should be to "get rogue directors out and take away their limited liability so they cannot go on cheating the public - and then to get rogue liquidators out so they cannot aid and abet the directors."

But though sympathetic to this view, the Department of Trade and Industry is now concerned that it may not be feasible to bring forward piecemeal legislation.

It fears that the law on bankruptcy is so interwoven that one section cannot be changed without causing anomalies elsewhere.

Notice of Redemption

Trade Development Financial Services N.V.

Guaranteed Floating Rate Notes Due 1986

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of the Trust Deed dated August 21, 1979, under which the above described Notes were issued, Trade Development Financial Services N.V. has elected to redeem on the Interest Payment Date falling on August 24, 1983 all outstanding Notes at their principal amount.

The said Notes are to be redeemed at the **Corporate Trust Office of the Principal Paying Agent, 111 Wall Street, 5th Floor, Receive and Deliver Department, in the Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York, State of New York;** or at the main offices of Citibank, N.A. in London, Brussels, Paris, Frankfurt am Main, Zurich or the main office of Citibank (Luxembourg) S.A. in Luxembourg. On said date the Notes will become due and payable at the said amount. On and after said date, interest on the Notes will cease to accrue and all unmatured coupons relating thereto will become void.

The said Notes should be presented and surrendered at the offices set forth in the preceding paragraph on said date with all interest coupons appertaining thereto maturing after said date.

Coupons due August 24, 1983 should be detached and presented for payment in the usual manner.

TRADE DEVELOPMENT FINANCIAL SERVICES N.V.
By CITIBANK, N.A.,
Principal Paying Agent

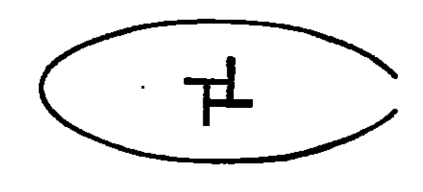
Dated: June 29, 1983

NatWest Mortgage Rate

With effect from 1st July, 1983 the NatWest Mortgage Rate payable under current Mortgage Deeds and Conditions of Offer will be increased by 1% to 11% p.a.

National Westminster Home Loans Limited
41 Lothbury, London EC2P 2BP.

This advertisement is issued in compliance with the requirements of the Council of The Stock Exchange in London. It does not constitute an invitation or offer to any person to subscribe for or purchase any securities.



L. TEXAS PETROLEUM, INC.

(incorporated with limited liability in the State of Texas in the United States of America)

Share Capital at 29th June 1983

Authorised		Issued
120,000,000	Shares of Common Stock without par value ("Shares")	107,627,051

On 25th May 1983, conditional approval was given by the Council of The Stock Exchange in London for the Shares to be admitted to the Official List. All the conditions have now been satisfied, and dealings in the Shares start today, 29th June 1983. Updated particulars of the Company are available in the Extel Statistical Services, and copies may be obtained during normal business hours on any weekday (Saturdays and public holidays excepted) up to and including 13th July 1983 from:–

Kleinwort, Benson Limited
20 Fenchurch Street
London EC3P 3DB

Henderson Crosthwaite & Co.
194/200 Bishopsgate
London EC2M 4LL

29th June 1983

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK ● edited by Michael Prest

Nickel still key to Inco's fortunes

INCO Share price DATASTREAM
LONDON NICKEL FREE MARKET (L. H. SCALE)
$ per lb: 2.5, 2.3, 2.1, 1.9, 1.7, 1.5 — 20, 18, 16, 14, 12, 10
JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN

To have been the world's biggest nickel producer over the last three years is a misfortune; to have been dependent on the metal as well looks like fate.

Inco, once king of the market and of producer pricing, has suffered on both counts. As a result, the company is labouring under $1,000m of debt, a burden which has severely constricted its room for manoeuvre. Last year it lost $204m (£133m) net.

Nevertheless, the company is again talking of recovery. This quarter's loss should be less than the first. There are tentative hopes that it could break even at the end of the year.

Better industrial demand, higher metal prices, more efficient production, and a falling debt-equity ratio are supposed to be paving the way for a revival.

Apparently resilient shareholders, swollen in number by the issue of $205m in fresh equity, are being urged to hang on.

If they have fingernails befitting a trapeze artist they might manage it. this is not to say that Inco's progress has not been substantial. The debt equity ratio is now 43:57, safely within the 50:50 limit set by the banks for next year. There is a reasonable chance that absolute borrowings can be cut.

Productivity improvements of as much as half may be obtained over the next five years in the key Ontario mines, and mining costs have fallen by 25 per cent.

The sale of Electro Energy has removed a diversification albatross, albeit at the cost of about $250m net.

But for all the talk of diversification and promising new gold deposits in Brazil, nickel remains the arbiter of Inco's fortunes. And the prospects are not good.

Production, including Communist block sales has exceeded consumption for three years and althouygh there could be a balance this year, stocks remain high. In the longer term, installed mine capacity not to memtion reserves is well above anticipated demand.

The magnitude of the problen can be summarized brutally: last year Inco sold 251,000 pounds of nickel at an average price of $2.55 a pound; it needs to sell at least 300,000 pounds at $3.00 to break even. Yet the company clings to a producer price of $3.20 while charging much less for deliveries.

It had deigned to use London Metal Exchange contract, set up in 1979, and accepts that even a 30 per cent share of the world market is not enough to see prices as of old.

The fact is that about 70 per cent of sales revenue is still from nickel. The precious metals, cobalt and copper on which Inco places so much faith are in large measure by products from nickel.

Inco may be one of the lowest cost nickel producers – although Western Mining is probably more efficient – but the high stocks, in the region of 400m pounds, are effectively a buffer stock keeping the price down. The relation between the nickel price and the share price is close. It will remain a guide.

United Leasing

The vast losses that the Lloyd's of London insurance market incurred in computer leasing gave the business such a bad name that bringing to the stock market United Leasing, which operates rather successfully in that field was bound to need a huge public relations exercise.

Add to that the number of false starts to its offer for sale, culminating this year in a somewhat messy change of merchant bank from Hill Samuel to Barclays, and a flotation would appear to be unfavourable.

Undeterred, and no fewer than five separate audits after the original flotation date, the company has issued the prospectus.

More than 4 million shares, most of them new, are being offered for sale at a minimum tender price of 140p each. This is about 30 per cent of the company.

Ironically, the repeated delays in the offer have ultimately proved rather bene ficial. In just under a year since the date first set for flotation, the stock market has risen dramatically and the repeated scandals at Lloyd's have indicated that the market's disastrous computer leasing policies may have been more to do with poor judgment than operating in an inherently rotten business.

That is certainly what Mr Parry Mitchell and Mr Ashley Mitchell, chairman and managing director of United Leasing, argue.

They were nick-named "the brothers grim" by Lloyds for repeatedly warning of the dangers in the type of leasing deals for which Lloyd's was offering cover.

Their own recipe for putting together such business has resulted in a improvement in United Leasing's pretax profits from £300,000 in 1978 to £1.53m in the year to the end of last March. At present the company confines itself almost exclusively to IBM equipment.

This connextion – IMB has more than half the world market in data processing technology – adds the Marks and Spencer supplier magic dimension that the shares need to justify the fancy rating put on them.

At the minimum tender price they sell at 20.6 times fully-taxed earnings and offer a yield of just 1.5 per cent.

Yet the recent change in IBM's marketing strategy would suggest that companies like United, which these days must be seen more in the role of IBM distributor than IBM leasor, could grow even faster than phenomenal growth that IMB itself is expected to show. United Leasing is an investment in management ability, but one that will probably prove justified.

Mercury Securities

Mercury Securities
Year to 31.3.83.
Attributable profit £17.3m (£13.6m).
Stated earnings 39.99p (31.55p).
Net dividend 9.5p (7.7p).
Share price 379p, up 2p. Yield 3.6%.

With its main asset, S. G. Warburg, firing on all cylinders in the year to March 31, Mercury Securities, the parent company, has produced a 27 per cent gain in profits to £17.3m after tax and minority interests. The merchant bank itself has boosted profits by a third to £15.1m after the usual transfer to secret reserves and excluding any contributions from the European joint ventures with French banking group Paribas.

Behind this increase, which compares favourably with the best of the other merchant banks, was a strong performance from all areas. The past year has been an exceptional one for big operators like Warburg in the international capital markets: treasury and foreign exchange operations have also done well, and the fall in interest rates has helped the banking side to improve profits after provisions for bad debts.

Warburg has also had another good year in corporate finance with its share of government sell-offs, and as adviser to British Telecom it stands to benefit further from privatization.

As to the future Warburg is sticking firmly to developing its own brand of merchant and investment banking, allowing others to proclaim the virtues of financial supermarkets and broad diversification. In the past couple of years it has sold its metal trading company, Brandeis, Goldschmidt, for £30m, and more recently it has disengaged from Paribas and the American investment bank Becker.

The latter moves, yielding a £15.3m book profit and probably around £35m cash, have contributed to strengthening disclosed shareholders' funds, which rose from £111m to £139m. It will also free Warburg to expand internationally on its own and this week it opens an American subsidiary.

However, the temptation to look for some major development is probably wide of the mark. More likely, Warburg will continue to develop along existing lines in the merchant banking field and the slender 3.6 per cent yield is an indication to the market's confidence in this approach.

Time Products

Time Products
Year to 31.1.83.
Pretax loss, £3.8m (£1m profit).
Stated earnings (loss) 7.73p (profit 2.28p).
Turnover £62.36m (£58.85m).
Net dividend, nil (1.125p).
Share price 16.5p plus 2.5p.

If you are in a business which is big in retailing in the United Kingdom, heavily committed to manufacturing and investment in assets in Hongkong, and borrowed up to the hilt, then it takes only a little hindsight to realise you are heading for disaster.

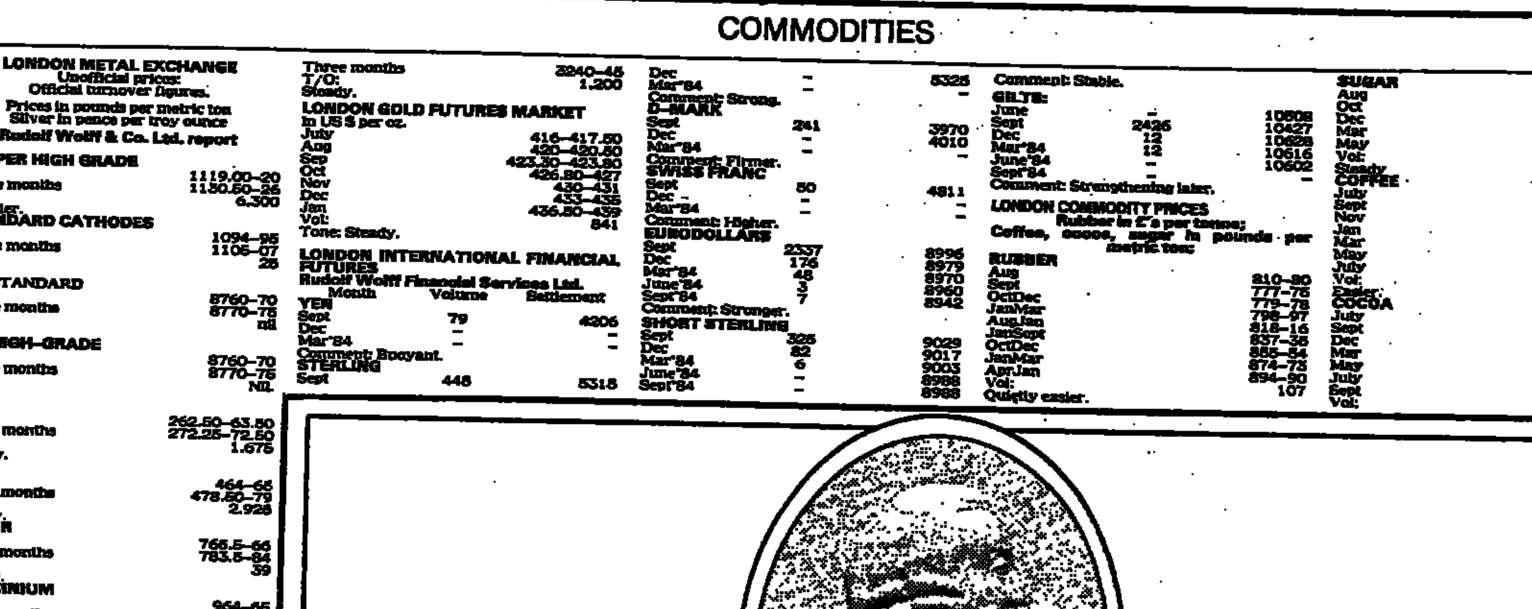
That is what happened to Time Products, the group whose retail outlets include the Harris and J Weir chains of retailers and the Sekonda and Longines ranges of watches. The collapse of the retail market, the burden of interest rates on what was at its peak a debt of £23m and a price war in parts of the watch business have pushed the group into losses for the year to last January of £3.88m.

Throughout it all, however, the United Kingdom retail side has remained profitable.

The big question is Hongkong and more specifically whether the production cutbacks of almost one-third, and the re-focussing of the factory to produce those lines which traditionally have been profitable, will stop the bleeding. The group's 17 bankers, still collectively owed £17m, have granted the group 12 months to produce a trading turnaround.

After three months, there are signs of hope, with a trading surplus in the east – though before interest charges – and this makes the shares at 16.5p, up 2.5p on the results, an interesting gamble. There is little risk of them falling far, and if the management can deliver a recovery, then they will look cheap.

COMMODITIES



LONDON METAL EXCHANGE
Unofficial prices:
Official turnover figures.
Prices in pounds per metric ton
Silver in pence per troy ounce
Rudolf Wolff & Co. Ltd. report

COPPER HIGH GRADE	
Cash	1119.00–20
Three months	1130.50–26
T/O:	6.300
Steadier.	
STANDARD CATHODES	
Cash	1094–95
Three months	1105–07
T/O:	25
Idle.	
TIN STANDARD	
Cash	8760–70
Three months	8770–75
T/O:	nil
TIN HIGH-GRADE	
Cash	8760–70
Three months	8770–75
T/O:	Nil.
Idle.	
LEAD	
Cash	262.50–63.50
Three months	272.25–72.50
T/O:	1.675
Steady.	
ZINC	
Cash	464–65
Three months	478.50–79
T/O:	2.928
Steady.	
SILVER	
Cash	765.5–66
Three months	783.5–84
T/O:	39
Steady.	
ALUMINIUM	
Cash	964–65
Three months	991.50–92.50
T/O:	2.150
NICKEL	
Cash	3185–65
Three months	3240–45
T/O:	1.200
Steady.	

LONDON GOLD FUTURES MARKET
In US $ per oz.

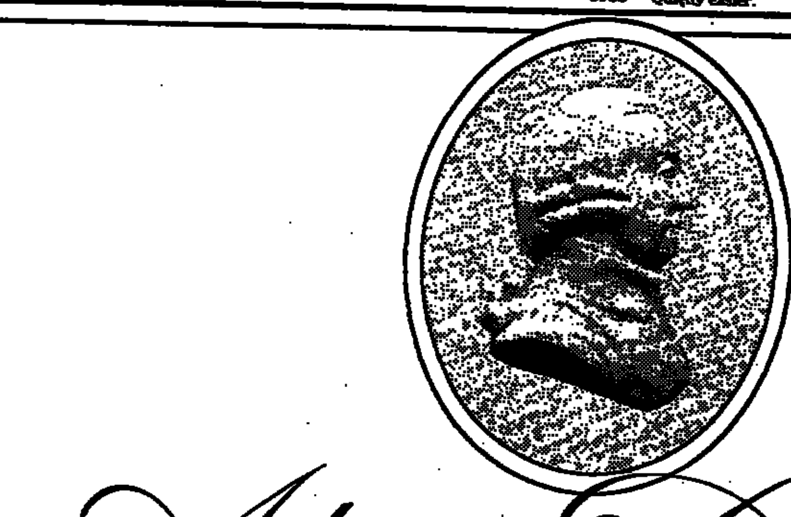
July	416–417.50
Aug	420–420.50
Sep	423.30–423.80
Oct	426.80–427
Nov	430–431
Dec	433–435
Jan	436.50–439
Vol:	841
Tone: Steady.	

LONDON INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL FUTURES
Rudolf Wolff Financial Services Ltd.

Month	Volume	Settlement
YEN		
Sept	79	4206
Dec	–	–
Mar'84	–	–
Comment: Buoyant.		
STERLING		
Sept	448	5318
Dec	–	5325
Mar'84	–	–
Comment: Strong.		
D-MARK		
Sept	241	3970
Dec	–	4010
Mar'84	–	–
Comment: Firmer.		
SWISS FRANC		
Sept	50	4811
Dec	–	–
Mar'84	–	–
Comment: Higher.		
EURODOLLARS		
Sept	2557	8996
Dec	176	8979
Mar'84	48	8970
June'84	3	8960
Sept'84	7	8942
Comment: Stronger.		
SHORT STERLING		
Sept	325	9029
Dec	82	9017
Mar'84	6	9003
June'84	–	8988
Sept'84	–	8988
Comment: Stable.		
GILTS:		
June	–	10608
Sept	2426	10427
Dec	12	10628
Mar'84	12	10616
June'84	–	10602
Sept'84	–	–
Comment: Strengthening later.		

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES
Rubber in £'s per tonne;
Coffee, cocoa, sugar in pounds per metric ton;

RUBBER	
Aug	810–80
Sept	777–75
OctDec	779–78
JanMar	798–97
AugJan	818–16
JanSept	837–35
OctDec	855–54
JanMar	874–73
AprJan	894–90
Vol:	107
Quietly easier.	
SUGAR	
Aug	184.00–83.80
Oct	192.10–92.00
Dec	195.60–95.00
Mar	204.00–03.95
May	207.00–06.50
Vol:	7498
Steady.	
COFFEE	
July	1647–1645
Sept	1629–1628
Nov	1609–1607
Jan	1597–1595
Mar	1570–1568
May	1563–1551
July	1555–1530
Vol:	2558
Easier.	
COCOA	
July	1575–74
Sept	1595–94
Dec	1619–18
Mar	1608–05
May	1608–06
July	1608–06
Sept	1608–02
Vol:	6353



Adam & Company

PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY

This is to announce the formation of a new company in Edinburgh to provide current account, lending and other financial services aimed particularly at professional or executive people and others who would appreciate personal and high quality services.

Founder shares to the value of £3,793,500 have been recently issued to directors and a number of institutional investors. Further Founder shares up to the value of £2,850,000 are now being made available to the public, on the same terms as those already taken up by the institutional investors.

Full details of Adam&Company plc, the issue and a form of application are contained in the Prospectus (on the terms of which alone applications will be considered).

This notice does not constitute an offer to subscribe for shares.

Authorised	SHARE CAPITAL	Issued and to be issued fully paid
£9,970,000	£100 Founder shares	£6,643,500
£30,000	£10 Originator shares	£22,000

Lists will open at 9 a.m. on 4 July 1983 and will close at 10 a.m. on 15 July 1983.

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained from:–

NOBLE & COMPANY LIMITED
8 Forres Street
Edinburgh EH3 6BJ

W & J BURNESS WS
16 Hope Street
Edinburgh EH2 4DD

BELL, LAWRIE, MACGREGOR & CO
Erskine House
68 Queen Street, Edinburgh EH2 4AE

SPEIRS & JEFFREY
36 Renfield Street
Glasgow G2 1NA

And from the following branches of the Bank of Scotland:–

Registrar Department, 26a York Place, Edinburgh EH1 3EY
38 St Andrew Square, Edinburgh EH2 2YR
53 Castle Street, Aberdeen AB9 8AJ
110 St Vincent Street, Glasgow G2 5EJ
38 Threadneedle Street, London EC2P 2EH

Redemption Notice

PEUGEOT S.A.

£22,500,000 14% Bonds due 1 August 1990

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to the Trust Deed, between Peugeot and the Law Debenture Corporation, Limited dated August 8, 1980 under which the above described Bonds were issued, that Citibank, N.A. as Principal Paying Agent, has selected by lot for redemption on August 1, 1983 through the operation of the Sinking Fund, £1,000,000 principal amount of said Bonds at the Sinking Fund redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof, together with accrued interest to the date fixed for redemption. The serial numbers of the Bonds selected by lot for redemption are as follows:

18	1632	4713	6863	9054	10945	12616	14823	16666	18810	738	2570	5865	8008	10007	11773	13592	15822	17751	20345
34	1638	4733	6873	9061	10953	12627	14848	16689	18811	753	2601	5926	8013	10020	11777	13603	15862	17810	20459
49	1640	4743	6891	9082	10963	12630	14853	16724	18815	791	2777	5934	8025	10051	11787	13617	15871	17830	20482
50	1669	4776	6902	9083	10970	12649	14865	16734	18859	796	2798	5942	8039	10089	11818	13619	15873	17837	20486
66	1678	4788	6950	9092	11002	12694	14873	16736	18886	800	2807	5959	8099	10115	11829	13658	15878	17842	20529
70	1685	4789	7003	9102	11010	12696	14900	16750	18920	803	2811	6005	8138	10122	11838	13684	15886	17848	20543
83	1686	4792	7030	9120	11011	12697	14904	16771	18953	866	2855	6073	8162	10131	11848	13723	15895	17853	20546
86	1712	4809	7034	9125	11035	12699	14937	16772	18960	868	2875	6083	8185	10136	11863	13754	15908	17856	20560
106	1719	4822	7041	9133	11036	12736	14949	16780	19038	897	2880	6135	8190	10154	11866	13759	15910	17871	20603
157	1750	4876	7070	9156	11079	12752	14952	16832	19049	926	2885	6138	8203	10163	11896	13786	15911	17916	20644
159	1752	4917	7088	9170	11081	12768	14960	16847	19095	927	2892	6143	8233	10172	11907	13791	15947	17922	20652
191	1762	4934	7132	9171	11158	12779	14964	16878	19100	939	2905	6147	8241	10193	11914	13808	15973	17923	20666
197	1770	4937	7143	9193	11182	12809	14965	16927	19117	943	2908	6150	8274	10219	11928	13817	15976	17930	20702
205	1850	4980	7150	9204	11201	12815	14975	16958	19185	944	2961	6171	8290	10224	11955	13842	16001	17972	20704
209	1866	5015	7163	9270	11215	12819	14987	16977	19246	963	2987	6173	8393	10265	11972	13884	16024	17985	20707
232	1867	5041	7164	9275	11291	12848	14996	16986	19291	966	3022	6174	8416	10290	11978	13887	16065	18041	20721
234	1902	5074	7182	9298	11293	12854	15001	17041	19295	969	3024	6184	8460	10322	11987	13917	16092	18087	20756
244	1969	5128	7185	9302	11301	12886	15059	17045	19390	971	3043	6220	8461	10380	11996	13957	16096	18119	20770
254	1972	5164	7245	9306	11313	12909	15068	17054	19391	972	3997	6257	8487	10420	12006	14029	16109	18123	20778
270	1994	5194	7248	9376	11335	12915	15071	17076	19411	1045	4004	6260	8503	10436	12009	14062	16136	18126	20785
280	2021	5195	7275	9385	11349	12916	15078	17105	19452	1063	4041	6267	8510	10449	12044	14069	16160	18152	20786
307	2091	5227	7281	9388	11353	12924	15124	17132	19459	1144	4085	6277	8566	10459	12049	14070	16212	18169	20790
316	2154	5229	7310	9394	11367	12937	15146	17142	19506	1161	4104	6313	8593	10483	12057	14073	16222	18214	20810
319	2162	5248	7313	9400	11378	12944	15147	17151	19513	1168	4131	6330	8617	10490	12097	14082	16229	18267	20845
330	2164	5259	7351	9402	11387	12953	15153	17158	19532	1169	4155	6375	8623	10502	12109	14085	16242	18277	20851
331	2176	5279	7396	9418	11396	12963	15157	17204	19546	1193	4170	6390	8630	10527	12114	14155	16260	18288	20858
350	2177	5302	7401	9461	11403	12994	15199	17226	19568	1202	4188	6425	8639	10538	12116	14194	16278	18297	20921
383	2181	5304	7406	9475	11404	13011	15264	17228	19573	1250	4205	6433	8640	10551	12140	14258	16289	18303	20926
390	2208	5330	7427	9489	11407	13024	15270	17234	19605	1252	4212	6470	8692	10586	12187	14263	16342	18312	20977
429	2220	5353	7460	9505	11421	13053	15272	17247	19623	1278	4221	6543	8709	10606	12189	14293	16382	18323	20997
434	2224	5354	7476	9506	11427	13080	15321	17248	19647	1292	4223	6545	8741	10614	12191	14302	16389	18359	21014
439	2227	5358	7498	9526	11436	13085	15357	17249	19654	1301	4252	6567	8747	10641	12198	14423	16400	18368	21027
461	2249	5382	7509	9610	11439	13107	15366	17264	19684	1306	4290	6569	8750	10682	12225	14442	16417	18372	21059
463	2250	5405	7531	9650	11453	13131	15385	17265	19719	1308	4311	6573	8751	10696	12252	14446	16426	18378	21071
473	2265	5430	7551	9660	11478	13162	15409	17272	19740	1330	4346	6599	8772	10697	12265	14455	16436	18397	21095
483	2272	5476	7580	9735	11503	13165	15430	17326	19758	1336	4355	6635	8794	10713	12282	14469	16441	18415	21123
499	2274	5520	7594	9747	11506	13191	15446	17341	19844	1340	4403	6638	8823	10765	12303	14503	16465	18452	21149
501	2282	5527	7611	9755	11536	13227	15452	17362	19866	1426	4423	6639	8825	10779	12411	14508	16495	18466	21157
527	2300	5545	7617	9757	11577	13239	15465	17381	19922	1432	4440	6645	8852	10780	12443	14525	16500	18503	21199
545	2303	5612	7623	9782	11612	13302	15502	17398	19939	1453	4456	6652	8854	10792	12453	14566	16511	18522	21300
552	2334	5634	7661	9786	11618	13341	15523	17469	20046	1465	4551	6697	8877	10800	12465	14603	16516	18579	21302
599	2371	5650	7714	9818	11625	13356	15526	17473	20051	1468	4559	6709	8878	10825	12474	14617	16520	18600	21303
619	2409	5653	7734	9827	11632	13369	15545	17558	20061	1504	4560	6712	8879	10861	12489	14648	16523	18638	21329
646	2424	5672	7736	9834	11635	13371	15551	17570	20139	1522	4569	6736	8908	10865	12506	14712	16533	18662	21392
658	2449	5743	7826	9877	11661	13388	15555	17576	20150	1550	4611	6747	8929	10880	12513	14740	16572	18667	21397
685	2497	5786	7854	9902	11682	13390	15560	17599	20182	1563	4614	6760	8931	10887	12519	14743	16588	18672	21406
694	2499	5807	7894	9929	11703	13457	15602	17605	20223	1591	4636	6796	8969	10906	12522	14756	16606	18681	21439
698	2534	5810	7895	9963	11717	13467	15730	17622	20234	1609	4656	6799	8979	10924	12556	14805	16611	18692	21483
702	2535	5814	7966	9981	11741	13552	15752	17625	20235	1613	4671	6820	8989	10929	12576	14806	16655	18708	21485
735	2567	5820	7982	10002	11752	13577	15799	17714	20310	1629	4703	6825	9049	10944	12610	14811	16663	18733	21497

On August 1, 1983, there will become due and payable upon each Bond selected for redemption the said redemption price, together with interest accrued to the date fixed for redemption. Payment of the redemption price of the Bonds to be redeemed will be made upon presentation and surrender of said Bonds, with all coupons appertaining thereto maturing after the date fixed for redemption, at the offices of Citibank, N.A., 336 Strand, London WC2 and subject to applicable laws and regulations, at the main offices of Citibank, N.A., in Brussels, Frankfurt (Main), Paris, and Zurich, and at the office of Citibank (Luxembourg) S.A. in Luxembourg.

On and after the date fixed for redemption, interest on said Bonds will cease to accrue. Coupons due August 1, 1983 should be detached from the Bonds and presented for payment in the usual manner.

After August 1, 1983, £19,500,000 Bonds will be in circulation.

For PEUGEOT S.A.
CITIBANK, N.A., London
(C.S.S.I. Dept)
As Principal Paying Agent

29th, 1983

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صكذا من الاصل

APPOINTMENTS

Abell will be chairman at Orion Royal

Mr John Abell has been elected chairman of Orion Royal Bank, the British-based merchant banking subsidiary of the Royal Bank of Canada. **Mr R. Geoffrey Styles**, senior executive vice-president of the Royal Bank's international and corporate banking division in Toronto, has been appointed chairman of the executive committee of the board.

Mr Abell, who has been deputy chariman and chief executive of Orion Royal since last October, succeeds **Mr J. K. Finlayson** as chariman of Orion Royal. Mr Finlayson retired as president of the Royal Bank in May of this year.

Mr Antonino Cravero, formerly executive vice-president of Orion Royal, has been appointed deputy chairman and *chief operating officer. Other* promotions at Orion Royal include three new managing directors: **Mr J. M. Bunting**, as group chief financial officer, with responsibility also for personnel, operations and administration; **Mr R. A. Chamberlain**, in charge of loan syndication and credit, and; **Mr J. P. Cook** in charge of bond syndication, placement and traing.

***Mr Clive Bridges** has* been appointed company secretary of Carpets International. He succeeds **Mr Norman Grimshaw**, who retires after 16 years in that post.

Mr Richard Hunt of R. B. Hunt & Partners has been appointed vice-chairman of The Baltic Exchange.

Mr R. A. Noakes, previously an assistant general manager, has been appointed controller of correspondent banking at Midland Bank International. He succeeds **Mr P. J. W. Taplin**, who has been made controller of policy and planning group. **Mr C. D. H. Bryant** has been appointed regional manager (Europe). This appointment follows a reorganization of the bank's European structure, involving the integration of its four London-based regional *management teams into one* unit.

Mr A. J. Jewell has been appointed senior executive, correspondent banking, Northern Europe. He was previously *general manager's assistant to* **Mr Hervé de Carmoy**. **Mr N. C. Johnson** becomes senior executive, correspondent banking, Southern Europe.

Michael Prest looks at the likely impact of rising prices on raw materials

Growth with dearer commodities

Real commodity prices fell last year to their lowest levels for a generation. Primary producers, facing the full onslaught of the debt crisis, despaired, but there was superficial satisfaction among commodity importers.

Now, with prices having risen by 10 to 20 per cent in the last six months on hopes of economic revival, the roles have been reversed. Some commodity importers now fear that price increases could smother the incipient recovery.

The likelihood, however, is that prices will not rise quickly enough to assist recovery. The available evidence – in the nature of commodity research somewhat hypothetical – suggests that the commodity exporters' incomes will not rise sufficiently to allow them to stop imports from the industrialized world.

The consequent depressing *effect on international trade and* output is likely to persist into the late 1980s. The debt crisis may be prolonged and the already highly strung financial markets made more volatile.

International relations could be strained by further pressure for commodity agreements and for the New International Economic Order. The "confrontational" character of North-South meetings might *deteriorate rather than improve.*

If such a chain of events seems far-fetched, the reply is that many of the links are already forged. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development has calculated that commodity prices other than fuels fell by 16 per cent in 1981 and slumped by almost 20 per cent last year.

Even if the appreciation of the dollar is taken into account, the fall over the two years, restated in Special Drawing Rights, the International Monetary Fund's composite currency, approached 20 per cent. The chart shows how prices have fallen over a long period.

Unfortunately for commodity exporters, the impact on earnings was all the greater because export volumes also fell. Unctad estimates that the volume of commodity exports was more or less unchanged between 1979 and 1981, but declined sharply last year.

Taken together, the price and volume falls cost primary exporters $21,000m during 1980-82. As if that were not enough, the terms of trade also deteriorated, so that each unit exported last year could buy only about half the imports it could in 1978.

The worst sufferers were the 64 countries who rely on primary exports for more than 50 per cent of their foreign exchange earnings. But primary commodities contribute an average of 42 per cent of the export earnings of all non-oil developing countries. Raw material exports are therefore the crucial component in the trade of a large group, whose share of world trade – and so contribution to economic ac*tivity – has steadily* grown.

According to the secretariat of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, developing country exports expanded as a proportion of world exports from 12 per cent in 1973 to 13.5 per cent in 1981. More significantly, their imports rose from 14.5 per cent of all imports to 18 per cent in the same period.

While some of the extra share of imports is explained by more trade between developing countries themselves, it also points to their value to industrial country exporters.

Prices are not likely to rise quickly enough to assist recovery

Against this loss of export markets in the Third World, the possible inflationary impact of higher commodity prices on industrial economies is negligible.

The table outlines what might happen to commodity prices at different rates of growth in the world economy.

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development has calculated that even if commodity prices were to grow by 5 per cent a year more than industrial countries inflation after next year, the addition to OECD inflation would be only about 0.5 per cent a year. A much faster increase of 9 per cent might add one percentage point on price rises.

If the International Monetary Fund is to be believed, the recovery, is weak for the moment at least. *But* even rapid recovery would not cause a marked acceleration in inflation because of the changing relationship between output and commodity prices.

As a result, the rise in commodity prices is likely to be retarded.

It is important to distinguish between industrial raw materials such as metals and minerals and agricultural goods.

The chief determinant of metal prices is the level of industrial production, a gradually falling proportion of output as a whole. In Britain industrial production is 40 per cent of gdp and its share is falling.

The structure of output has shifted. The absolute declines in maunfacturing output have been roughly offset by a rise in *services. Manufacturing output* in Britain only stopped falling at the end of last year. It can be seen from the table that low growth or concentration causes a disproportionate fall in commodity prices.

Moreover, there have been crucial changes within industry itself. Put simply, metal-using industries need less material than they did for the same product not long ago.

The wafer-thin coating of tin on tinplate for cans is a prime example. Car makers strive for increased fuel efficiency by using plastics and other materials to reduce weight. Plastics and exotic substances such as carbon fibres are also the staple of high-technology industries whose share of industrial production increases daily.

Calculations by the Commodities Research Unit demonstrate clearly that the intensity of use of metals has been declining over many years. After rising in the boom years of the 1950s, the amount of copper used per unit of American industrial production fell by 1.9 per cent a year in the 1980s. The pattern is broadly the same for all base metals in every mature industrial economy.

Lack of investment may bring supply and demand more into balance

Given this background, it is not surprising that the World Bank has concluded that "the long-term (1990-95) price prospects for non-fuel primary commodities are not very bright".

But the Bank's conclusions are gloomier for some types of commodities than for others. Metal prices are likely to rise in real terms for the middle of the decade. Other industrial raw materials such as natural rubber are also expected to enjoy higher demand.

But foods, particularly beverages such as coffee, have much less favourable prospects. This is bad news for those small countries that are dependent on a single crop. Coffee provides a third of Nicaragua's foreign exchange, for instance, the cocoa generates most of Ghana's export earnings.

But the World Bank is blunt about the reasons for agricultural commodity prices staying depressed. One is chronic overproduction for which price support policies are mainly responsible. The profligacy of the Common Agricultural Policy and North American governments in funding surpluses is well known. But developing countries are doing it too.

The Bank concludes: "The excess plantings and re-plantings of coffee and cocoa that took place in recent years resulted from misguided support policies in key countries."

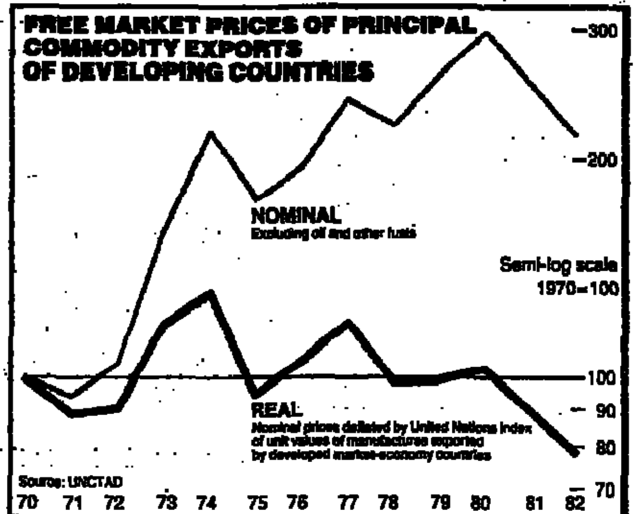
Since there is little prospect of governments abandoning this approach to rural development overnight, the chances of a sustained real rise in the price of food commodities is slight.

Another problem afflicting food commodities is that demand for them is surprisingly insensitive to price changes. Coffee consumption per capita has not changed significantly, despite promotion campaigns by the International Coffee *Organization*. So the performance of this group of commodities will depress the overall real price movement of commodities over the next few years.

Therefore, economic boom of the kind only extreme optimists expect, combined with restrictions on supply and more favourable changes in industrial consumption, is needed if commodities can return to the real price levels, in terms of industrial countries' exports, that they enjoyed 30 years ago.

Real prices may well go up, and modern metals such as aluminium will probably be in the forefront. But the rises will not be enough to generate the export earnings Third World producers need to pay off their debts and, ironically, invest in new productive capacity.

In the long run the lack of investment may bring commodity supply and demand more into balance. But that is a haphazard way of generating a world recovery.



Commodity prices and economic growth

Annual growth %	Modest recovery 1983	Modest recovery 1984-6	Rapid recovery 1983	Rapid recovery 1984-6	Recession 1983	Recession 1984-6
GPD	2	3	3	4.5	0.5	1.5
Industrial production	1.5	4	2.5	6	−1	2
Real commodity prices	0	4	3	9	−1	1
OECD inflation	0	0.5	0.5	1	0	0

Source: Capel-Cure Myers

Economic notes

The age of tough management

Each decade seems to stamp its own character on most of the managers who are reaching the top and will determine the attitudes of whole sections of business for the next 10 years.

The fuddy-duddy image of 1950s bankers gave way to a new expansion-minded generation in the decade from the mid-1960s, enlivened by bank *mergers and new freedoms to* compete. They wanted to lend as much as they could and gave borrowers the benefit, in some cases, of an awful lot of doubt.

The trauma of the banking crises of the mid-1970s changed all that. When British industry got into trouble in the recession, it faced across the desk a corps of bank managers who had gone through the fire and had learned to be cautious and sceptical.

But what will the managers who run British industry in the 1980s be like? The growth-minded 1950s and 1960s *brought us a band of ambitious* expansionists, concerned more with revenue, size and grandiose plans than costs and profit ratios.

The 1970s brought us financially minded wizards, the spiders at the heart of conglomerate webs, who wanted to be like Lord Weinstock but more often turned out like Mr Jim Slater.

Mr Ian MacGregor is, without a doubt, the model for the 1980s. The retiring head of one British multi-national noted the change a year or so ago. He could no longer relate, he said sadly, to managers *who measured their success by* the number of people they had fired.

That is a sour comment on men who have, after all, merely gritted their teeth to do what was necessary for survival.

But this has surely been the formative experience for those who will be running many of Britain's companies during Mrs Thatcher's decade.

A new survey of 400 chief executives by the executive search consultants, Heidrick and Struggles, gives a sober portrait of the top manager of 1983.

Like Mr MacGregor, he is a workaholic, notching up an average of 52 hours a week by his own account. And his *attitudes* are highly realistic. His prime objective is to raise productivity so as to cut unit production costs and he sees application of the new technologies as a vital tool in achieving this.

The latest CBI quarterly trends survey shows just how these attitudes are already dominating investment decisions. Three quarters of new investment is aimed at increasing efficiency (even more in big companies) and most is to replace existing processes rather than expand output.

On the marketing side, the consultants found that the 1983 chief executive is mainly concerned with earning his company a bigger slice of existing shrinking markets, and far less with exploring *new markets, let alone launch*ing into new lines of business. Likewise, when it comes to new products, today's manager is more concerned with developing a better mousetrap than tomorrow's video-recorder.

Not surprisingly, the majority of such managers are not committee-minded democrats.

Surveys and averages do not pick up the brilliant individuals who often make the strongest impact. But this picture of the tough hard-working boss of the 1980s will ring true to most people's experience.

It is possible to paint a picture of big companies concentrating on efficiency and profitability while dynamic new ventures, starting small firms in the industries of tomorrow, provide the thrust.

That is the silicon valley principle now seen in the United States. But it is less likely to happen in Europe, let *alone Britain, with its long* traditions of working for other people. The pattern of Japan, where big companies are still the engine of development, seems more applicable here.

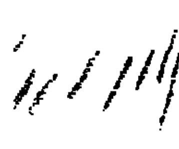
Whether it be big business managers or new venturers, without that leaven of gamblers, mavericks, egomaniacs and visionaries to build new factories, launch new products and create new jobs, we shall not take advantage of our new efficient Britain.

Graham Searjeant

Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

Authorized Unit Trusts

1982/83 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
[illegible]					



RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Adam Leisure 10p Ord (85a)	98
Castle (GB) 25p Ord (80a)	77-1
Chemical Methods Ass NPV (115a)	113-2
Cifer 10p Ord (*a)	141-2
Cobra Emerald NPV (63a)	113
Framlington Grp 25p Ord (400a)	712
Gee (Cecil) 10p Ord (100a)	115
Godwin Warren 25p Ord (57a)	73+3
Gould Laurence 25p Ord (120a)	128
Juliana's Hldgs 5p Ord (*)	325
K L P Group 5p Ord (115a)	117-3
MMT Computing 5p Ord (60a)	75
Mellerware 10p Ord (70a)	86-2
Micro Focus 10p Ord (*a)	380-5
Murray Electronics 25p Ord	100
Octopus Publishing 20p Ord	383
Renishaw 5p Ord (*a)	161-4
Stainless Metal 25p Ord (120a)	115
Sunleigh Electronics 10p Ord (a)	17-1½

Issue price in parentheses a Unlisted Securities. * by tender.

BRITISH FUNDS

1982/83 High	Low	Stock			Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red: Yield
SHORTS								
104¾	96⅞	Exch	13½%	1983	101¼	..	13.338	9.946
101⅞	91⅞	Exch	10%	1983	100	..	10.000	9.921
98	87¾	Fund	5½%	1982-84	97⅞ ●	..	5.634	10.026
103¾	91½	Exch	11¼%	1984	100⅞	..	11.187	10.285
107¾	96½	Exch	14%	1984	103¼	..	13.384	10.254
95⅞	81¼	Exch	3%	1984	94⅞	-¼	3.162	8.595
105¼	91½	Treas	12%	1984	101	..	11.786	10.909

MARKET REPORT ● by Michael Clark

Laird catches the bus deal

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began, June 20. Dealings end, July 1. Contango Day, July 4. Settlement Day, July 11.

The Laird Group has won the major slice of a multi-million pound contract to supply London with a new fleet of double-decker buses.

The Greater London Council plans to spend £50m over the next two years on 725 buses to replace its Fleetline vehicles.

Metro-Cammell Weymann, a subsidiary of Laird, has been asked to supply 485 of its Metrobuses, worth an estimated £35m. after fighting off stiff competition from BL the GLC's traditional supplier of double-decker buses. BL has been awarded a contract to build 240 of its Titans to make up the rest of the contract.

Reports that Laird won the contract against the odds came as a welcome suprise to the stock market, where the share price recovered an early fall to close unchanged at 102p. A spokesman for Metro-Cammell said: "It's tremendous news for the company. The contract covers two years and takes us well into 1986".

Shares of BL ended the day 2p lower at 32p.

Meanwhile, the uncertainty over the next move in American interest rates sent the world's stock markets into a nose dive. In Tokyo, the Nikkai Dow-Jones Index lost 61.80 to 8,838.24, while in Hongkong the Hang Seng Index tumbled 13.01 to 943.63 as investors feared a new rise. The situation in London was little better as nervous sellers gained the upper hand.

Samuel Properties has bought in 500,000 of its own shares at 120p for cancellation so enhancing the asset value per share. A shuffle among its big shareholders is also on the cards. The price was down 2p at 118p yesterday.

This was in spite of the reassuring remarks from Mr Paul Volcker, chairman of the Fed, who remained sceptical of a rise in American rates. The *FT* Index closed 6.1 down at 719.6, having been 8.4 lower. Gilts recovered some of their initial falls, but by the close were still showing losses of around £⅛ in longs as the pound continued to slide on the foreign exchange, where it closed 0.7 cents down at $1.5320. Building shares tumbled in the wake of a television programme, highly critical of timber-built houses. Leading the way down was Sir Lawrie Barratt's Barratt Developments, which fell 24p to 216p, after 208p, wiping almost £50m from the group's value. Others hard hit included Magnet & Southerns 4p to 184p, Meyer International 6p to 160p and John Carr Doncaster 8p to 182p.

Racal Electronics has placed its remaining 9.6 per cent stake in engineering group Adwest at close to a high for the shares. Racal, which once owned nearly 20 per cent of Adwest, has been reducing its stake since it acquired Decca. The sale of its remaining shares raised about £4.3m. Adwest shares fell 2p to 220p.

Liang Lin, the Singapore-based trading group, has stepped up its interest in Jenks & Cattell, the Midlands-based garden tool group. It now owns 3.4 million shares standing at a year's high of 37p, Mr Ronald Aitken, chairman of J & C, was quick to deny the possibility of a full bid. "It's just a tidying-up operation on Liang Lin's part. But they will probably get up to 29 per cent", he said.

The private placing of 6.5m shares at 17p in Computer Holdings, the Lynx microcomputer group, has proved an immense success. Last night the lists were closed – after just two days – with the issue to raise £1m heavily oversubscribed. Broker Statham Duff Stoop was clearly surprised by the demand it had been expecting to keep the lists open for the usual 42 days.

Equitable Life Assurance has also increased its stake in Fairview Estates, the building and construction group, to 2.06 million shares, .06 per cent of the equity. The shares were unchanged at 121p.

John Crowther, the textile group, is asking shareholders for an extra £850,000 by way of a rights issue as the next step in its reorganization. The group is proposing to offer an extra 3.6 million at 25p on the basis of one new shares for every ordinary share already held. The board and institutional shareholders have agreed to take up 67.25 per cent of the shares with the balance underwritten by broker L. Messel.

Mr Trevor Barker, chairman, says that with borrowings up from £1.55m to £1.88m the group urgently needs additional working capital. Last year, the group reported a pretax profit of £23,000 – its first since 1975. News of the cash call left the shares unchanged at 34p.

Sovereign Oil & Gas lost a further 10p to 229p in response to yesterday's report on this page of fears that production has been delayed on block 16/7 in the Brae Field, in which the group has a 4 per cent stake.

The operator, Marathon, says it had indicated production would not start until the summer

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
184	126	Ass Brit Food	164	..	6.7	4.1	6.6
78	59	Ass Fisheries	65 ●	..	3.2	4.9	7.1
146	76	Ass Leisure	144	..	8.9	6.2	10.9
368	136	Ass News	368	..	14.9	4.0	17.5
93	43	Ass Paper	93	..	5.7	6.1	7.0
75	54	Atkins Bros	70 ●	..	7.1	10.2	27.7
160	77	Attwoods PLC	144 ●	-1	2.9	2.0	25.9
55	25	Ault & Wiborg	54	+5	1.8	3.3	18.1
39	20	Automotive Pd	38	-1	2.1	5.6	..
125	67	Avon Rubber	119	-3	1.4	1.2	..
184¾	85¾	B.A.T. Ind	148	-5	9.8	6.6	21.5
40	22	BBA Grp	36	..	2.5	6.9	16.7
268	138	BET Dfd	263	-5	14.3	5.8	10.5
360	210	BICC	240	-1	15.1	6.3	10.5

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
298	105	Habitat	286	-2	7.6	2.7	18.9
293	173	Haden	268	-3	12.3	4.6	8.7
168	116	Hall Eng	156	..	10.9	7.0	6.4
244	178	Hall M.	240	..	8.8	3.7	11.7
133	83	Halma PLC	133	+2	2.3	1.7	25.8
13½	8¾	Hampson Ind	13	..	1.1b	8.9	12.2
61	21	Hanimex Corp	33	..	..e	..	4.6
163	37	Hanover Inv	133	..	2.6	2.0	49.4
214	91¼	Hanson Trust	209 ●	..	6.9b	3.3	16.6
97	44	Hargreaves Grp	92	-1	5.7	6.2	10.4
344	143½	Harris Q'nsway	316	-2	8.1	2.6	19.8
787	437	Harrison Cros	662	..	44.3	6.7	15.0
103	52	Hartwells Grp	87	-2	6.3	7.2	6.1
406	290	Hawker Sidd	328	-4	14.0	4.3	8.9

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
30	17	Modern Eng	26	..	..	..	..
183	119	Mollins	138	-2	11.3	8.2	5.9
147	54	Monk A.	138	-3	5.7	4.1	5.6
7	4	Montecatini	7	..	..	..	..
50	18	Montfort Knit	28	..	..	..	..
110¼	66	More O'Ferrall	78	-3	4.2	5.4	12.5
129	76	Morgan Cruc	118	..	10.2	8.6	33.3
248	175½	Mowlem J.	234	+2	15.0b	6.4	9.8
195	110	Muirhead	146	-6	5.7	3.9	19.1
145½	97	NSS News	112	..	4.1	3.6	10.1
25¾	17¾	Nabisco	£24¹⁵⁄₁₆	-1⁄16	148	5.9	9.9
37	17	Neill J.	29	..	..	..	..
315	135	Newmark L.	202	..	17.1b	8.5	7.8
225	91	News Int	223	..	9.4	4.2	..

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
268	125	Martin News	171 ●	..	8.6	5.0	7.6
288	213	Marionair	275	..	11.4	4.2	16.4
169	90	Matthews B.	169	..	7.5	4.4	5.9
68	53	Medminster	55	..	5.9	10.7	9.9
368	215	Menzies J.	310	-3	7.1	2.3	10.8
246	140	Metal Box	246 ●	..	16.5	6.7	9.8
58	33½	Metalrax	55	-1	3.0	5.4	13.3
168	56	Meyer Int	160	-7	5.4	3.4	11.5
68	28	Midland Ind	40	..	3.7	9.3	15.2
148	83	Milletts Leis	123	-2	9.9	8.1	22.1
137	41	Mining Supplies	46	-3	..e	..	..
55	33	Mitchell Cotts	33½	..	5.2	15.4	9.3
56	17	Moben Grp	43	-1	0.3	0.6	12.3

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge
49	24½	Snia Viscosa	41	-4
35	14	Solicitors Law	31	..
635	280	Sotheby P.B.	635	+32
215	138½	Spirax-Sarco	206	-2
49	14	Staffs Potts	46	..
119	86	Stag Furniture	109	..
82	49	Stakis PLC	78½	-½
324	143¼	Standard Tel	222	-2
74	37	Stanley A. G.	37	..
379	208	Steel Bros	370	..
223	127	Steetley Co	209	-2
114	25	Steinberg	109	..
40	20	Streeters	30	..

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
59	21	Strong & Fisher	38	..	2.4	6.3	..
176	91	Sunlight Serv	168	-1	6.3	3.7	9.5
45	17	Sutcliffe S'man	22	..	..e	..	..
71	23	Suter Elec	50	..	2.5	5.0	..
137½	62	Swire Pacific 'A'	119½	-2½	..	..	..
T—Z							
17¼	13¾	TDK	16¼	-⅛	9.2	0.6	27.1
182	90	TI Group	156	-2	10.7	6.9	..
71	14	TACE	71	+16	..	..	23.8
108	48	TSL Therm Synd	58	..	..	..	10.7
285⁵⁄₁₆	16¾	Takeda BDR	£21¹¹⁄₁₆	+1⁄16	17.6	0.8	23.7
7¼	2¾	Talbex Grp	4¾	..	..	..	52.8

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
118	68	Murray N'thn	113		2.8	2.5	
114	65	Do 'B'	112		..	..	
88¾	50¾	Murray West	87 ●		2.7b	3.1	
83	48¾	Do 'B'	79		..	..	
88	40	New Darien Oil	65	-1	0.4	0.6	
37	18	N Throg Inc 83	36	-½	3.1	8.7	
37	23	Do Cap	37				
204	91	New Tokyo	201	-3			
221	123	North Atlantic	221		3.9	1.8	



Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) June 28	Market rates (close) June 28	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.5290-1.5368	$1.5335-1.5345	0.01-0.06c disc	0.09-0.14c disc
Montreal	$1.8730-1.8865	$1.8850-1.8860	11-1c prem	0.21-0.11c prem
Amsterdam	4.35-4.40fl	4.37-4.38fl	1¾-1¼c prem	4½-4¼c prem
Brussels	77.75-78.20f	78.10-78.20f	10c prem-par	15prem-5c disc
Copenhagen	13.98-14.07k	14.03¾-14.04¾k	415-300ore prem	690-565ore prem
Dublin	1.2340-1.2410p	1.2350-1.2360p	35-49p disc	113-128p disc
Frankfurt	3.87-3.92m	3.89½-3.90½m	1¾-1¼pf prem	4½-4pf prem
Lisbon	176-181e	179½-180e	n.a.	n.a.
Madrid	221.50-223.15p	222.55-223.05p	280-375c disc	850-1015c disc
Milan	2304-2318lr	2315-2317lr	10-13lr disc	38-41lr disc
Oslo	11.11-11.20k	11.18-11.19k	255-350ore disc	850-950ore disc
Paris	11.68-11.74¼f	11.71-11.72f	2-3c disc	13-14c disc
Stockholm	11.64-11.72¾k	11.71-11.72k	280-350ore disc	655-725ore disc
Tokyo	365-369y	366-367y	1.02-0.80y prem	2.88-2.60y prem
Vienna	27.44-27.52sch	27.50-27.51sch	10-8gro prem	34-29gro prem
Zurich	3.20-3.24¼f	3.21-3.22f	1⅞-⅞c prem	4-3½c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was down 0.4 at 84.1

Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 9½%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 9½ Low 8

Week Fixed: 9½

Treasury Bills (Dis%)			
Buying		Selling	
2 months	9⁷⁄₁₆	2 months	9⅝
3 months	9⅜	3 months	9¹¹⁄₃₂

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%)		Trades (Dis%)	
1 month	9²⁷⁄₃₂-9½	1 month	10⅛
2 months	9¹⁵⁄₃₂-9¹³⁄₃₂	2 months	10⅛
3 months	9¹¹⁄₃₂-9¹¹⁄₃₂	3 months	10⅛
6 months	9⁵⁄₁₆-9¼	6 months	9¹⁵⁄₁₆

Local Authority Bonds			
1 month	10¼-9⅞	7 months	10-9⅝
2 months	10¼-9⅞	8 months	10-9⅝
3 months	10¼-9⅞	9 months	10⅜-10
4 months	10¼-9⅞	10 months	10⅜-10
5 months	10¼-9⅞	11 months	10⅜-10
6 months	10-9⅝	12 months	10⅜-10

Secondary Mkt. ECD Rates (%)			
1 month	9⅝-9½	6 months	9⅝-9¹¹⁄₁₆
3 months	9¼-9²¹⁄₃₂	12 months	9⅞-9²⁵⁄₃₂

Local Authority Market (%)			
2 days	9½	3 months	9¾
7 days	9½	6 months	9¾
1 month	9½-9⅝	1 year	10⅛

Interbank Market (%)			
Overnight: Open 9½		Close 9¼	
1 week	9⅝	6 months	9⅞
1 month	9⅝	9 months	9⅞
3 months	9⅝	12 months	10⅛

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)			
3 months	9⅝	6 months	9⅞

Finance House Base Rate 10½%

Other Markets

Australia	1.7355-1.7505
Bahrein	0.5730-0.5760
Finland	8.44-8.48
Greece	127.75-129.75
Hongkong	11.0065-11.0465
Iran	n.a.
Kuwait	0.4445-0.4475
Malaysia	3.54-3.57
Mexico	210-225
New Zealand	2.32-2.34
Saudi Arabia	5.2460-5.2760
Singapore	3.2350-3.2650
South Africa	1.6605-1.6755

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.2390-1.2400
† Canada	1.2300-1.2303
Netherlands	2.8485-2.8500
Belgium	50.81-50.86
Denmark	9.1330-9.1380
West Germany	2.5400-2.5410
Portugal	116.50-117.50
Spain	145.00-145.10
Italy	1506.50-1508.00
Norway	7.2850-7.2900
France	7.6270-7.6320
Sweden	7.6300-7.6350
Japan	238.90-239.05
Austria	17.90-17.91
Switzerland	2.0960-2.0975

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1: US $0.8127-0.8130

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 8¾-9¾; seven days, 10⅛-10⅝; one month, 9⅝-9⅞; three months, 9¹⁵⁄₁₆-9¹³⁄₁₆; six months, 10¹⁄₁₆-10⁵⁄₁₆.

Gold

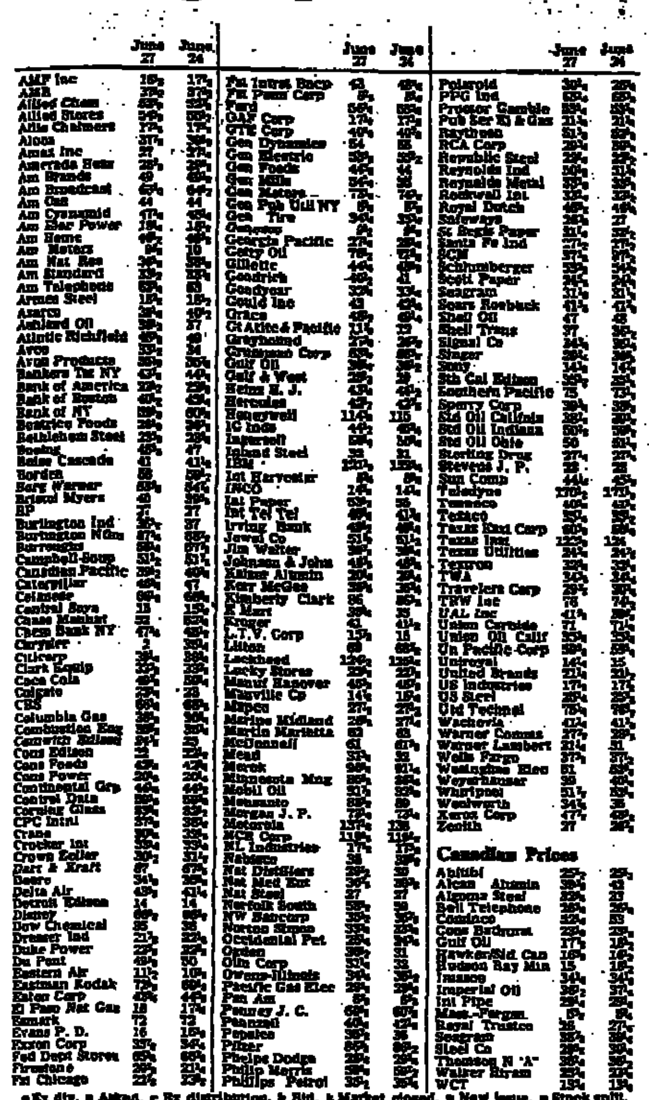
Gold fixed: am, $413.75 (an ounce); pm, $416 close, $416.50.

Krugerrand* (per coin): $426.50-430 (£280-281).

Sovereigns* (new): $98.5-99.5 (£64.25-65).

* Excludes VAT

Food group offers $490m for Norton



e Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. b Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

New York (NYT). – The bidding for Norton Simon has intensified, with Anderson, Clayton, a Houston-based food producer making an offer for the consumer products company.

The move came after Norton Simon rejected a bid from Esmark, a Chicago food processor and consumer products group.

Anderson offered to acquire up to 14 million common

WALL STREET

shares, or about 52 per cent of Norton Simon's stock outstanding, at $35 a share in cash, a total of $490m (£320m).

The company said it reserved the right to increase the number of shares it was seeking to 18.5 *million and, depending on* circumstances, to buy all 27.4 million shares.

However, Anderson wanted only Norton Simon's Hunt-Wesson and United Can businesses. Thus, the company said, it would not be obligated to buy any of the tendered shares unless Norton Simon agreed to sell only those two businesses. If it did, Anderson said, it would sell Norton Simon the tendered shares, plus cash, with the total amount at about $650m.

Alternatively, Anderson added, the deal would go through if a third company agreed to acquire the other Norton Simon businesses and assets, which include Max Factor cosmetics and Avis, the nation's second-largest car renter after Hertz.

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

● **Tecalemit:** In the year to March 31, 1983, turnover of Tecalemit, the engineering-to-eletronics groups, rose sightly from £54.24m to £56.31m. *But, pretax profits* slumped from £1.54m to £147,000 after heavier interest of £885,000, against £455,000 last year. With the tax charge more than doubled and extraordinary items of £1.13m to be deducted, there is a loss attributable to shareholders of £1.21m, compared with last year's profit of £1.44m.

The total dividend, however, is being held at 1.6p net a share. Tecalemit's board reports that by substantial restructing initiated early in the year the benefit of who began to come through in the second half, the group avoided the heavy trading losses made by large sections of the engineering industry, although the cost of this is reflected in the extraordinary items of £1.13m. There are signs of modest improvement in some of the group's markets.

● **Stead & Simpson:** In the year March 31 last, Stead and Simpson's pretax profits expanded by 10.9 per cent to £2.43m on turnover up from £40.82m to £46.19m.

A breakdown of turnover shows *that footwear retailing was 5.7 per* cent higher at £28.59m, while motor trading was 27.8 per cent up at £17.59m: a breakdown of pretax profits shows that motor trading had doubled to £509,000, while footwear was virtually unchanged at £1.92m against £1.94m. The total dividend is being lifted from 3.85p net to 4.25p net – an increase of 10.39 per cent.

The board reports that turnover for the first ten weeks of the *current year has shown a rise of* 9.3 per cent for footwear and 3.6 per cent for the motor side; considering the weather for the first part of the current year, the board says, the turnover rise for footwear must lead it to a degree of optimism for the current year's profit. As far as the motor side is concerned, it will be difficult to improve on last year's profit.

Halma
Year to 2.4.83.
Pretax profit, £1.98m (£1.71m).
Stated earnings, 6.20p (5.19p).
Turnover, £17.08m (16.49m).
Net dividend, 1.75p (1.46p).

Sterling Industries
Year to March 31.3.83
Profit on ordinary activities before tax, £735,000 (£485,000).
Stated earnings, 3.23p (2.74p).
Turnover, £5.55m (£5.17m).
Proportion of Crewkerne Investments' profits attributable to Sterling Industries, £227,000 (£204,000).
Net total dividend, 1.95p (1.75p).

Granville & Co Limited.
(Formerly M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited)
27/28 Lovat Lane, London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 1212

The Over-the-Counter Market

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div(p)	Yld %	P/E Actual	P/E Fully Taxed
142	120	Ass Brit Ind Ord	135	–	6.4	4.7	7.9	10.3
158	117	Ass Brit Ind CULS	150	–	10.0	6.7	–	–
74	57	Airsprung Group	67	–	6.1	9.1	19.1	19.1
46	24	Armitage & Rhodes	24	–	4.3	17.9	2.7	4.7
366	197	Bardon Hill	366	+4	11.4	3.1	15.4	19.4
151	100	CCL 11.0% Conv Pref	148	–	15.7	10.6	–	–
270	200	Cindico Group	200	–	17.6	8.8	–	–
86	45	Deborah Services	47	+1	6.0	12.8	3.1	8.4
103	77	Frank Horsell	103	–	–	–	8.6	9.2
101½	75½	Frank Horsell Pr Ord 87	101½	–	8.7	8.6	11.3	12.1
83	61	Frederick Parker	61	–	7.1	11.6	3.8	6.1
55	32	George Blair	32	–	–	–	5.5	11.6
100	74	Ind Prec Castings	77	–	7.3	9.5	9.9	12.4
188	100	Isis Conv Pref	187	-1	15.7	8.4	–	–
86	47	Jackson Group	86xc	–	4.5	5.2	4.5	8.8
237	111	James Burrough	235xd	–	9.6	4.1	17.2	19.1
260	148	Robert Jenkins	150	–	20.0	13.3	1.6	23.8
83	54	Scruttons "A"	70	+1	5.7	8.1	11.7	8.4
167	110	Torday & Carlisle	112	–	11.4	10.1	5.0	8.6
29	21	Unilock Holdings	25½	–	0.46	1.8	–	–
85	64	Walter Alexander	67	–	6.4	9.6	4.8	6.9
270	214	W. S. Yeates	264	–	17.1	6.5	4.1	8.4

Prices now available on Prestel, page 48146

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9½	%
Barclays	9½	%
BCCI	9½	%
Consolidated Crds	10	%
C. Hoare & Co	*9½	%
Lloyds Bank	9½	%
Midland Bank	9½	%
Nat Westminster	9½	%
TSB	9½	%
Williams & Glyn's	9½	%

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 6%; £10,000 up to £50,000, 7%, £50,000 and over, 8%.

CRICKET: ENGLAND'S REAPPOINTED CAPTAIN DEMONSTRATES HIS UNFATHOMABLE BATTING SKILLS

Selectors show no foresight in sticking by Willis

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

Blind to one of the lessons to be learned from India's victory in the Prudential World Cup, namely the stimulating influence of a young captain, the England selectors have re-appointed Bob Willis to lead their side against New Zealand for the rest of the summer. The first of the four Test Matches starts at the Oval on July 14.

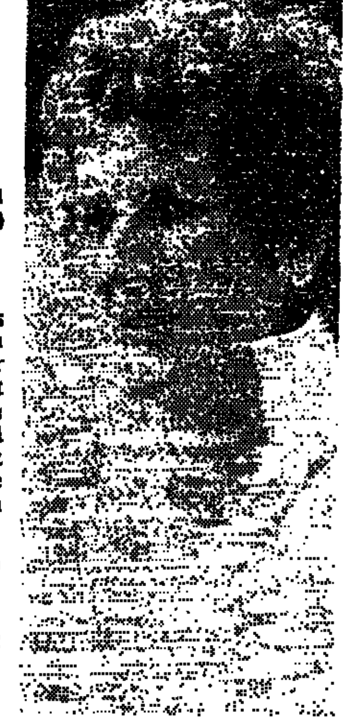
Of recent England captains none has been tactically more unsusceptible than Willis. He is still at 34 their best fast bowler, which is both tribute to his durability, often against heavy odds, and an indictment of the younger school of fast bowlers. By this time next year Willis could have taken more Test wickets than anyone else. At the moment Lillee has 332 and Willis 285.

Yet tactically. England under Willis have long periods in the field when thety are on a fixed rudder. That is no good. Others, like Botham, Gower and Taylor, try occasionally to do something abour it to prevent their heing toatally becalmed.

What appeals to the selectors (Peter May, Alec Bedser, Alan Smith and Philip Sharpe) or enough of them anyway, is that there was a good spirit in England's World Cup party, and Willis shares their view that whether you like it or not the umpire's decision must be seen to be final.

It is difficult, even so, not to see his reappointment as a setback for Gower. It seems an unimaginative choice, unless the selectors are thinking of someone other than Gower as Willis's successor. The four Test matches against New Zealand should not be especially taxing and they will be followed by a winter which starts with three more Test matches against New Zealand. If, as now seems likely, the idea is to give Willis the winter's captaincy as well, the selectors may find themselves making a change against the full might of West Indies in England next summer.

Alternatively they have someone else in mid to take over from Willis. And who might that be? Barclay or Knight? I hardly think so. Tavaré? I doubt it. Gatting? I would like to believe it. Meanwhile, they will be looking for ways of improving their team for the forthcoming series. As things ae going they will not find it easy to leave Edmonds out again.


Willis: unimaginative choice

Humpage turns a lost cause into sensational victory

By Peter Ball

EDGBASTON: Warwickshire (20 pts) beat Yorkshire (6) by one wicket.

In the annals of heroic performances yesterday's recovery by Warwickshire will stand with the best. The 400 or so of us who had gathered to witness the last rites of what had seemed a comfortable Yorkshire victory will still be telling the story in our dotage of how Warwickshire's last two wickets put on 120 runs to turn a match which had seemed beyond recall.

The hero, for there is no other word to describe him, was Humpage, who hit a magnificent 141 not out in 264 minutes, to take his side to their victory. Even so, he would be the first to praise the assistance he received from Gifford and Willis, who celebrated his reappointment as England captain with a batting performance of characteristically dogged determination.

Whether they will be happier than Bernard Flack, the groundsman, who would have been forgiven had he been seen at the end making derogatory gestures at his critics, is questionable, for although there was still the odd shooter to contend with as Amiss, Athey and Love had suggested on the previous day, it was not impossible to bat on with a little application and watchfulness.

Yorkshire contributed to their own downfall by not bowling particularly well, but they still had weight wickets down before tea, leaving Warwickshire 119 still to get, and a Yorkshire victory at that stage seemed as inevitable as it had done throughout the day.

Humpage, Gifford and Willis had other ideas. Humpage, who had come in half an hour before lunch at 80 for three, was still there, but while admiring his efforts and the contributions of Ferreira and Tedstone, who played their part in the afternoon as Warwickshire had progressed from 100 for five to 178 for seven, the idea of their victory was so far-fetched as to be laughable.

Even as Gifford played with solid determination for 31 overs, watching every ball carefully and prodding the odd single here and there, it seemed the only consequence was to delay the inevitable. Perhaps, we thought, he might last long enough for Humpage to get the century his display warranted, but even that looked an unlikely target.

Humpage was still five short when Gifford departed, missing a swinging full toss from Jarvis. Yorkshire in desperation having taken the new ball after most of their earlier inroads had been made by spin, Humpage had a few words with his incoming captain – did Willis say give it a go and get your ton? – and immediately launched a ferocious attack. His hundred came at once as he struck Dennis for 16 in one over. In the next, from Jarvis, 10 further runs were added, and suddenly a most unlikely victory became a matter for debate.

Suddenly also we had the extraordinary sight, quite unthinkable even half an hour earlier, of eight men on the boundary, with the new ball still only seven overs old. That slowed Humpage but Willis, his long legs stretching forward as he smothered spin, played his part to the full. He squirted twos through the slips with relish and smashed two invaluable fours.

By the time 280 had been reached, Yorkshire looked a beaten team, as Illingworth switched his bowlers unavailingly. He returned himself for a final try and although both batsmen survived convincing lbw appeals and Willis saw one ball from Carrick pass fractionally past his off stump, they were not to be parted. Yorkshire, who appeared to have victory there for the taking, could not believe it.

YORKSHIRE: First innings 239 (S N Hartley 69, J D Love 58; C M Old 4 for 63).
Second innings: 184 for 9 dec (Bowling: Willis 14–2–48–1; Old 13–3–26–3; Ferreira 17–4–41–2; Gifford 19.5–8–44–3).

WARWICKSHIRE: First innings 125 (G B Stevenson 5-or 35).

Second Innings	
T A Lloyd c Athey b Carrick	49
K D Smith c Bairstow b Stevenson	2
A I Kallicharran b Illingworth	16
D L Amiss l-b-w b Carrick	15
G W Humpage not out	141
Asif Din b Illingworth	2
A M Ferreira l-b-w b Stevenson	13
†G A Tedstone l-b-w b Stevenson	8
C M Old run out	2
N Gifford b Jarvis	14
*R G D Willis not out	16
Extras (b 7, l-b 11, w 1, -b 5)	24
Total (9 wkts)	302

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–27, 2–56, 3–80, 4–97, 5–100 6–138, 7–178, 8–180, 9–238.
BOWLING: Dennis 13–4–46–0; Stevenson 20–2–54–2; Illingworth 37.3–13–71–3; Jarvis 13–4–43–1; Carrick 34–12–64–2.
Umpires: R A White and A G T Whitehead.

Spinner has Lancs in a dither

By Peter Marson

TRENT BRIDGE: Nottinghamshire (20pts) beat Lancashire (5) by 157 runs.

Nottinghamshire scored a remarkable victory yesterday, their second in the county championship, sponsored by Schweppes, when Hemmings polished off six of Lancashire's remaining seven batsmen for three runs in 40 balls. It is more than likely that some people were still arriving at the ground at 1.45 when Hemmings was being applauded off the field, having recorded his best performance in the championship (seven for 23) and taken 11 for 79 runs in the match.

If Lancashire are scratching their heads still, then that can be easily understood, for theirs had been a battling performance. There seems little doubt that this pitch has tended to side with bowlers. Jefferies took eight wickets when Nottinghamshire were dismissed for 86 before lunch on Saturday, and later, Hendrick collected another six and Hemmings four.

In the meantime only Hassan, Hayes, and on Monday Birch, among batsmen had taken their scores beyond 50. In retrospect it looks as if Birch's innings of 92 gave Nottinghamshire an unexpected opportunity. Lancashire's response, too, as they struck out for the 223 runs they needed for victory must have been a source of even greater encouragement.

In a wretched start on Monday evening before the close Lancashire lost Maynard, Hayes and Zaidi with only 27 runs on the board. So, when Fowler and the nightwatchman Watkinson came to take guard yesterday the initiative was already with Nottinghamshire's bowlers.

Initially Fowler and Watkinson made some progress towards building a suitable platform. In fact, Fowler only held the scorer's interest because Watkinson, who saw his role as being that of holding the fort, stood guard for 71 minutes before a rush of blood to the head and a wild swish towards square leg signalled his first run. Another five minutes of stoicism and Watkinson's name would have figured in one of those improbable cricketing records.

Eventually, Fowler's concentration lapsed as he fell neatly into Hemmings's carefully laid trap. As Hemmings worked his way through Lancashire's order a keen field gave admirable support.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: First innings: 86 (S T Jefferies 8 for 46).
Second innings: 294 (J D Birch 95, B Hassan 51).
LANCASHIRE: First innings: 158 (F C Hayes 52; M Hendrick 6 for 55, E E Hemmings 4 for 54).

Second Innings	
G Fowler c Such b Hemmings	38
†C Maynard b Hendrick	2
F C Hayes c Such b Hendrick	12
S M N Zaidi c Rice b Hemmings	1
M Watkinson b Bore	3
D P Hughes c Hassan b Hemmings	0
*J Abrahams c Hassan b Hemmings	1
N H Fairbrother not out	2
J Simmons b Hemmings	0
P J W Allott c Hassan b Hemmings	2
S T Jefferies c Birch b Hemmings	0
Extras (b4, l-b2)	6
Total	65

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–7, 2–21, 3–22, 4–55, 5–59, 6–59, 7–63, 8–63, 9–65, 10–65.
BOWLING: Hendrick 14–4–31–2; Hemmings 25.3–15–23–7; Bore 9–5–4–1; Such 3–2–1–0.
Umpires: M J Kitchen and D R Shepherd

RACING

Miller bounces back for Dale

Michael Miller, lucky to escape unhurt when his mount Hittite Al Arab was the first casualty in a seven horse pile-up at Windsor on Monday night, bounced back with a 16-1 win on Kitty Come Home in yesterday's Yarmouth Industrial Handicap, to the delight of the Newmarket trainer David Dale who was enjoying his first success of the season.

After a long duel with Castle Douglas up the straight, Kitty Come Home took command inside the final furlong to score by a length from the hard ridden 9-4 favourite Luigi's Glory, who had a lot of ground to make up from the turn.

Dale said: "I went right through last season without a problem but my horses have been coughing for three months this year and most of them still are".

For the first time in his training career Bill O'Gorman provided the first two in a photo-finish when Roman Realm and Malacca Street, racing wide apart, dominated the final furlong of the Sun and Sea Handicap, both in the colours of Mrs Yong. The winner, Roman Realm, was ridden by the stable jockey Tony Ives.

Luca Cumani, the Newmarket trainer saddled a double with two nice looking fillies, Fai La Bella and Aries Do.

● Pat Eddery and Billy Newnes were the jockeys in form at Folkestone. Eddery rode a treble on Santella King, Amazon Prince and Ven Matrero, while Newnes was successful with a 149-1 double on Snow Mallard and Ritsurin.

Yarmouth results

Going: Good to firm

2.15 FILLIES STAKES (2-y-o: maidens: £1,035: 6f)
MISS KUTA BEACH ch f by Bold Lad (IRE) – Miss Bali (J Pearce) 8-11 B Raymond (12-1) 1
Lightning Legacy ..... W Carson (10-1) 2
Beuval ..... G Baxter (14-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £12.80. Places: £4.00, £2.10, £5.80. DF: £51.70. CSF: £117.56. M Stoute at Newmarket. hd, 1½l. Ramonita (11-8 fav). Rosana Park (8-1) 4th. 14 ran. NR: Borjana.

2.45 WAVENEY STAKES (2-y-o: selling: £536: 1f 25yd)
DEUCES WILD ch c b y Malicious – Turandot (P Wright) 8-8 A Mackay (7-4 fav) 1
Millov ..... P Bloomfield (3-1) 2
Dragonara's Pet ..... P Howard (14-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £2.80. Places: £2.20, £2.50, £1.80. DF: £2.80. CSF: £7.04. C Drew at Sandy. 2l, 10l. Sweet Tooth (12-1) 4th. 8 ran. Bought in 2,000 gns.

3.15 SUN AND SEA HANDICAP (£2,250: 7f)
ROMAN REALM b c by Realm – Braida's Wood (Mrs P Yong) 4-8-5 ..... T Ives (10-1) 1
Malacca Street ..... W Carson (6-1) 2
Blushing River ..... P Cook (11-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £16.50. Places: £6.50, £2.00, £1.70. DF: £22.30. CSF: £63.78. W O'Gorman at Newmarket, nk, 1½l. Little Mercy 15-8 fav. Hiya Judge (10-1) 4th. 15 ran.

3.45 YARMOUTH INDUSTRIAL HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,251: 1m 6f)
KITTY COME HOME b f by Monsanto – Fair Kitty (T Ramsden) 7-12 ..... M Miller (16-1) 1
Luigi's Glory ..... R Cochrane (9-4 fav) 2
Castle Douglas ..... G Duffield (11-4) 3
TOTE: Win: £19.10. Places: £3.40, £2.20, £1.60. DF: £23.10. CSF: £48.07. D Dale at Newmarket 1l, hd. Shabnam (4-1) 4th. 9 ran.

4.15 DEBBAGE HANDICAP (£1,716: 1m 2f)
FAI LA BELLA b g by Fifth Marine – No Need Askin (Fittocks Stud Ltd) 4-9-0 W Carson (11-4 jt fav) 1
Deal On ..... P Robinson (11-2) 2
Sir Blessed ..... R Cochrane (16-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £2.90. Places: £1.00, £2.10, £3.20. DF: £15.80. CSF: £17.00. TRICAST £177.99. L Cumani at Newmarket 1l, ½l. Lady Justice 11-4 Jt Fav. St Pedro (9-2) 4th. 13 ran.

4.45 THURNE STAKES (3-y-o: maiden fillies: £1,478: 1m)
ARIES DO br f by Swing Easy – Floradora Do (G Keller) 8-11 ..... W Carson (7-4 fav) 1
Most Honourable ..... R Cochrane (8-1) 2
Nibabu ..... M Hills (9-2) 3
TOTE: Win: £4.00. Places: £2.20, £3.20, £1.10. DF: £13.90. CSF: £18.00. L Cumani at Newmarket. 2l, ½l. Wollow Maid (14-1) 4th. 18 ran. NR: Countess Mara.

TOTE DOUBLE: Roman Realm & Fai La Bella £70.75. TREBLE: Deuces Wild, Kitty Come Home & Aaries Do £39.56. PLACEPOT: £54.75.

Folkestone

2.0 (2.1) ELHAM STAKES (Div I: £946: 7f)
CHARMING LIFE b f by Habitat – Fighting (Mrs D Wigan) 4-8-11 W R Swinburn (8-11 fav) 1
Trumps ..... R Fox (33-1) 2
Al Ameed ..... B Rouse (9-2) 3
TOTE: Win: £1.90. Places: £1.40, £2.70, £1.10. DF: £30.10. CSF: £26.46. M Stoute at Newmarket. 2l, 1½l. Redalcol (7-1) 4th. 11 ran.

2.30 (2.33) SMEETH STAKES (Div I 3-y-o: £856: 1m 2f)
MULLET b f by Star Appeal – Grandpa's Legacy (A Oldrey) 8-11 ..... J Mercer (10-1) 1
Kate Koo ..... S Cauthen (7-1) 2
Bold Maneuver ..... S Keightley (33-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £12.60. Places: £2.80, £2.40, £7.20. DF: £45.90. CSF: £81.07. P Walwyn at Lambourn. 3l, 5l. Kondair (9-4 fav). Taristea (9-2) 4th. 13 ran.

3.0 SELLINDGE STAKES (2-y-o selling: £85[illegible] 5f)
DRAMATIC gr f by Dragonara Palace – Faridetta (Mrs G Smith) 8-8 B Rouse (7-4 fav) 1
Philcrop ..... A Clark (7-2) 2
Dubree ..... S Whitworth (16-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £2.80. Places: £1.00, £1.[illegible] £2.90. DF: £6.90. CSF: £9.34. R Smyth at Epsom. 3l, 2l. Aloicious (8-1) 4th. 8 ran. Bought in 1,550gns. NR: Musical Festival.

3.30 MARGATE HANDICAP £1,448: 1m 100yd)
SNOW MALLARD ch c by Mallinowski – Gull Bird (Nimrod Co) 3-8-7 ..... W Newnes (9-[illegible]) 1
Star Fleet ..... P D'Arcy (16-1) 2
Bye Appeal ..... Pat Eddery (13-8 fav) 3
TOTE: Win: £12.70. Places: £2.20, £7.[illegible] £1.30. DF: £5.60. CSF: £131.81. F Durr at Newmarket. 2l, 5l. Ballacossey (14-1) 4th. [illegible] ran.

4.0 WESTENHANGER STAKES (maiden £1,240: [illegible])
RITSURIN ch f by Mount Hagen – Ryoanji (Goulandris) 8-11 ..... W Newnes (14-[illegible]) 1
Mr Rochester ..... J Matthias (14-1) 2
Sharp Shot ..... W R Swinburn (13-2) 3
TOTE: Win: £58.70. Places: £16.90, £[illegible] £2.40. DF: £4.30. CSF: £200.92. D Laing at Lambourn. hd, 3l. Sarrum (2-1 fav). Floral Joker (11-2) 4th. 19 ran.

4.30 LYMPNE HANDICAP £970: 1m 4f)
SANTELLA KING b c by King Pellinore – Timing (R Tarnano) 3-8-1 Pat Eddery (9-4 fav) 1
Oploabo ..... P D'Arcy (25-1) 2
Profit Warrant ..... P Bradwell (7-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £3.70. Places: £1.70, £[illegible] £2.10 £1.70. DF: £1.50 winner or second with any other horse. CSF: £55.16. Tricast: £327[illegible] G Harwood at Pulborough. 5l, ½l. Val Clair (15-2) 4th. 16 ran.

5.00 (5.00) ELHAM STAKES (Div II: £946: [illegible])
AMAZON PRINCE br c by Native Royalty – Bright n' Gay (P Nelson) 3-8-4 P Eddery (4-11 fav) 1
My Tony ..... G Sexton (7-[illegible]) 2
Stoney ..... W Newnes (25-[illegible]) 3
TOTE: Win: £1.40. Places: £1.00, £1[illegible] £2.50. DF: £3.10. CSF: £2.78. G Hunter at Ilsley. Water Dragon (50-1) 4th. 11 ran.

5.30 (5.30) SMEETH STAKES (Div II: 3-y-o maidens: £850: 1m 2f)
BEN MATRERO b c by Advocator – She[illegible] Cake (M Peraticos) 9-0 ..... P Eddery (7-[illegible]) 1
Bellamonti ..... S Cauthen (5-4 fav) 2
Serendipity ..... R Fox (33-[illegible]) 3
TOTE: Win: £3.90. Places: £2.30, £[illegible] £5.90. DF: £16.90. CSF: £9.85. G Harwood at Pulborough 12l, 1½l. Ack Ack Regiment ([illegible]) 4th. 12 ran.

PLACEPOT: £211.85.

STATE OF GOING: Yarmouth: firm. Carlisle: firm. Tomorrow. Brighton: firm. Warwick: good to firm.

BLINKERS FIRST TIME: Carlisle: 3.0 Brei[illegible] Rock. 3.30 Ayman– 4.0 Love Of A Gunner; Aspal. 4.30 Lac Royale. Yarmouth: 3.45 [illegible] Mistress.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS: Mecca Bookmakers Scottish Derby Ayr: Count Det[illegible]. William Hill Sprint Championship York: Mar[illegible]. Tennent Trophy Handicap Ayr: Fitzwarren. [illegible]

Holding a world together

By John Woodcock

For the last fortnight delegates to the International Cricket Conference have been discussing, anxiously and informally, how best to hold the cricket world together. Today and tomorrow, at Lord's, they hold their annual general meeting and if the form of recent years is anything to go by not a lot will have come of it.

We may expect to hear where and when the next World Cup will be held. "Future consideration" will be given to the idea of having an international panel of umpires. Those hardy annuals – Test Match over rates, the need for fast, true pitches, how best to get the spinners back and what to do about rest days – will be given a watering.

The question of players' safety, not against the hard ball but as threatened by crowd invasions, will have made a first appearance, as will that of cricketers in coloured clothing. An application for associate membership will have been considered from New Caledonia, where until not long ago the stumps were appreciably taller than in the conventional game and an over consisted of one ball.

Although politics, as they relate to South Africa, will be much to the fore, it is unlikely that either the South African cricket union (Joe Pamensky and others) or the more racially motivated South African Cricket Board (Mr Hassan Howa's representatives), who are both in England, will be given a hearing. If the SACU were to be, someone, perhaps the West Indies, would probably walk out.

Privately, those who speak for England, Australia and New Zealand are known to yearn after sending some sort of mixed side to South Africa, as was recommended by an ICC working party who went there, to have a look round, in 1979. But that, too, is not going to happen. Mr Pamensky, whose good intentions are well established, is not going to be told to his face that until apartheid is dismantled the ICC will have nothing to do with the SACU.

A warning really must be given to the West Indians, though, that no one is prepared to tolerate any further interference in the selection of another country's teams. For the president of the West Indian board to say, as he has, that if England were to choose Allan Lamb, a South African, they, the West Indians, would "have to look very closely at his credentials" is the sort of remark that can only hasten a split in the cricketing world.

Next year Australia are due to tour West Indies and West Indies to tour England. Should Australia wish to pick Kepler Wessels they will call the tour off unless his clearance throughout the Caribbean can be guaranteed. England, similarly, will want an understanding this week before making next year's programme, that West Indies will abide by the ICC policy of non-interference.

Tomorrow evening the ICC meeting will be rounded off no doubt, as it was last year, by two press conferences. At the official one reference will be made to wide-ranging discussions having taken place on the problems of the day; it will be said that reports have been considered on "this" or that "that" has been referred back for further consideration, and that member countries were indeed reminded of their undertaking that on no account should one country interfere, however obliquely, with the team selection of another.

Across the road Mr Pamensky and his colleagues from the SACU will say, with a sense of fustration tinged with anger, that although the Australian delegation seemed less intractable than a year ago, nothing tangible has changed

Other South African news, page 20

Today's fixtures

CRICKET

Natwest Bank Trophy
First Round (10.30 start, 60 overs)
READING: Berkshire v Yorkshire
WISBECH: Cambridgeshire v Middlesex
BOURNEMOUTH (Dean Park): Durham v Lancashire
CHESTER-LE-STREET: Durham v Lancashire
BRISTOL: Gloucestershire v Scotland
HITCHIN: Hertfordshire v Hampshire
DUBLIN: (Castle Avenue): Ireland v Sussex
CANTERBURY: Kent v Cheshire
LEICESTER: Leicestershire v Devon
SLEAFORD: Lincolnshire v Surrey
NORWICH: Norfolk v Glamorgan
WELLINGTON: Shropshire v Somerset
BURY ST EDMONDS: Suffolk v Derbyshire
EDGBASTON: Warwickshire v Oxfordshire
SWINDON: Wiltshire v Northamptonshire
WORCESTER: Worcestershire v Nottinghamshire

University Match
LORD'S: Oxford v Cambridge (11.30 to 6.30)

Second XI Championship
CARDIFF: Glamorgan v Warwickshire; LUTTERWORTH: Leicestershire v Nottinghamshire, LEYTON (Eton Manor): Essex v Kent; OLD TRAFFORD: Lancashire v Derbyshire, NORTHAMPTON: Northamptonshire v Yorkshire, GUILDFORD: Surrey v Hampshire, KIDDERMINSTER: Worcestershire v Somerset.

Gateman serves double fault

By Alan Gibson

THE OVAL: Surrey (5pts) drew with Northamptonshire (7).

I rejoice to inform you that Henry Blofeld, representing on this occasion *The Guardian*, had his car denied entrance for a while at the Oval yesterday because the gateman thought he (Henry) had been rude about him (the gateman) in the morning paper.

This was a double fault. Mr Blofeld had not written about the gateman. Mine was the offending article, and it was about the pavilion commissionaire, not the gateman. The commissionaire, Mr Macleod, who is obviously a sportsman, later asked me for my autograph. He clearly believes, with the late Lord Beaverbrook, that there is no such thing as bad publicity.

Northamptonshire declared at 203 for seven, shortly after lunch. They must have hoped for more, but Surrey bowled better, more accurately, and with more spirit than they had done on Monday. It was warmer than then, though we had no real sunshine. The pitch, never certain, grew dustier as the day went on. Steele and Lamb played the best innings.

Surrey had to score 267 in 210 minutes to win; but, at 33, in the tenth over, Butcher was caught at backward short leg. It was a powerful hit, and it was brave of Cook not to try to get out of the way. In the next over, Clinton was caught at second slip. At 51, Lynch was caught at mid-on and, at 68, from the last ball before tea, Stewart was caught at the wicket. With 23 overs bowled – Northamptonshire were bowling them slowly – Surrey were in trouble.

Knight and Richards renewed hope. At one stage, they scored 27 in two overs and Northamptonshire began to look a little flustered. But Knight, when going really well, was bowled by Walker at 120 and, in the next over, the thirty-second, Thomas was leg-before to Griffiths. This was Griffiths' sixteenth consecutive over.

The match was now beyond Surrey. Richards, a product of the Humphry Davy Grammar School, Penzance, ceased to be piratical and began to display his safety lamp. With the last 20 overs to go, Surrey needed 143. Griffiths came off, looking weary and worn, but not sad, after his nineteenth over.

Richards and Needham, batted out the last hour, without too much trouble, though Griffiths came back for a last fling. It had been a well contested day and I hope Henry Blofeld managed to get his car out of the ground.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: First Innings	
*G Cook l-b-w b Clarke	35
M J Bamber l-b-w b Monkhouse	30
P Willey c Clarke b Thomas	2
A J Lamb st Richards b Monkhouse	39
R G Williams l-b-w b Thomas	5
D S Steele c Monkhouse b Clarke	30
†G Sharp not out	21
N A Mallender c Knight b Monkhouse	4
A Walker not out	6
Extras (b 9, l-b 8, w 3, n-b 11)	31
Total (7 wkts dec)	203

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–63, 2–66, 3–87, 4–113, 5–154, 6–172, 7–179.
BOWLING: Clarke 21-5-50-2; Thomas 19-3-56-2; Monkhouse 21-4-51-3; Pocock 6-0-15-0.
SURREY: First Innings 217 (D J Thomas 52; B J Griffiths 4 for 66).

Second Innings	
A R Butcher c Cook b Griffiths	12
G S Clinton c Lamb c Mallender	17
A J Stewart c Sharp b Griffiths	19
M A Lynch c Mallender b Walker	6
*R D V Knight lbw b Walker	38
†C J Richards not out	44
D J Thomas lbw b Griffiths	0
A Needham not out	16
Extras (b 1, lb 9, w 1)	11
Total (6 wkts)	163

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–33, 2–33, 3–51, 4–68, 5–120, 6–121.
BOWLING: Mallender 15-4-63-1; Griffiths 22-6-41-3; Walker 14-4-42-2; Willey 2-0-4-0; Williams 2-1-2-0.
Umpires: D G L Evans and K E Palmer.

Not out: Surrey's Butcher survives an appeal from Mallender (right) and Lamb.

Rearguard action gains some credit

By Richard Streeton

HINCKLEY: Leicestershire (23 pts) beat Glamorgan (4) by 180 runs.

Sturdy resistance foiled the Leicestershire attack until tea was insight yesterday, then an almost inevitable Glamorgan defeat became reality. Glamorgan had needed a further 366 at the start, with eight wickets left, and nearly everyone contributed to a creditable rearguard action.

Leicestershire, who with Middlesex are the only unbeaten team in the county championship, have had problems before this season – when bowling last – in completing what looked to be early victories. This time, with a lot of runs in the bank and all the time in the world, they did not bowl particularly well.

A cool breeze again made it a day for long-sleeved sweaters and, on a pitch which became slower and dustier as the game progressed, it was surprising that Tolchard did not put more faith in his slow bowlers.

Cook, the left-arm spinner, began inconsistently, but twice got the ball to lift and turn out of some rough before he was taken off. Later, Cook returned to take two wickets in an over and John Steele, in the same style, claimed the last wicket.

Ferris, the young West Indian, bowled too short and both Taylor and Clift were variable. Ferris did take one further wicket though, to finish with 10 wickets in his fourth three-day game and his future will be watched closely. Ferris stands down for Andy Roberts today against Devon.

Early on, Alan Jones pulled Cook for a huge six before he was caught behind, off the next ball, trying to cut. Rowe played some firm strokes and was the senior partner as he and A L Jones added 59 for the fourth wicket, but both were out by lunch. Rowe aimed a tentative cut and was held at gully. A L Jones's patient stay ended when he turned a simple catch to backward short leg.

Ontong and Eifion Jones lingered together for more than an hour before Ferris, having changed ends, struck Ontong's boot with a ball of full length and earned his seventh leg before decision in the game. Thomas fell to a ball that kept low. Eifion Jones missed an intended sweep and the final curtain soon dropped.

LEICESTERSHIRE: First innings 253 (B F Davison 101: R C Ontong 5 for 64).
Second innings: 266 for 3 dec (D I Gower 108 not out, B F Davison 91).
GLAMORGAN: First innings 109 (G Ferris 7 for 42).

(Second innings)	
A Jones c Tolchard b Cook	36
J A Hopkins lbw b Ferris	0
D A Francis c Steele b Ferris	6
A L Jones c Steele b Taylor	40
C R C Rowe c Balderstone b Clift	33
R C Ontong lbw b Ferris	27
†E W Jones lbw b Cook	39
J G Thomas lbw b Clift	0
B J Lloyd not out	22
*M W W Selvey c Tolchard b Cook	2
A H Wilkins c Davison b Steele	6
Extras (b 7, lb 7, nb 3)	17
Total ()	230

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–8, 2–27, 3–62, 4–121, 5–138, 6–169, 7–178, 8–217, 9–219, 10–230.
BOWLING: Ferris 26-8-62-3; Taylor 17-3-58-1; Clift 29-6-40-2; Cook 19-8-40-3; Steele 4.5-2-5-1.
Umpires: K Ibadulla and C T Spencer.

First round of the Nat West Trophy

Heroic songs in a minor key

After leading India to victory against the West Indies at Lord's, Kapil Dev sets out in another one day competition today at Swindon. He returns to the Northamptonshire side to play in the first round of the NatWest Trophy against Wiltshire.

Other leading World Cup players are also returning to their adopted counties, many of them lining up against Minor Counties opposition. But that unlikely Pict, Desmond Haynes, the West Indian opener, who played in all four of Scotland's Benson and Hedges matches last month, will miss Scotland's first ever game in the NatWest Trophy, when they meet Gloucestershire at Bristol. Haynes injured his hand at Lord's on Saturday, and his place as the only permitted non-Scot will be taken by another West Indian Ray Joseph.

Two more West Indians, Gordon Greenidge and Malcome Marshall, return to Hampshire, who play Hertfordshire at Hitchin. The South African teenager, Robin Smith, who has scored two centuries in his first five matches for Hampshire, will make way for Greendige.

The Pakistan captain, Imran Khan, moves to a yet more unlikely cricket centre – Dublin. He palys for Sussex against Ireland. Imran, whose shin problems prevented him from bowling in the World Cup, will probably not bowl again for the rest of the season, the Sussex coach, Stewart Storey, said.

Clive Lloyd, the West Indian captain, who suffered a groin injury at the Lord's final and had to bat on one leg, is in a Lancashire squad of 13, but his inclusion seems mere optimism, and he is unlikely to play.

Meanwhile, Grahem Roope, the onetime England batsman, re-meets his former Test Match colleague, Goeff Boycott of Yorkshire. Roope, who left Surrey at the end of last season, plays for Berkshire, and was Boycott's partner when he completed his 100th 100 against Australia at Headingley in 1977. Berkshire take on Yorkshire at Reading.

Justin Edrich, the son of Bill, the former England player, will open for Suffolk against Derbyshire at Bury St Edmonds. Justin Edrich, aged 22, palyed as a professional in South Africa last winter, in the course of 12 months concentration on cricket after leaving university.

Derbyshire go into the match without the West Indian fast bowler, Michael Holding. Holding was injured in the crowd invasion at the end of the Lord's final, and failed a fitness test on his damaged ankle.

Part-timers gird their loins for a miracle

By Michael Berry

With a record 13 Minor County sides taking part in the opening round of the NatWest Trophy, it would be nice to think that by the law of averages alone at least one major shock is in store. Sadly it is a hope that is not supported by past records.

Since the Gillette Cup, the forerunner to the NatWest Trophy was introduced in 1963, Minor County sides have met first class opposition on over 70 occasions, and there have been only three wins for the part-timers.

Durham were the first to taste the sweets of success when they pulled of a famous five wicket victory over Yorkshire at Harrogate in 1973. Twelve months later, Lincolnshire were six wicket victors over Glamorgan at Swansea, and in 1976 Hertfordshire span out Essex for a 33 run win at Hitchin.

But if there are to be surprises, Hertfordshire and Durham at least have a chance in a round that has paired all the Minor County sides against first class opponents. If the experience of men like Osman, Collyer, Garofall and Surridge comes off, Hertfordshire are well capable of giving Hampshire a run for their money at Hitchin. Similarly Durham, although not the force they were, are a useful team and Lancashire can have no cause for over-optimism at Chester le Street.

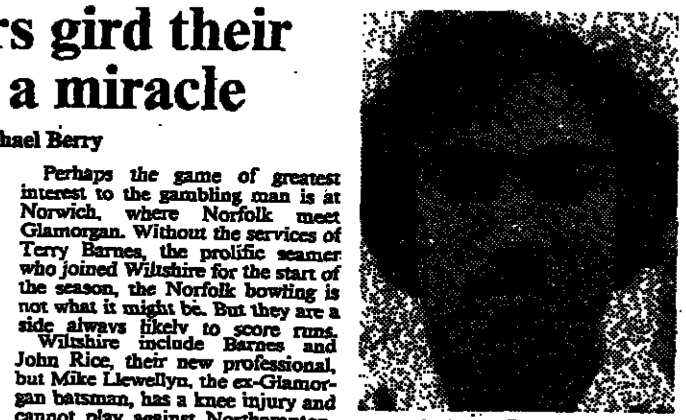
Perhaps the game of greatest interest to the gambling man is at Norwich, where Norfolk meet Glamorgan. Without the services of Terry Barnes, the prolific seamer who joined Wiltshire for the start of the season, the Norfolk bowling is not what it might be. But they are a side always likely to score runs.

Wiltshire include Barnes and John Rice, their new professional, but Mike Llewellyn, the ex-Glamorgan batsman, has a knee injury and cannot play against Northamptonshire at Swindon. Both Shropshire and Cheshire have overseas stars back from the Prudential World Cup for their respective ties. De Silva, the Sri Lankan leg-spinner, plays for Shropshire against Somerset and Mudassar the Pakistan player, is in the Cheshire side against Kent.

The holders, Surrey, should not experience too many problems against Lincolnshire while Warwickshire, last season's losing finalists, face Oxfordshire, the Minor Counties champions, at Edgbaston

Devon's visit to Leicester, where they were beaten by nine wickets in 1979, is also a contest that does not invoke thoughts of a giant-killing act.

Berkshire can look to Graham Roope making his reappearance for them; he first played for them as a schoolboy in 1963.


Mudassar: Cheshire man


Roope: Berkshire boy

Gloucestershire falter under Cowley's halter

BRISTOL: Hampshire (22 pts) beat Gloucestershire (6) by 118 runs.

All 11 overs bowled by Nigel Cowley in Gloucestershire's second innings at Bristol were maidens. The Hampshire off spinner also took two wickets as Gloucestershire fell to a 118-run defeat.

Hampshire were held up for 10 overs by Gloucestershire's last pair, Doughty and Sainsbury, but then Malone came back and shattered Sainsbury's stumps with his first ball.

Robin Smith, the 19-year-old South African, scored his third century in three weeks. He completed his second 50 in only 57 minutes to reach his hundred in just under two hours and a half, having hit a six and 15 fours.

Nick Pocock, the Hampshire captain, set Gloucestershire to score 334 in four hours. It was a feasible task on an easy-paced pitch, but Pocock handled his bowling superbly and only while Stovold was blazing away, scoring 61 to go with his unbeaten 109 in the first innings, did Gloucestershire look capable of it.


Cowley: all maidens

HAMPSHIRE: First innings 363 for 7 dec (M C J Nicholas 110, C L Smith 68, N E J Pocock 50 not out; G E Sainsbury 5 for 71).

Second Innings	
V P Terry c Zaheer b Childs	29
C L Smith c Bainbridge b Sainsbury	42
M C J Nicholas c Childs b Sainsbury	0
T E Jesty b Graveney	44
R A Smith c sub b Childs	100
†R J Parks b Childs	7
*N E J Pocock b Doughty	9
N G Cowley c and b Graveney	11
T M Tremlett not out	10
K Stevenson b Childs	1
Extras (b 5, l-b 3, w 3, n-b 8)	19
Total (9 wkts dec)	272

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–73, 2–78, 3–86, 4–136, 5–162, 6–178, 7–254, 8–267, 9–272.
BOWLING: Doughty 19-2-80-1; Sainsbury 14-2-73-2; Childs 33.1-9-65-4; Graveney 9-1-14-2; Bainbridge 4-0-20-0

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: First Innings 302 for 5 dec (A J Hignell 109 not out, D A Graveney 57 not out).

Second Innings	
A W Stovold b Tremlett	35
P W Romaines b Stevenson	23
P Bainbridge b Jesty	13
Zaheer Abbas c C L Smith b Tremlett	15
A J Hignell c R A Smith b Cowley	61
J N Shepherd run out	8
*D A Graveney st Parks b Tremlett	14
R J Doughty not out	25
†R C Russell c Tremlett b C L Smith	5
J H Childs c sub b Cowley	9
G E Sainsbury b Malone	0
Extras (b 2, l-b 7, w 1)	10
Total	215

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–54, 2–77, 3–79, 4–108, 5–128, 6–178, 7–183, 8–198, 9–199, 10–215.
BOWLING: Malone 11.1-4-31-1; Stevenson 8-0-41-1; Tremlett 16-2-47-3; Jesty 7-1-31-1; Cowley 11-11-0-2; Nicholas 1-0-1-0; C L Smith 13-3-54-1.
Umpires: D O Oslear and P B Wright.

SECOND XI COMPETITION

CARDIFF: Glamorgan 346 for 7 dec (A Cottey 77, M Price 65 not out, G C Holmes 65, C Elward 50); Warwickshire 8 for 0.
LUTTERWORTH: Leicestershire 300 for 7 dec (R A Cobb 64, T J Boon 66, N Foyle 55); Nottinghamshire 15 for 1.

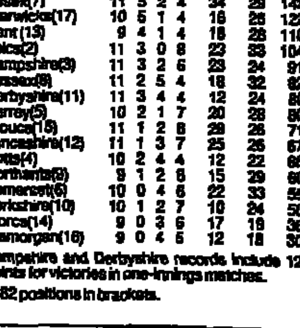
Worcester formality

WORCESTER: Worcestershire beat Cambridge University by an innings and 69 runs

Worcestershire took only 40 minutes yesterday morning to complete their victory over Cambridge University. The University resumed their second innings at 92 for six, needing a further 85 runs to make the county bat again and were bowled out for 108, Inchmore finishing with five for 47 off 18 overs.

Steve Henderson, the Cambridgeshire captain, had to retire hurt for the second time in the match after aggravating the hand injury he suffered on Monday. His departure did little to affect the outcome as the university tail folded almost without resistance.

Championship table



	P	W	L	D	Bat	Bwl	Pts
Middlesex(1)	11	7	0	4	31	29	172
Essex(7)	11	5	2	4	34	29	143
Warwicks(17)	10	5	1	4	18	28	122
Kent(13)	9	4	1	4	18	28	110
Leics(2)	11	3	0	8	23	33	104
Hampshire(3)	11	3	2	6	23	24	91
Sussex(8)	11	2	5	4	18	32	82
Derbyshire(11)	11	3	4	4	12	24	80
Surrey(5)	10	2	1	7	20	28	80
Glouce(15)	11	1	2	8	29	28	71
Lancashire(12)	11	1	3	7	25	26	67
Notts(4)	10	2	4	4	12	22	66
Northants(9)	9	1	2	6	15	29	60
Somerset(6)	10	0	4	6	22	33	55
Yorkshire(10)	10	1	2	7	10	24	50
Worcs(14)	9	0	3	6	17	19	36
Glamorgan(16)	9	0	4	5	12	18	30

Hampshire and Derbyshire records include 12 points for victories in one-innings matches.
1982 positions in brackets.

● Ray Cochrane rides Robert Williams's Diamond Cutter in the five furlong Barronstown Stud Stakes at Phoenix Park on Saturday.

Cambridge have strength to hold on

On the day that the 139th University Match starts at Lord's it might be worth recalling the experience of Max Robertson, the tennis commentator, when Drobny and Rosewall fought out their famous Wimbledon final in 1954, John Woodcock writes. Asked by Rex Alston to give his views on the game, Robertson waxed lyrical for 10 minutes, only to be told at the end of it that he had been cut off to allow ball-by-ball commentary of the Varsity cricket match.

Although the priorities have changed, success at Lord's still means almost as much to today's teams as it did 30 years ago. This year, as last, Cambridge have the stronger side on paper. In 1982 they won by seven wickets, an entertaining game in which Oxford declared twice. In 1983 they have more often than Oxford held their

To those who know how valuable to English cricket the first-class status of the Universities is, yet by now tenuous a thread they retain it, Cambridge's performances – perhaps because their admission tutors are the more broad-minded – have heartening. Stephen Henderson, the Cambridge captain, who was injured earlier this week while playing against Worcestershire, hopes to be fit for today.

هكذا من الأصل

Wimbledon: Miss Wade's valedictory cliff-hanger

On the rack at the end of a remorseless inquisition

By Rex Bellamy Tennis Correspondent

Yvonne Vermaak beat Virginia Wade 6-3, 2-6, 6-2 in an hour and 32 minutes at Wimbledon yesterday, thus becoming the first unseeded player to reach the semi-final round of the women's singles since Judy Dalton in 1971. Miss Vermaak is also the first South African to advance to the women's semi-finals since Sandra Reynolds and Renee Schuurman both did so in 1961. Cliff Drysdale played in a men's semi-final in 1966.

The paradox is that Miss Vermaak, aged 26, is little more than 5ft 1in tall and is not the most obvious candidate for prominence in grass-court tennis. Born at Port Elizabeth, she is a farmer's daughter, and looks the part in that she is strongly built. In view of her height it would be unreasonable to expect her to specialize in the service, and in the forecourt game as Wimbledon experts tend to.

Miss Vermaak owes her success to her ball control, and the shrewd way in which she moves her opponent about. She has the knack of stringing shots together in an ultimately productive sequence. She employs not only solid ground-strokes, (the forehand is particularly accurate) but also drop shots on both flanks and lobs and short angles. She thus has the equipment to use the length and width of the court, to ask her opponents a remorseless series of awkward questions.

That is what happened yesterday. On the one side was this little woman with a big racket, scurrying about the court and coaxing the ball this way and that. On the other was Miss Wade, aged 37, and rather wishing that she had been able to rest fro a day after coming back from the brink of defeat to beat Eva Pfaff. Miss Wade did her best to husband her energies, and she seldom wasted the strength that used to be spent so grodigally in her youth.

Even so, she had a forthright approach to the task of putting the ball away. Going to the net was risky, because Miss Vermaak had several ways of dealing with such assaults. But Miss Wade discreetly mixed the baseline and forecourt games and it always seemed possible that – as in three of her four previous matches – she might come from behind to win.

Miss Wade did in fact take the second set rather comfortably after conceding the first. Miss Vermaak briefly seemed to become even more of a racket-twiddler than she habitually is.

But in the third set Miss Vermaak went to 3-0, though two of those games went to deuce, and there was never a clear indication that Miss Wade would be able to make up lost ground. A particularly loose game that enabled Miss Vermaak to reach 5-2 made it clear that Miss Wade's exercises in cliff-hanging were over. She had been outsmarted by a younger and livelier player, who was playing her ninth Wimbledon and therefore knew how to make the most of her resources on grass courts.

Miss Vermaak said later that she had not thought it possible to advance as far as this at Wimbledon. She had been lucky, she added, in that the more prominent seeds had been beaten before she had to play them. Miss Wade thought the result might have been different if she could have had a day off. "Yvonne makes you work so hard and I just did not have the energy to do it". Even so, this has been an astonishing Wimbledon for Miss Wade, who these days combines occasional tournament play with coaching and television commentaries.

Roscoe Tanner, aged 31, and playing in his 11th Wimbledon, was beaten 7-5, 7-6, 6-3 in an hour and 56 minutes by Ivan Lendl. Like Miss Wade, Tanner may have been slightly handicapped by playing on consecutive days: a work-load for which he could see no reason. Tanner said that his reactions were a little slower, notably when receiving service or when getting to the net after his own. He was impressed, as everyone was, by Lendl's serving power. When Lendl is banging his first service into court and is also on the mark with his heavy ground strokes, he is a competitor of the highest class.

This is Lendl's fourth appearance at Wimbledon, and the first time he has advanced beyond the third round. At the age of 23, he is still looking for his first grand slam championship, though he has been runner-up for the French and United States titles.

It seems probable that in the semi-final round, Lendl will have to play John McEnroe, and it has long been evident than when Lendl is in form, he can overpower McEnroe. At present Lendl is certainly in form. The one slight proviso is that he twisted an ankle in the first set yesterday and although the injury did not inhibit him, there can be no certainty that it will still be 100 per cent when he goes on court



Miss Navratilova yesterday: Now the bionic lady plays Miss Vermaak in the semi-final (Photogragh by Chris Cole).

British pair keep the flag flying and even the cads are smiling

By John Karter

While even the stiffest of upper lips were seen to be quivering as Virginia Wade crumbled on the centre court, news came filtering through of a last pocket of British resistance.

Out on court No. 2 Jo Durie and Anne Hobbs kept the Union Jack flying with the sort of up-and-at-'em victory over Andrea Temesvari, of Hungary, and Catherine Tanvier, of France, that made a chap feel dashed proud.

Mind you, there were some cads around court two who actually admitted to divided loyalties (well, a pair of leggy, head-banded blondes is enough to make even the most pukka fellow waver). Such thoughts were soon swept aside, though, as the British Wightman Cup pair – perhaps in retaliation for being kept waiting seven or eight minutes on court by their opponents before the start – did a most un-British thing by playing on Miss Tanvier, the weak link, broke her service in the fourth game and took a 3–1 lead.

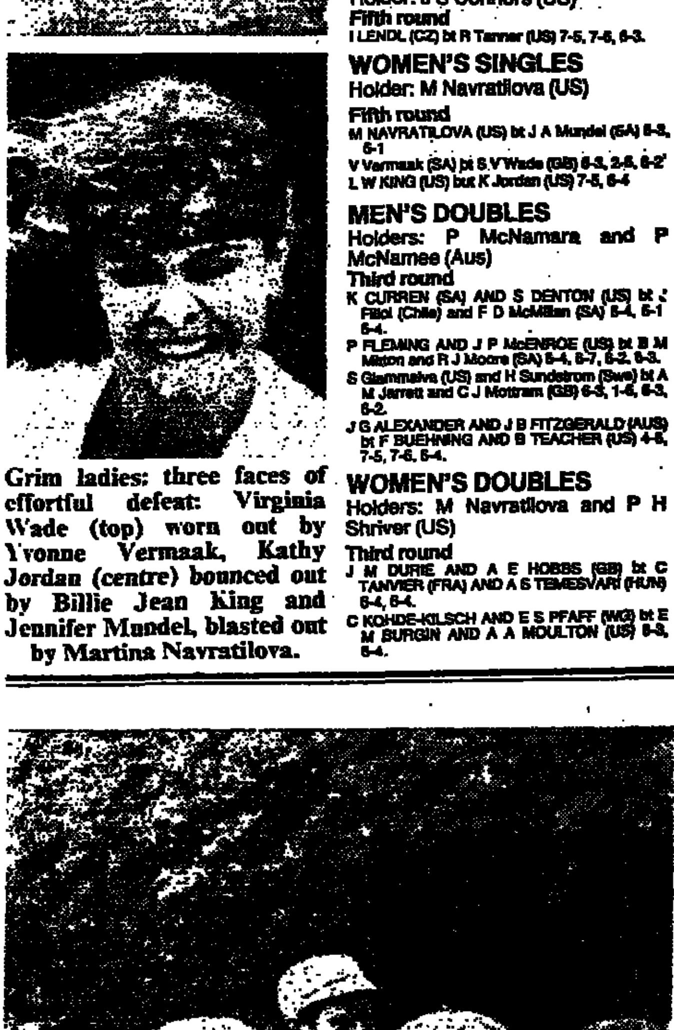
Miss Temesvari, who was good enough to be seeded 14 in the singles in which she fell to Carling Bassett, then began to stretch those Betty Grable legs around the court and produced some fine overheads and service returns to break back, and then took her next game for four-all.

However, Miss Hobbs, whose own legs know a thing or two about star quality, having carried her to a win in the gruelling Superstars contest for all-round sporting excellence four years ago, took control of the match from this point. She held service with a couple of incisive volleys, and with the aid of a winning Durie lob and service return, wrapped up the set as Temesvari began to totter.

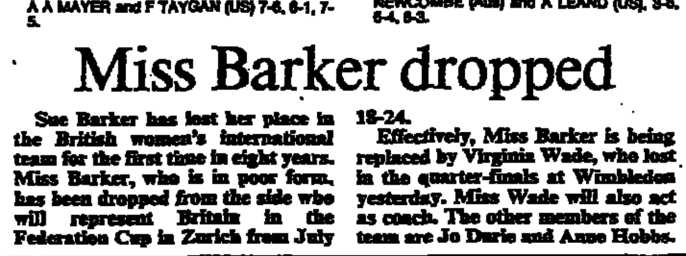
The British pair dealt easily with their rivals' whipped returns in the second set, and Miss Hobbs was rampant with a series of angled service returns and volleys from right on top of the net. Poor Miss Tanvier became visibly unnerved (she cannot have been helped by a vicious Temesvari return which caught her hard in the rump and almost projected her over the net) and her errors allowed the British girls to take a 5-2 lead.

After Miss Temesvari held for 3-5, two uncharacteristic overhead errors by Mess Durie brought the score back to 5-4. Nerves began to jangle – was the last outpost about to surrender after all? Not a bit of it. It was the Franco-Hungarian attack that tamely showed the white flag with a Temesvari overhead error and at the last a Tanvier double fault. Even the cads were smiling.

Hopes that Buster Mottram and Andrew Jarrett could add another British victory after Jarrett had played superbly to give them the second set 6-1 and level the match against Sammy Giammalva of the United States, and Henrik Sundstorm, of Sweden, never came to fruition. The American and the Swede raised their game, and with Mottram proving very erratic, took the next two sets 6-3, 6-2.



Grim ladies: three faces of effortful defeat: Virginia Wade (top) worn out by Yvonne Vermaak, Kathy Jordan (centre) bounced out by Billie Jean King and Jennifer Mundel, blasted out by Martina Navratilova.



Yesterday's Wimbledon results

MEN'S SINGLES
Holder: J S Connors (US)
Fifth round
I LENDL (CZ) bt R Tanner (US) 7-5, 7-6, 6-3.

WOMEN'S SINGLES
Holder: M Navratilova (US)
Fifth round
M NAVRATILOVA (US) bt J A Mundel (SA) 6-3, 6-1
V Vermaak (SA) bt S V Wade (GB) 6-3, 2-6, 6-2
L W KING (US) but K Jordan (US) 7-5, 6-4

MEN'S DOUBLES
Holders: P McNamara and P McNamee (Aus)
Third round
K CURREN (SA) AND S DENTON (US) bt J Fillol (Chile) and F D McMillan (SA) 6-4, 6-1 6-4.
P FLEMING AND J P McENROE (US) bt B M Mitton and R J Moore (SA) 6-4, 6-7, 6-2, 6-3.
S Giammalva (US) and H Sundstrom (Swe) bt A M Jarrett and C J Mottram (GB) 6-3, 1-6, 6-3, 6-2.
J G ALEXANDER AND J B FITZGERALD (AUS) bt F BUEHNING AND B TEACHER (US) 4-6, 7-5, 7-6, 6-4.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES
Holders: M Navratilova and P H Shriver (US)
Third round
J M DURIE AND A E HOBBS (GB) bt C TANVIER (FRA) AND A S TEMESVARI (HUN) 6-4, 6-4.
C KOHDE-KILSCH AND E S PFAFF (WG) bt E M BURGIN AND A A MOULTON (US) 6-3, 6-4.
M NAVRATILOVA AND P H SHRIVER (US) bt B Nagelsen (US) and S V Wade (GB) 6-2, 6-4.

MIXED DOUBLES
Holders: K Curren (SA) and Miss A E Smith (US).
Second round
F S STOLLE (Aus) and P H SHRIVER (US) bt M C Strode and P G Smith (US) 6–1, 6–2.
F TAYGAN and B K JORDAN (US) wo L R Bourne (US) and L Romanov (Rom) scr.
C S Dowdeswell (GB) and C Jolissaint (Switz) bt J M Dier (GB) and B Randall (Aus) 7–6, 6–2.
C M Johnstone and P J Whytcross (Aus) bt O K Davidson (NZ) and I S Kloss (SA) 6–3, 6–2.

The following results were received too late for inclusion in yesterday's early editions:
Men's doubles
Third round
A JARRYD and H SIMONSSON (Swe) bt R L Case and R D Drewett (Aus) 7-6, 6-4, 7-6.
T E GULLIKSON and T R GULLIKSON (US) bt A A MAYER and F TAYGAN (US) 7-6, 6-1, 7-5.
B E GOTTFRIED (US) and P McNAMEE (Aus) bt W D Hampson and C M Johnstone (Aus) 6-4, 6-4, 6-4.
Women's singles
Fourth round
L. W. King (US) bt W. Turnbull (Aus) 7-5, 6-3
Women's doubles
Third round
M JAUSOVEC (Yug) and K JORDAN (US) bt L W KING and J M LLOYD (US), 5-7, 6-4, 6-3.
R CASALS (US) and W M TURNBULL (Aus) bt L ANTONOPLIS and B K JORDAN (US), 6-4, 6-0.
Mixed doubles
First round
C S Dowdeswell (GB) and C Jolissaint (Switz) bt R D Ralston (US) and B F Stove (Neth), 6-4, 3-6, 6-3.
D A Lloyd and S Barker (GB) bt J Fillol (Chile) and S A Walsh (US), 6-4, 5-7, 9-7.
C J Lewis (NZ) and C Tanvier (Fr) bt P Doohan and C M O'Neill (Aus), 7-6, 6-1.
F D MCMILLAN (SA) and J M DURIE (GB) bt D Graham and B Herr (US), 6-2, 6-7, 6-3.
R Harmon and Z L Garrison (US) bt J D NEWCOMBE (Aus) and A LEAND (US), 3-6, 6-4, 6-3.



Miss Barker dropped

Sue Barker has lost her place in the British women's international team for the first time in eight years. Miss Barker, who is in poor form, has been dropped from the side who will represent Britain in the Federation Cup in Zurich from July 18-24.

Effectively, Miss Barker is being replaced by Virginia Wade, who lost in the quarter-finals at Wimbledon yesterday. Miss Wade will also act as coach. The other members of the team are Jo Durie and Anne Hobbs.

Spring lingers on in Mrs King's autumn

By Geoffrey Green

Many lives end in compromise. Some even begin as one. But there is no retreat in such terms where Mrs King is cocerned. Six times champion between 1966 and 1975, and a finalist three other times besides, the years sit on her lightly.

On the threshold of 40, there is not point in saying that life begins for her at that stage. She got the taste of it long ago and underlined her continuing spring-time when she beat the unseeded Miss Jordan, the earlier conquerer of Mrs Lloyd, by 7-5, 6-4 to reach yet another semi-final where she will now meett either Miss Potter or Miss Jaeger, the No 11 and No 3 seeds. Indeed she is but a step away from her tenth final.

If she gets there it will need all her experience and skill in match-play to hold Miss Navratilova, the reiigning champion, who yesterday silenced the unseeded South African, Jennifer Mundel, by 6-3, 6-1. Miss Mundel showed that she was not just a pretty face as she unfurled several searing forehand passes ad a dipping two-handed stroke on her backhand which are sufficient to break the champion in the third game and hold her to 3-2. But once Miss Navratilova had broken to 4-2 it was finished.

The electronics of the bionic lady were in full working order as she stormed on to the match in three-quarters of an hour. She has now lost only 20 games in 10 sets and looks fully capable of giving 30 a game to anyone in the field – including perhaps even the wily Mrs King.

The other affair on court one – Mrs King (number 10 seed) v Miss Jordan – had all the makings of a close call either way. So it proved across almost two hours which concluded an opening set of over an hour. Much of this time, however, was consumed by Miss Jordan's preparation for service.

Bouncing the ball eight times, she coils herself like a spring – not unlike McEnroe – as part of her plan to calm herself. Meanwhile her opponent has enough time to decipher a British Rail timetable, read War and Peace or sing four encores of "By the time I get to Phoenix".

There were several differences between the two. At the start Miss Jordan had great trouble holding service being taken to deuce five times at the very opening. This was repeated on a number of other occasions and not suprisingly she found herself broken at 6-5 after another barrage of four deuces. Miss Jordan actually led 40-15 in the following game and missed four points for an immediate break back. That was her turning point.

Mrs King on the whole was more compact, calmer, held a wider range of strokes and was a more mature match player. She possesses, too, apart from her lively backhand volley, the gift to analyse her opponent and play on any weakness. Necessity is said to be the mother of miracles. Miss Jordan on this occasion for all her efforts could not believe or find that necessity.

Recalling the brilliant Lottie and the devastating Winifred

Let us now praise famous women



Lottie Dod wears her advantageous short skirt

When it rains at Wimbledon a more agreeable alternative to milling around with the throng and treading on discarded cartons and hamburgers is to visit the Lawn Tennis Museum, including the Kenneth Ritchie library, were amongst items of interest is a book on Lottie Dod, five times women's champion in 1887 to 1893 and winner of some 38 British tournament titles.

The remarkable career of this liberated early pioneer spanned 11 seasons and ended at the age of 21 when she took up golf, at which she became Open champion at Troon in 1904 and represented England in several internationals. Yet what most caught my eye in the short biography by Alan Little was the claim that Lottie Dod must be regarded as the greatest ever woman all-rounder.

This is something which should be questioned, for the rival to that arbitrary title is alive and living on board her motor yacht at Brighton Marina, a trim and very much active 83. But I will return in a moment to this exceptional old lady who has packed enough into her versatile life to satisfy a dozen ordinary mortals.

The case for Lottie is a strong one. Born in Cheshire in 1871, she began tennis with her three elder brothers and sister at nine, at which age she had a distinct advantage over most opponents, being permitted to wear dresses considerably shorter than those demanded by late 19th century social etiquettes. She made her first public appearance at 11, and by all accounts would have astonished some of the base-liners of the present fortnight with the vigour of her aggressive net game, not to mention her under-arm serve.

At 14 she sensationally defeated the never previously beaten Wimbledon champion, Maud Watson, for the West of England title, and in a cricket match in the Derbyshire championship played between the men and women competitors she took a hat trick bowling against the men, who batted left handed. The next year, aged 15 years and 10 months, she won the Wimbledon title, defeating the holder, Blanche Bingley, 6–2, 6–0 in the challenge round.

After retiring from tennis, she turned besides golf to hockey, at which she played for England, and to archery, winning the silver medal in the Olympics in London in 1908. She skated, went down the Cresta Run, and was said to have been competent at sculling, riding, mountaineering and billiards. She was an accomplished singer and pianist, and died in 1960 aged 88.

A year after Lottie's first semi-final appearance in the Open golf in 1899 a daughter, Winifred, was born to Sawley Brown, a prosperous Manchester butcher. Being early something of an extrovert, Winifred was by the age of five, she recalls, rolling her own cigarettes, a habit still with her today, as she goes about the daily deck and cabin chores aboard the almost equally vereran *M.Y. Seaway*, which she shares when free from engagements with her actor son, Tony Adams.

At 10 she was the only girl, berthed in the forward sail locker, among an all-male crew on her father's 32-foot racing cutter, in which he at one time held the record from Fleetwood to the Isle of Man.

At 14 she was expelled from Broughton High School for grafitti-ing the loo – "The headmistress can go to Hell" – and was only prevented from being despatched abroad for corrective training in a French convent by the outbreak of war.

In 1919, taking off from Blackpool Sands, she made her first flight, a £5 excursion round the tower and within four years was flying solo in the £500 Avro Avian bought for her by her father. Simultaneously, she was playing county tennis for Lancashire and golf for Cheshire. In 1927 she toured Australia with the British hockey team, and played in goal for England at ice hockey, a typical act of bravado in which her six foot frame filled the goal even if she could not properly skate and had to be held up by colleagues during the National Anthem.

Then, in 1930, came the event which made her nationally famous. She entered the King's Cup air race, a six-stage marathon round Britain, hoping merely to complete the course. Refused accommodation by Hanworth Aero Club she put up at a pub. Helping her navigate was her future husband, Ron Adams, with whom she played mixed doubles for Lancashire. The weather would prove a decisive factor.

"On the Manchester-Newcastle leg there was low cloud over the Pennines, but fortunately I knew the area well and was able to cut through the valleys while the others had to climb above the cloud and didn't know where they were when they came down in Yorkshire without navigation aids there are today." She landed back at Hanworth not realising she had become the first woman to win.

Now a celebrity for the achievements unequalled by a woman for another 51 years, she appeared with her plane on the same bill as George Formby at the Blackpool Palace and later in the London Coliseum, but fame palled and the next year she travelled 3,000 miles up the Amazon by steamer and then canoed with Indian paddlers and an interpreter, as far as Peru, filing despatches back to her sponsors.

While Lottie Dod may have had the edge in a less competitive era at tennis and golf, there is no doubt in my mind that Winifred Adams, exhibiting the nerve of Sir Francis Chichester, as sailor airwoman and navigator as well as an outstanding games-player's eye at four sports, has been one of the most resourceful women of the century and Britain's greatest all-rounder.

David Miller

Sexton the [illegible] of Coventry's exiles

The appointment of Dave Sexton as assistant to the England manager Bobby Robson was confirmed yesterday, only 45 days after his dismissal by Coventry City. Sexton accompanied Robson on the recent disappointing tour to Australia when Robson first suggested that he wanted the highly respected coach who is currently running an FA course for managers with him at Lilleshall.

The 53-year old former manager of Chelsea, Queen's Park Rangers and Manchester United, is expected to concentrate on running the England Under-21 and youth teams, although his exact role will be discussed in the near future.

Sexton, will be given a four-year contract from July 1, but his appointment does not mean the end for the Arsenal coach Don Howe, who will continue working with the senior side on his present part-time basis.

Dave Thomas and Les Sealey, two players, who played under Sexton at Coventry, have both left the club under a cloud. Thomas, the full back, who won his first England cap in Australia, had hardly completed yesterday's £250,000 transfer to Tottenham Hotspur when he was parting with £300 to Coventry.

He had appealled to the Football League management committee against the club's £900 fine for alleged end-of-season remarks and they reduced the amount by a third. He has signed a four-year contract with Tottenham where competition for places in the defence will be fierce following last week's capture of the Brighton defender Stevens.

Sealey, the goalkeeper, who eft Coventry for Luton last week, is also in trouble for making "derogatory remarks" in the media. He has had his club car taken away for accusing Coventry of lacking ambitin because they were replacing first division players with fourth division and free transfer singnings.

● Paul Bracewell, who scored five goals in 123 games for Stoke City, has joined Sunderland in a £250,000 move. Bracewell, who had akso attracted Wolverhampton Wanderers, missed only one game last season and took over the captaincy when Dave Watson joined Vancouver Whitecaps.

● Jimmy Rimmer, Aston Villas former England goalkeeper, who lost his place to Nigel Spink last season, is wanted by Swansea City.

● With Aidan Butterworth agreeing to stay at Elland Road, all the Leeds united first team squad have signed new contracts

● Bobby Campbell, the Northern Ireland international who wanted a move from Bradford City, has been told he must stay by Peter Flesher, the official reciver for the third division club, which has debts of over £200,000. Campbell has not received any wages for the last two weeks.

● Peter Gleasure, the Millwall goalkeeper, has joined Northampton Town for whom he played 11 league games on loan at the end of last season.

SQUASH RACKETS

No ban but a debate on points

By Richard Eaton

Hidayat Jahan, last season's world No 2 and the first professional to be disqualified, has been treateed leniently. The disciplinary committee of the Squash Rackets Association has endorsed the decision of the referee, Graham Dixon, to send Jahan off for allegedly abusing him at Chichester last March but has decided no further action is necessary.

The committe believed that Jahan's disqualification with its consequent financial and other losses constitutes punishment enough. "The incident created a lot of interest from which Jahan has already suffered. He has, however, been reminded of his responsibilities to the game," Bob Morris, the SRA's chief executive, commented.

It is unlikely, though, that Jahan, who has since slipped to No 4 in the world rankings, will be able to forget the incident completely because at least two important changes in the game are likely to result from it. One of them is that responsibility for disciplinary matters may in future be taken by the International Squash Player's Association – of which Jahan himself was until recently chairman – for all ISPA approved tournaments. A recommendation to this effect is being sent to the International Squash Rackets Federation.

The other change, a provision for a penalty points system, is almost certain to be agreed by the ISRF when it meets in October, which means an incident like the Jahan disqualification would not happen in quite the same way again. The precise form this provision will take should be a matter for keen debate because two rival recommendations have recently been agreed, the ISPA's by postal ballot and the SRA's at last week's meeting of the executive committee.

The SRA's, which was in the pipeline even before the Jahan incident, recommends that rule 16B should say a referee may award a stroke, a game or a match to the opponent of any player who persists after due warning in delaying play unreasonably, either through unduly slow preparations or prolonged dissent. It recommends that rule 19D should say that in exceptional cases the referee may award a stroke, a game or a match to the opponent of a player whose conduct is in his opinion detrimental to the match in progress and to the game of squash in general.

The ISPA version has four stages: a warning, the award of a point, the award of a game, and finally a default. The referee can also go straight to the fourth stage and default a player at any time, but if he misses out any of the stages the player has the right of appeal to the tournament director.

This is based upon the grand prix rules and codes of the Men's International Professional Tennis Council. The ISRF and the ISPA will be keen to ensure, however, that squash does not start to emulate tennis in the standards of behaviour of its players on court.

Footballers no balled

Buenos Aires (Reuter) – A match in the Argentine province of Cordoba was abandonded on Sunday after spectators stole four balls – all that were available. On balls stolen, the visiting San Vicente fans were clearly victorious. They stole three balls against only one managed by Belgrano supporters.

ATHLETICS

Javelin's cash nosedive

From Pat Butcher
Oslo

In respite of the plaudits that have followed the flight of Tessa Sanderson and Fatima Whitbread into the highest reaches of the javelin rankings, praise has never paid anyone's rent. The uneasy advent of these permit meetings which allow some athletes to be paid legally for participation will certainly not ensure the future of all athletes.

Misses Sanderson and Whitbread, two of Britain's all-time best, only found themselves in Oslo last night because the International Amateur Athletic Federation, who framed the participation money laws, had the foresight to stipulate a minimum of four womens events in the permit meetings, of which one must be in the field.

But for that arrangement, the organizers would probably have cancelled the event for the only opposition they could find for the two British athletes were two Norwegians who could barely throw 50 metres almost 20 metres less than the Briton's persol [illegible] best.

It seems that Miss S[illegible]derson and Miss Whitbread, as i[illegible] the past, came here to compete [illegible]ainst each other, which is at leas[illegible] something considering how in the [illegible]cent past some of Britain's top at[illegible]tes in the same event have studio[illegible]y avoided each other. When Miss Sanderson learned that Sevastian C[illegible]'s pay off for the meeting in Paris [illegible]st Friday and last night's meeting [illegible] Oslo was around £10,000 she [illegible]rily responded that shw was o[illegible] likely [illegible] to get a point percentag[illegible] of that". And for her second [illegible]ace in Edinburgh on Sunday, M[illegible] Whitbread's fee for her trust f[illegible] was in the very lowest three figur[illegible].

This is one of the pro[illegible]ms for anachronisms that the authorities will have to address after the trial period that the IAAF hav[illegible] made of this season.

MOTOR RACING

Bartelsk[illegible]'s challenge

When a sportsman turn[illegible] the world of motor rallying after m[illegible]king a name for himself in downhill skiing, it might be reason[illegible] to expect that he fears nothing.

Konrad Bartelski, though [illegible]mits to occasions when his courage fails. "I can't stand tall buildings and my heart beats quickly even w[illegible]n I have to see the bank manager."

The former standard bea[illegible]r of British skiing will compete in the 1000 Pistes Rally, sponsored by Rothmans. One of the t[illegible]ghest events in European motor r[illegible]lying, it begins in the south of Fra[illegible] on July 9. Bartelski and Terry Harryman will be driving a 275-horsepower Opel Manta as part of the Rothmans team.

Although Bartelski has com[illegible]ted in a number of motor races, back in 1977-79, this will be his first serious challenge in the sport. "If things go well in France, I would very much like the opportunity to go further," he said.

In 1981 Bartelski, the 29-year-old son of a Polish exile, scored his biggest skiing success in finishing second in a World Cup downhill race in Val Gardena, Italy. He competed at three Olympic Games but decided to leave skiing when [illegible] had a bad fall last December.

FOR THE RECORD

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE: New York Yankees 4, Baltimore Orioles 3; Oakland A's 7, Kansas City Royals 1; California Angels 8, Texas Rangers 0; Chicago White Sox 7, Seattle Mariners 4. Postponed: Cleveland Indians v Boston Red Sox and Milwaukee Brewers v Detroit Tigers (rain).
NATIONAL LEAGUE: Montreal Expos 3, Chicago Cubs 1; Atlanta Braves 2, Cincinnati Reds 1; Pittsburg Pirates 6, St Louis Cardinals 1.
KOSHIEN: Japanese collegiate All-stars 8, American collegiate All-stars 5. (Americans lead 2-1 in best-of-seven series).

BASKETBALL

KANSAS CITY: International invation tournament: Yugoslavia 93, Cuba 82; United States 90, Mexico 48. Women: USSR 90, France 66; US Pan Americans 79, US World University Games team 78.

YACHTING

BRIGHTON: HDP National Squib Championship: Third race: 1 Wollow (L Good, Royal Yorkshire Yacht Club); 2 Parkers (N. Orum, Royal Yorkshire Yacht Club); 3 Slipstream (H. Baker, Aldeburgh Yacht Club); 4 Arf-n-Arf (M. Hoonor); 5 Ambler Gambler (G. Dyson).
OSLO: World Half Ton championships: 1, Fram VIII (Crown Prince Harald, Nor); 2, Free Lance (D Peres, Fra); 3, Scilonia (Y Cullee, Fra).

SHOOTING

PARIS: International grand prix Olympic trap (clay pigeon): 1, I Coley (GB), 192 pts out of 200; 2, J Moine (Fra), 191; 3, P Dano (Fra), 190.
LEE-ON-SOLENT: National Sporting Championship: Men: 1, J Smith, 142 pts out of 150 (after shot-off); 2, A Smith, 142. Women: 1, D Gubbins, 108.

FOOTBALL

NORWEGIAN LEAGUE: Kongsvinger [illegible] Vaalerengen 3, Lillestroem 1, Hamkam [illegible] Mjoendalen 0, Eik 0; Rosenborg 2, Moss [illegible] Start 0, Bryne 2; Viking Stavanger 2, Brann [illegible]

SWIMMING

COLORADO SPRINGS: National Sp[illegible] Festival: 100 metres freestyle: 1, W Bar[illegible] 51.30 sec (meeting record). 200m butterfly: D Baker 2 min 05.84 sec. 200m backstroke: C Looschen 2:07.35. 1,500m freestyle: 1, Kostoff 15:50.91. Women: 100m freestyle: [illegible] Zemina 58.67. 200m butterfly: S Shu[illegible] 2:20.22. 200m backstroke: 1, D Bodn[illegible] 2:20.50. 1,500m freestyle: 1, M Richards[illegible] 17:06.08.

VOLLEYBALL

POZNAN: International: Poland 1, US 3 (14-16, 12-15, 15-4, 9-15).

Volleyball line-up

The draw for the preliminary groups for the 13th European Volleyball Championships, due to take place in East Germany from September 17-25, was made yesterday.

MEN: Group 1: Soviet Union, Czechoslova[illegible] Netherlands, Finland; Group 2: Po[illegible] Romania, France, Italy; Group 3: Bulgaria, [illegible] Germany, Greece, Hungary.
WOMEN: Group 1: Bulgaria, Poland, [illegible] Germany, France; Group 2: Soviet [illegible] Czechoslovakia, Romania, Netherlands. [illegible] 3: Hungary, East Germany, Italy, Sweden.

NEW MOVES IN SPORTING BOYCOTT

Sweden refuses entry to South African golfers

By Mitchell Platts

Hugh Baiocchi who won in 1976, is out of the Scandinavian Enterprise Open. He is South African golfers who have been refused entry visas by the Swedish government to compete in the £90,000 event starting in Stockholm tomorrow.

It is the first time in the history of the PGA European tour that a tournament within Europe has been hit by an anti-apartheid move. The Tunisian Open, now the regular starting point for the circuit, has banned the South Africans for the last two events.

Ken Schofield, executive director of the PGA European tour, said: "It is disappointing that golf should now be towed along by politics. We have been working, and hoping, for weeks that a satisfactory arrangement would be reached."

Schofield added: "We want the best we can for all our members and that includes the South Africans. We made repeated appeals to the Swedish Golf Union and the sponsors but the Swedish government would not budge. We could not press the issue further."

The PGA European tour committee have invited Baiocchi and John Bland, a former winner of the South African PGA Championship, to attend a meeting at The Belfry, Sutton Coldfield, next week to discuss the implications of the decision.

Bland, speaking from his home in South Africa, said: "We have already discussed the situation at home and we feel that the PGA European tour are not taking a strong enough line. We respect that they cannot cancel the tournament but we believe that it should now not count for the order of merit.

What if the prize money from the Scandinavian Open should make the difference between one of our players heading the Official Money List? Or one of our younger players failing to make the leading 60 and thereby not gaining exemption from pre-qualifying next year?

"And where will it stop? If stronger action is not taken now what about Holland, France ... Our golf has been completely integrated since 1971 and we have 18 black members of the association."

Bland also stated that Jimmy Hemple, the executive director of the South African PGA, will meet with Mr Schofield to discuss the situation.

Hove problems

A number of anti-apartheid supporters staged a demonstration at the Sussex county cricket club ground in Hove yesterday. The disturbance came at the start of the match between Sussex Young Cricketers and a South African side called Albatross, who are a multi-racial schools team. The tour has been condemned by anti-apartheid leaders and the non-racial South African Cricket Board. The Albatross players run the risk of being blacklisted by the United Nations.

Canadians get clearance to compete at Henley

By Jim Railton

Canadian oarsmen entered for Henley Royal Regatta this week, have been given permission to compete by their governing body, despite the presence of South African oarsmen.

There were fears of an enforced withdrawal when it was revealed on Monday that several South African oarsmen were competing at Henley for British clubs. Sport Canada, the equivalent of the Sports Council, takes hard line on Canadians competing against South Africans.

Mr Peter Coni, chairman of Henley Royal Regatta's management committee, received a telephone call late on Monday from Mr Rodger Sellars, the Canadian Amateur Rowing Association's executive director, telling him that the Canadians would be allowed to compete.

It is clear, that Sport Canada realizes that the Canadians have somewhat innocently entered a regatta in which crews such as the City of Cambridge or Eyre are wholly, or partly, South African.

Altogether, nine Canadian crews are entered for Henley Royal Regatta, including Oxford University's Evans twins in the Silver Goblets. Six of their Atlantic is considerable. So there was an air of relief yesterday shared by Stewards, Candians and South Africans.

There is no rule at Henley which bars South African crews, and the South African rowing authorities are members of the International Rowing Federation. Certainly Henley Royal Regatta officials were not prepared to be the whipping boys in this situation, and there was certainly no suggestion of asking the crews with South Africans on board to withdraw.

RACING

Eclipse hopes grow for Gorytus

By Dick Hinder

There is growing confidence in Dick Hern's stable that Gorytus can strike a blow for the younger generation in Sandown's Coral Eclipse Stakes on Saturday, which attracted 11 acceptors at yesterday's four-day stage. Gorytus, attempting to become the first three-year-old since Dickens Hill in 1979, to win this mile and a quarter event, has been sparkling in his home gallops at West Ilsley, causing his trainer – a man of few words – to say: "The colt is very well and if the weather keeps like this, he will make them all go."

Hern's sole victory in the Eclipse was three years ago with Ela-Mana-Mou who went on to complete a notable double in Ascot's King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes. Coral's make Frank Dunne's in-form mare Stanerra the 3-1 favourite, closely followed by Time Charter at 100-30 and Gorytus, 7-2. Other prices: 5-1 Solford, 10-1 Muscatite, Tolomeo. 16-1 Guns of Navarone, 20-1 Prima Voce, 33-1 La Fontaine, 50-1 Lobkowiez and 250-1 Aperitivo. The Tote offer 6-4 against an Irish-trained success, 13-8 on a three-year-old winning and 10-1 one of Clove Brittain's three representatives coming up trumps.

Gorytus has not been seen out since coming fifth in the 2000 Guineas behind Lomond in which his Saturday rivals, Tolomeo and Muscatite, filled the minor places. But the West Ilsley camp expect a totally different display from Gorytus now that the ground rides fast.

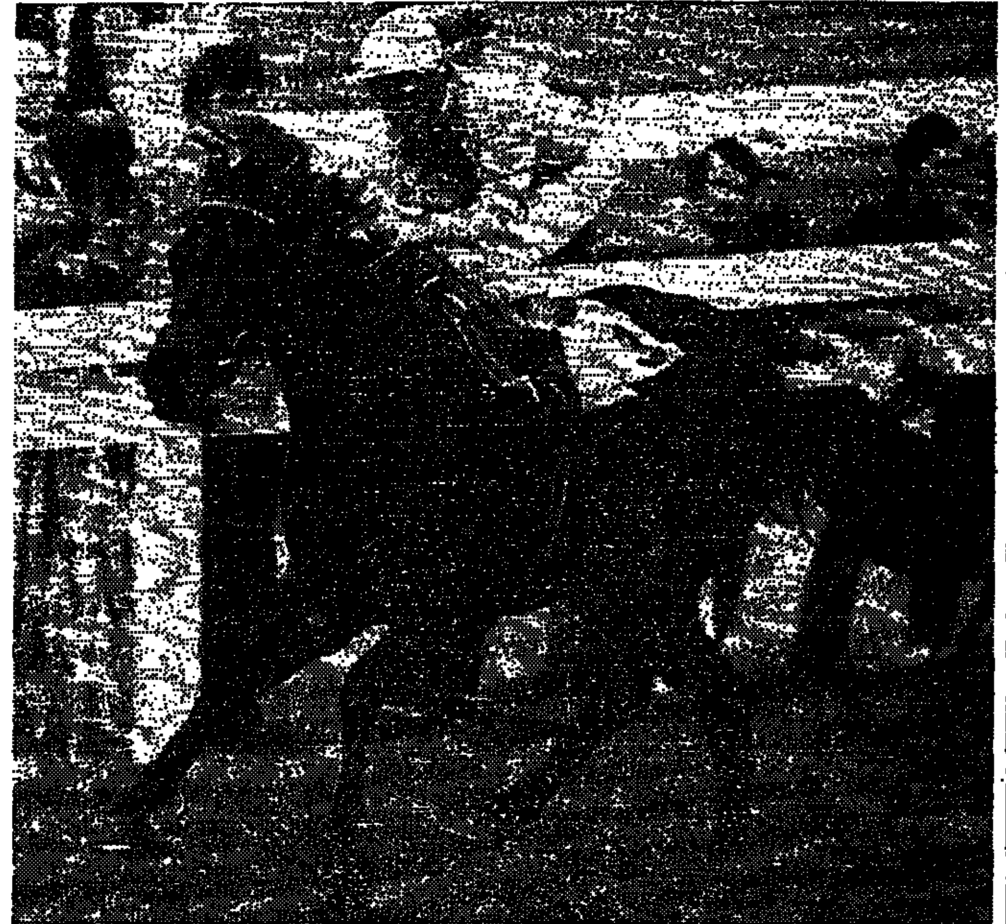
Unlike the King George, three-year-olds have had a poor time against their seniors in the *Eclipse*, winning only 12 of the 37 runnings since the War. But an ever more formidable statistic against the five-year-old Stanerra and year-younger Time Charter is that no mare or filly has won this particular race since its inaugural running in 1886.

The Newmarket trainer Luca Cumani has provisionally booked Greville Starkey for Tolomeo who just failed to catch Horage in the St James' Palace Stakes at Royal Ascot. Cumani, however, is fully aware of the poor record of the three-year-olds in the Eclipse and may keep Tolomeo in reserve for Goodwood's Sussex Stakes.

Vincent O'Brien, who intends running Solford in the big Sandown race, has also entered his three-year-old colt Danzatore at Phoenix Park on Saturday. The Northern Dancer colt, unbeaten in four outings, three as a juvenile, won The Minstrel Stakes at Phoenix Park in April, but subsequently disappointed in home gallops and was withdrawn from the 2000 Guineas. Another to appreciate the faster ground, Danzatore, is reported to have been working with his old zest at Ballydoyle.

Last Saturday at Newmarket David Thom had a welcome winner when All Is Forgiven, ridden by Bryn Crossley, ended a run of three seconds with a *four-length victory* in the Littleport Handicap. Thom, unhappy that All Is Forgiven has risen from a handicap rating of 30 to 55 on the strength of his second to Rutland at Sandown two weeks ago, runs his three-year-old at Yarmouth today, before the rating takes effect. Lester Piggott takes over the reins in the Golden Sands Handicap and even with a 7lb penalty All Is Forgiven looks set for a speedy double. At Carlisle, the first-season trainer Alec Stewart, based at Newmarket, should be successful in the Castle Maiden Fillies' Stakes with Incredible Idea, who showed promise behind Joy Ride at Sandown recently.

Results, page 18



Gorytus: pleasing trainer Dick Hern in his Eclipse preparation.

Yarmouth

Draw no advantage.

Tote: double 3.15, 4.15. Treble: 2.45, 3.45, 4.45.

2.15 JUNE AUCTION STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £1,261: 5f 25yd) (11 runners)

2		LADY HICKLETON (A Watford) G Fletcher 8-7	A Bond	2
4	0	BLUEGANBY (Mrs J Hobson) R Hobson 8-6	A Nesbitt 3	4
5	0	SALAWA Dr C Norman-Williams) I Walker 8-5	P Colquhoun	7
6	0	TRISH-TRASH (Mrs F Durr) F Durr 8-5	–	9
8	3	KELLY'S STAR (L Troke) P Haslam 8-1	W Carson	3
9	03	GO BANANA'S (Mrs K Ivory) K Ivory 8-0	P Robinson	5
10	20	PYTHAGORIAN (P Shorrock) R Stubbs 8-0	L Piggott	1
11	002	CHIMERA (B Carvell) M Hinchliffe 7-11	R Hills 3	6
12	000	MOON CHARTER (D Pugh) K Brassey 7-11	B Crossley	10
13	00	ROOM FOR JILL (D Laffing) G Blum 7-11	R Fox	8
14	00	SHAHREEN (G Blum) G Blum 7-11	M Thomas	11

7-4 Pythagorian, 5-2 Kelly's Star, 4 Moon Charter, 6 Chimera, 8 Go Banana's, 12 others.

2.45 MARINA HANDICAP (selling: £696: 1m 2f) (11)

2	2000-02	SATIN GRANGE (I Fry) C James 5-9-10	R Fox	5
3	0/	FLECHA (Safety in Construction Ltd) M Chapman 8-9-9	D Dineley	3
4	000020	HOPSTONE (R Hobson) R Hobson 7-9-9	–	8
5	000/	LEGAL BEAU (P Allingham) P Allingham 4-9-8	B Raymond	4
7	300100-	PRINCE WARREN (CD) (D Wilson) D Wilson 6-9-7	W Carson	2
9	0-00003	MISSISSIPI BLUES (K Ivory) K Ivory 4-9-8	P Robinson	9
11	240	CHANEY (G Thomas) G Fletcher 5-9-3	A Bond	6
12	00000/0	THE DOWNS (P Harrington) H O'Neill 7-9-3	T Quinn 5	1
13	00-4000	DEBACH RIVER (M Chapman) M Chapman 4-9-2	A Murray	7
14	00/0-40	FAIR DUEL (R Smith) P Makin 6-9-2	L Piggott	11
15	00-0044	CONSORTIUM (B) (A Kerwood) K Ivory 6-9-2	R Cochrane	10

9-4 Satin Grange, 11-4 Mississipi Blues, 4 Prince Warren, 6 Hopstone, 9 Chaney, 11 Consortium, 14 others.

3.15 GOLDEN SANDS HANDICAP (£1,678: 5f 25yd) (11)

1	31-0342	SCHULA (J Greaves) H O'Neill 3-9-10	T Quinn 5	6
2	001423-	MISS TRILLI (Miss D Birkbeck) G Pritchard-Gordon 4-9-9	B Raymond	3
4	0-02221	ALL IS FORGIVEN (B) Mrs I Norman) D Thom 3-9-10 (7 ex)	L Piggott	7
6	400-000	GODSTRUTH (B) (H T Jones) Thomson Jones 4-8-10	–	10
7	031000-	HAVERHILL LASS (Mrs B Tanner) G Huffer 4-8-10	M Rimmer 3	11
8	200002	GENTLE STAR (C) (M Griffin) K Ivory 4-8-9	P Howard	5
9	00-0133	BELLA TRAVAILLE (Mrs R James) R Hobson 5-8-6	A Nesbitt 3	2
10	00-00	MARTIAL FITZGERALD (Concorde Bloodstock Agency) W Guest 3-8-6	M Thomas	4
11	0340-0	KING SINBAD (T Ellis) P Haslam 3-8-4	W Carson	1
12	00440-0	RUSSIAN DEBONAIR (Miss T Ford) D Wilson 4-8-2	r McGhin	8
14	4000-00	PEG'S PETAL (J Gilbert) J Gilbert 3-7-13	–	9

2 All Is Forgiven, 7-2 Schula, 9-2 King Sinbad, 11-2 Miss Trill, 6 Gentle Star, 9 Bella Travaille, 12 others.

3.45 SOMERLEYTON HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,984: 6f) (7)

1	103-000	IKE'S MISTRESS (B) (J Johnson) J Hindley 9-7	M Hills 5	2
2	0100-44	LADYFISH (Mrs E Burke) B Hanbury 9-4	P Robinson	4
3	00-020	DORA MAAR (Mrs D Zurcher) L Cumani 9-4	W Carson	3
4	003010-	WAYWARD POLLY (D Sullivan) N Callaghan 8-13	–	7
5	0-00	ROYSIA BOY (P Martin) G Pritchard-Gordon 8-11	B Raymond	1
6	000-430	EASY AIR (M Robinson) R Armstrong 8-10	L Piggott	6
7	120-030	RAPID MISS (CD) (D Cooper) Mrs N Macauley 8-5	A Nesbitt 3	5

13-8 Easy Air, 5-2 Dora Maar, 9-2 Rapid Miss, 13-2 Roysia, 12 Ike's Mistress, 16 Lady Fish, 25 Wayward Polly.

4.15 MARTHAM STAKES (3-y-o: £1,356: 1m 6f) (5)

1	21	CLEARLY BUST (K Spindler) D Morley 9-9	A Murray	2
3	0-0312	SHENTON WAY (Mrs P Yong) M Jarvis 9-9	B Raymond	4
5	03-311	FRANTONIOS (F Chao) J Hindley 9-9	M Hills 5	1
9	00-4	DANCING ADMIRAL (W Grendley) C Brittain 9-0	P Robinson	3
21	00-	SPRINGLASS (A Wilkinson) R Stubbs 8-11	–	5

11-8 Frantonios, 9-4 Shenton Way, 3 Clearly Bust, 16 Dancing Admiral, 25 Springlass.

4.45 BRADWELL STAKES (2-y-o: £1,724: 7f) (8)

2	0134	GARFIELD (B Schmidt-Bonder) M Ryan 9-0	B Raymond	2
4	0	EVIPPOS (Mrs H Cambanis) B Hobbs 8-11	P Hamblett	7
5	0	FAVOURITE NEPHEW (Sheikh Mohammed) F Durr 8-11	–	4
6	003	IN A NUTSHELL (Mrs D Doughty) D Thom 8-11	W Carson	1
7		PURPLE (Mrs J de Rothschild) B Hobbs 8-11	G Baxter	6
8		SAN CARLOS BAY (Capt M Lemos) C Brittain 8-11	P Robinson	3
9		SECURITY CLEARANCE (B Firestone) H Cecil 8-11	N Day	5
11		TROJAN FEN (S Niarchos) H Cecil 8-11	L Piggott	8

1-2 Trojan Fen, 4 Security, 13-2 Garfield, 10 Evippos, 16 others.

Carlisle programme

Draw advantage: high numbers best

2.30 SCOTBY STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £820: 5f) (12 runners)

1	0	AFRICAN IMAGE (Farnworth Developments) R Hollinshead 9-0	S Perks	10
2	44	BANTEL BANDIT (Bantel Ltd) C Bell 9-0	N Carlisle 3	5
4		BONFIRE (F Sasse) D Sasse 9-0	D Mckay	2
5	0	COARSEGOLD (Miss B Hall) N Chamberlain 9-0	G Sleats	4
9	0	FORM MASTER (Denys Smith) Denys Smith 9-0	M Fry 5	1
10		GODSTONE (Essl Commodities) P Haslam 9-0	G Sexton	11
12	0000	JOEYSAN (Mrs P Yong) 9-0	T Ives	7
13	00	LITTLE WIZARD (C Birchen) Mrs M Nesbitt 9-0	A Crook	9
15	00	MOONDAWN (P Savill) W Elsey 9-0	C Dwyer	6
17	432	NORTHERN HILLS (W Carrick) G Richards 9-0	E Hide	3
23		MARTIN-LAVELL NEWS (A Lavell) M Prescott 8-11	G Duffield	8
27		TAPOUCHA (R Johnston) W Haigh 8-11	S Webster	12

5-2 Northern Hills, 3 Joeysan, 4 Godstone, 9-2 Martin-Lavell News, 7 Bantel Bandit, 12 Bonfire, 20 others.

3.0 BECTIVE STAKES (3-y-o selling: £655: 6f) (14)

2	31000-0	MONKS GOLD (DB) (D Faulkner) E Carr 9-0	M Birch	12
3	402-013	WHITEWALLS (D) (G Santoriello) D Garraton 9-0	G Duffield	9
4	40-0004	CONVEYOR BELLE (M Burrows) J Berry 8-11	S Morris 3	11
5	000-000	SILVER RIBBON (B) (J Robinson) J Berry 8-11	S Horsfall 7	8
6	024-000	SONG TO SINGO (P Simmonite) J Etherington 8-7	J Seagrave	5
7	000	BATTLE CHANT (F Watson) F Watson 8-7	D Nicholls	6
8		BREIDDEN ROCK (B) (G Jones) B McMahon 8-7	A Mackay 3	13
9	0000-00	PACIVAL (B) (D Smith) D Garraton 8-7	L Charnock	1
12	00-0000	TIME FOR A LAUGH (F Lee) R Hollinshead 8-7	S Perks	14
13	0000-00	VICTORIAN PRINCE (B) (C Bell) C Bell 8-7	N Carlisle 3	17
14		ALYCHANT (W Smith) Denys Smith 8-4	M Fry 5	10
17	4000-00	HARDWICK EAGLE (J Hibbitt) J Jefferson 8-4	E Hide	4
18	03000-	KITTY RIVERS (J Sadler) S Norton 8-4	J Lowe	2
19	0000-00	LANDING LANE (A Bottomley) M Lambert 8-4	P Martin 7	13

2 Whitewalls, 100-30 Time For A Laugh, 9-2 Conveyor Belle, 6 Monks Gold, 10 Alychant, 14 Kitty Rivers, 16 Breidden Rock, 25 others.

3.30 TENNENT CALEDONIAN BELL HANDICAP (£3,473: 1m) (17)

1	31210-0	PAULAGER (W Koffman) D McCain 5-9-12	E Hide	15
2	23-4240	AYMAN (B) (Hamdan Al-Maktoum) Thomson Jones 3-9-2	P Cook	9
3	0043-12	DUNHAM PARK (Mrs N Nuttall) J FitzGerald 6-9-0	G Brown 7	6
5	312140	ROMOSS (D) (F Lafferty Builders) R Whitaker 5-8-12	S Perks	2
8	40020-1	WONGCHOI (D) (S Wong) E Eldin 4-8-10 (6 ex)	A Mackay 3	7
9	013310	BANOCO (D) (Mrs M Stanton) T Craig 5-8-10 (6 ex)	N Connorton 3	8
12	1030-00	DICK'E'BEAR (J Hibbitt) J Jefferson 3-8-3	M Birch	12
14	0-03000	SILLEY'S KNIGHT (CDB) (E Stockdale) D Chapman 7-8-1	D Nicholls	5
15	400432	DARTING GROOM (DB) (J Valerio) S Norton 3-8-1	J Lowe	13
16	11-0000	MASHIN TIME (CD) (P Baillie) M H Easterby 4-8-1	K Hodgson	11
18	110-030	SILVER SNOW (Mrs E Scott) N Tinkler 5-7-13	L Charnock	4
20	0-04143	COLEY (D) (R Coleman) Denys Smith 4-7-10	–	1
23	01-0302	VAIN DEB (D) (W Hall) P Haslam 4-7-7	D Mckay	10
25	4133-22	SMACKOVER (D) (G Roberts) B McMahon 8-7-7	A Proud	4
26	01140-3	RAGE GLEN (G Platt) M Lambert 8-7-7	N Carlisle 3	3
28	00-0142	ELIZA DE RICH (CD) (D Pilot) Denys Smith 6-7-7	M Fry 5	17
30	0-33402	EYELIGHT (D) (K Fletcher) R Hollinshead 6-7-7	W Ryan 7	16

7-2 Dunham Park, 4 Wongchoi, 11-2 Vain Deb, 6 Darting Groom, 7 Mashin Time, 8 Ayman, 10 Smackover, 14 Romoss, 20 others.

4.0 BURGH BARONY CUP HANDICAP (amateurs: £839: 1m 4f) (9)

4	232232	TARGET PATH (CD) (P Savill) C Nelson 5-12-0	Maxine Carvalho 4	4
7	24310-0	THE FRIEND (DB) (Maktoum Al Maktoum) Thomson Jones 5-11-10	T Thomson Jones	9
9	00-3300	GRAPHICS SOLAR (Mrs M Fletcher) B McMahon 5-11-8	E McMahon 4	6
10	/0004-0	MALADHU (Mrs A Robson) J FitzGerald 4-11-6	A Robson 4	5
11	01	LOVE OF A GUNNER (B) (Mrs P Barratt) S Norton 3-11-7	Jenny Goulding	7
12	000-011	BOY SANDFORD (R Ross) C Bell 4-11-6	Margaret Bell	3
17	020000-	PEAR SUNDAE (B) (D Riley) S Wiles 4-11-0	D Riley 4	2
21	/000-30	HAY GUINNESS (P Monteith) R Allen 5-10-7	–	8
22	000/0-	THE ASPEL (B) (Mrs G Walford) T Walford 5-10-8	Jo Berryford	1

7-4 Love Of A Gunner, 11-4 The Friend, 7-2 Boy Sandford, 6 Target Path, 14 Hay Guinness, 16 Graphics Solar, 33 others.

4.30 CASTLE STAKES (3-y-o maiden fillies: £1,031: 1m 4f) (10)

3	000-00	BALLAGARROW GIRL (P White) R Hollinshead 8-11	S Perks	5
5	0-20004	BLUE BREEZE (S Norton) S Norton 8-11	J Lowe	1
9	00	GOLDEN FRAME (J Haldane) J Haldane 8-11	K Darley	6
10	03	INCREDIBLE IDEA (B McNeil) A Stewart 8-11	M Birch	7
14	0-00	LAC ROYALE (B) (P Banfield) D Arbuthnot 8-11	R Curant	3
17	00-	NORTH LADY (Elisha Holding) P Haslam 8-11	G Saxton	2
19	040-0	ORANGE BLOSSOM (M O'Horan) J Etherington 8-11	J Seagrave	9
21	4-4	PINE RIDGE (Capt J Macdonald-Buchanan) M Stoute 8-11	W R Swinburn	4
22	0-000	RARE FRIENDSHIP (B) (D Palamountain) E Weymes 8-11	P Young	10
29	24	VIRGIN'S SMILE (Maktoum Al-Maktoum) P Walwyn 8-11	J Mercer	8

5-4 Virgin's Smile, 2 Pine Ridge, 6 Incredible Idea, 10 Blue Breeze, 14 Orange Blossom, 16 North Lady, 25 others.

5.0 BORDER HANDICAP (£1,381: 6f) (12)

3	400-040	ROYAL DUTY (D) (C Maxsted) E Weymes 5-9-7	Paul Eddery 3	11
4	0-00000	PRINCESS VIRGINIA (D) (P Barrett) R Hollinshead 4-9-5	S Perks	1
5	01000-0	DANISH EXPRESS (Lt-Col R Warden) M H Easterby 4-9-3	M Birch	2
6	3-00420	ROSSETT (Mrs S Craig) T Craig 4-9-3	M Hindley 7	7
7	31-0400	MUSIC NIGHT (DB) (J Bellerby) D Garraton 6-8-13	L Charnock	9
9	200-003	VALLEY MILLS (B) (Wilkins & Wilkinson) S Wiles 3-8-12	C Olivier 5	3
11	24000-0	YOOHOO (CDB) (Mrs C Block) C Booth 9-8-7	M Bray	4
12	220042	TRADE HIGH (K Gooddall) G Richards 4-8-6	E Hide	5
13	00-0021	BURN UP (D) (P Asquith) P Asquith 4-8-2 (7 ex)	E Johnson	12
14	00-3340	ISLAND WALK (D) (L Mullin) W Haigh 5-8-1	S Webster	10
15	100032	SPOILT FOR CHOICE (D) (W Chapman) D Chapman 5-8-0	D Nicholls	8
18	030000	BADACHRO BOY (W Chapman) D Chapman 4-7-8	A Proud	6

11-4 Burn Up, 7-2 Danish Express, 9-2 Royal Duty, 6 Trade High, 8 Yoohoo, 10 Spoilt For Choice, 16 Valley Mills, Island Walk, 25 others.

Carlisle selections

By Dick Hinder

2.30 Northern Hills. 3.0 Kitty Rivers. 3.30 Wongchoi. 4.0 The Friend. 4.30 Incredible Idea. 5.0 Burn Up.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.30 Joeysan. 3.30 Wongchoi. 4.0 The Friend. 4.30 Pine Ridge.

Yarmouth selections

By Dick Hinder

2.15 Kelly's Star, 2.45 Satin Grange, 3.15 All Is Forgiven, 3.45 Ike's Mistress, 4.15 Shenton Way, 4.45 Trojan Fen.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.15 Kelly's Star, 2.45 Chaney, 3.15 All Is Forgiven, 3.45 Ladyfish, 4.15 Frantonios, 4.45 Trojan Fen.

No injunction where damages available

Garden Cottage Foods Ltd v Milk Marketing Board

Before Lord Diplock, Lord Wilberforce, Lord Keith of Kinkel, Lord Bridge of Harwich and Lord Brandon of Oakbrook

[Speeches delivered June 23]

The Court of Appeal should not have reversed a judge's decision to refuse an interlocutory injunction to a company which alleged that the Milk Marketing Board (MMB), by withholding supplies of butter from the company, was abusing a dominant position in the Common Market or a substantial part of it contrary to article 86 of the EEC Treaty, because it had not been shown that the judge, who held *inter alia* that damages would be an adequate remedy if the company were ultimately successful, exercised his discretion wrongly.

The Court of Appeal's view that if the company had a cause of action by reason of a contravention of article 86, it was seriously arguable that the company would not be entitled to a remedy in damages, was wrong in law.

The House of Lords by a majority (Lord Wilberforce dissenting) allowed an appeal by the MMB from a judgment of the Court of Appeal (Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice May and Sir Sebag Shaw) (*The Times* May 20, 1982; [1982] QB 1114) who, reversing Mr Justice Parker, granted the company, Garden Cottage Foods Ltd, an interlocutory injunction restraining the MMB from confining sales of bulk butter to any particular person or organization and from imposing significantly different terms in relation to the supply of butter to buyers in the bulk butter market, in ...ecified respects, otherwise than ...suant to ordinary mercantile and ...ercial practice.

...85 of the EEC Treaty ...Any abuse by one or ...takings of a dominant ...ithin the common market ...a substantial part of it shall be ...hibited as incompatible with the ...mon market in so far as it may ... trade between member ...

...John Swift, QC, Mr Derrick ... and Mr Christopher Vajda ... MMB; Mr David Vaughan, ...nd Mr Peter Langdon-Davies ... company.

...RD DIPLOCK said that the ... employees of the company ...a Mr and Mrs Bunch who ...ted from a residence in Sussex. ...only part of its business that ...dealt with in the evidence, ...ch was sketchy, was its purchase ...resale of bulk butter.

Between May 1980 and the commencement of the action in April 1982 that accounted for 80 per cent of the turnover; 90 per cent of purchases were from the MMB and 55 per cent of resales were for export ...a single purchaser in The Netherlands.

...48, an authority estab...tatute, was subject to ... regulations on the ...ation of the market ...ilk products. The ...bject to a special ...plication of the ...n competition ...ell give rise to ...mity law of ... ...sed that the MMB produced some 75 per cent of the butter produced in England and Wales.

The company purchased bulk butter from the MMB until August 1981, when supplies from that source ceased. In March 1982 the MMB informed Mr Bunch that it was appointing four independent distributors to handle the sales of its bulk butter for export, and the company would have to approach them regarding future supplies.

The company issued a writ alleging that the MMB was in contravention of article 86 by withholding supplies of butter or otherwise refusing to maintain normal business relations with the company. It claimed an injunction and damages.

The only issue for their Lordships was whether the Court of Appeal was justified in interfering with the refusal by the judge, in the exercise of his discretion, to grant an interlocutory injunction in either of the alternative terms sought by the company.

The judge expressed the view that damages would be an adequate remedy for any loss sustained by the company during the period before the action could be brought to trial if the company ultimately obtained judgment in its favour. It was stated in *American Cyanamid Co v Ethicon Ltd* ([1975] AC 396) that where that was so and the defendant could pay the damages, no interlocutory injunction should normally be granted.

However, the judge also took into account the fact that the injunction would disrupt the business of the MMB and the four distributors, and the imprecision and unsuitability of the wording of each of the alternative forms of injunction.

In an expedited appeal by the company, the Court of Appeal gave judgment shortly after the House of Lords decision in *Hadmor Productions Ltd v Hamilton* (*The Times*, February 16, 1982; [1983] AC 191) had been reported.

It was there pointed out that in interlocutory injunction cases an appellate court could only interfere with a judge's decision and exercise an original discretion of its own if it concluded that the judge had misunderstood the law or the evidence, or there was a change of circumstances after the judge's order which would have justified his acceding to an application to vary it, or the decision was so aberrant that no reasonable judge could have reached it.

There was no hint in the Court of Appeal judgments that any members of the court considered that they were doing anything other than exercising an independent descretion of their own. The only suggestion that the judge might have misunderstood the law was that he ought not to have taken it for granted that if the company had a cause of action for contravention of article 86, it was one in which a remedy in damages would be available to it.

The court granted an interlocutory injunction, not in either of the alternative forms sought by the company, but in terms suggested by Sir Sebag Shaw. They were so unclear as to what conduct by the MMB would constitute a contempt of court that counsel had not attempted to defend them, but suggested yet another variation of the terms. That at least five unsuccessful attempts had been made went far to vindicating the judge's view that it was impossible to devise an appropriate wording.

The judge rightly concluded that there were serious questions to be tried on whether article 86 had been infringed. Taking the next step directed by *American Cyanamid*, the judge then decided that damages would be adequate compensation for the company.

The company's business involved no more than acting as a middleman to transfer consignments of butter to traders in the bulk market, and taking a cut of the price.

If it suspended the butter business until trial of the action all that would be lost would be the opportunity of obtaining the sums represented by the cut. There could hardly be a clearer case of damages being an adequate remedy, unless insuperable difficulties of estimation could be foreseen.

The reason the Court of Appeal overruled the judge was not difficulties of estimation, but doubts felt by each member of the court, in varying degrees, as to whether the company's cause of action sounded in damages at all.

In the light of *Belgische Radio en Televisie v SV SABAM* ((Case 127/73) [1974] 1 ECR 51) and sections 2 and 3 of the European Communities Act 1972 his Lordship found it difficult to see how it could ultimately be successfully argued, as the MMB would seek to do, that a contravention of article 86 causing damage to an individual citizen did not give rise to a cause of action in English law. But it could not be regarded as unarguable.

What was quite unarguable was the proposition advanced by the Court of Appeal that if such a contravention of article 86 gave rise to any cause of action at all, there was no remedy in damages to compensate for loss already caused by that contravention, but only a remedy by way of injunction to prevent future loss being caused.

Leaving aside injunctions in matrimonial causes or wardship proceedings which might have no connexion with pecuniary loss and injunctions obtainable as remedies in public law, a cause of action possessing the characteristics suggested would be one of a type unknown in English private law.

The judge was therefore entitled to take the view that a remedy in damages would be available and that it would be adequate.

For those reasons, one never reached the stage at which the desirability of maintaining the status quo was brought into the balance of convenience since, on the authority of *American Cyanamid*, that should only be done when other factors were evenly balanced.

There remained the difficulty of formulating the terms of any interlocutory injunction. If the company succeeded at the trial the High Court would have to do its best to devise a suitable form of words for a permanent injunction; but it would then have a great deal more evidence of the operation of the bulk butter market in the EEC than was presently available, and the task would at least be facilitated thereby.

Moreover, the company had made a complaint to the European Commission under Council Regulation No 17 of 1968, which would entitle the Commission to investigate the behaviour complained of and, if it found that article 86 was being infringed, to require the MMB to bring the behaviour to an end.

Although, as was held in the *SABAM* case, the initiation of proceedings under Regulation 17 did not deprive the national court of jurisdiction to continue with an action based on the same behaviour, the High Court might be spared the problem of devising a suitable form of words.

Since the Court of Appeal judgments disclosed no ground for interfering with the judge's decision, and the only ground relied on by that court for doing so was bad in law, the appeal should be allowed.

Lord Keith, Lord Bridge and Lord Brandon agreed.

LORD WILBERFORCE, dissenting, said that every argument seemed to fall in favour of maintaining the status quo until determination of the action. There was a strong prima facie case on dominance, and a less strong one on abuse.

On the damages question, it could be accepted that a private person could sue in this country for an infraction of article 86. But the question whether he could recover damages was a complex one which their Lordships should not take a position on in an interlocutory proceeding. There were arguments either way.

The fact that the issue was uncertain was a strong ground for not leaving the company to recover hypothetical damages at the trial, but for granting an injunction.

On the assumption that a right to damages did exist, there were two relevant considerations. First, there was no doubt that the primary remedy against a prohibited act was an injunction against the continuance of it. Second, there was good reason for not holding that the company would be adequately compensated by damages.

The evidence made a clear case of what was called "irreparable" damage, since if the MMB were allowed to restrict their sales to the four distributors, the company would not be able to carry on its business.

The only substantial argument in favour of refusing an injunction was the discretion point. On analysis of the respective judgments, it could not be said that the Court of Appeal embarked on a trial *de novo* and did not examine, as it was entitled to, the bases for the judge's discretionary decision.

The Court of Appeal's order made for better justice than that of the judge and there was nothing wrong with it in law.

The argument that it was impossible to devise a satisfactory injunction was a counsel of despair which should be emphatically rejected. If it were correct interlocutory injunctions could never be obtained in such cases. His Lordship would have referred the case back to the commercial judge to frame a suitable injunction.

Solicitors: Ellis & Fairbairn, Thames Ditton; Joynson-Hicks & Co.

Injury interest stays at 2 per cent

Wright v British Railways Board

Before Lord Diplock, Lord Fraser of Tullybelton, Lord Scarman, Lord Bridge of Harwich and Lord Brandon of Oakbrook

[Speeches delivered June 23]

The rate of 2 per cent interest to be awarded in personal injury actions on damages for non-economic loss (pain and suffering and loss of the amenities of life) laid down as a guideline by the Court of Appeal in *Birkett v Hayes* ([1982] 1 WLR 816) remained appropriate until the long-term trend of inflation became predictable with more confidence.

The House of Lords dismissed an appeal by the plaintiff, Lawrence Kenneth Wright, from Judge Bennett, QC, sitting as a deputy High Court judge on October 27, 1982. The appeal was brought directly to the House of Lords under the "leap-frog" procedure in section 13 of the Administration of Justice Act 1969.

Judge Bennett awarded Mr Wright, *inter alia*, £15,000 damages for pain, suffering and loss of amenity with interest, at the rate of 2 per cent, of £1,158, ruling that he was bound, in respect of the rate of interest to be awarded, by the guidelines laid down in *Birkett v Hayes*.

Mr David Croft, QC and Mr John Bowers for the plaintiff; Mr Anthony Scrivener, QC and Mr John Hampton for the defendents, the British Railways Board.

LORD DIPLOCK said that there was nothing special about the facts of the case: it was a typical case of a severe industrial injury causing injuries likely to endure after the date of the judgment.

The appeal was in effect against the reasoning of the Court of Appeal in *Birkett v Hayes* which held that interest on damages for non-economic loss should be at 2 per cent.

Settlement of claims for damages for personal injuries was only possible if there was some reasonable degree of predictability about the sum of money that was likely to be recovered if the action proceeded to trial.

The need for a judge in assessing damages for non-economic loss to have regard to awards in comparable cases had led to progressive general increases in the level of awards, particularly for serious injuries. Those had been intended to reflect, though admittedly imperfectly, the general increase in the level of salaries and wages and, more particularly since inflation had become rampant, the decrease in the real value of the money due to that cause.

The increase in awards due to inflation had taken place irregularly rather than following the actual shape of the rising curve of inflation, and there had been periods, particularly between 1973 and 1979, when it had lagged significantly behind the decrease in real value of the money of the day. In *Walker v John McLean & Sons Ltd* ([1979] 1 WLR 760) the Court of Appeal had reaffirmed the rule of practice that damages for non-economic loss were to be assessed by reference to the value of money at the date of the trial and not at some other and lower sum calculated by reference to an earlier and higher value of the pound.

In the case of actions for personal injuries an award of interest was mandatory by reason of section 3 of the Administration of Justice (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1934, as amended by section 22 of the 1969 Act.

The guideline laid down by the Court of Appeal in *Jefford v Gee* ([1970] 2 QB 130) that the period for which interest should be awarded was one beginning on the date of service of the writ and ending on the date of judgment had been followed ever since and had not been questioned in the instant appeal. There were several considerations justifying the selection of the date of service of the writ rather than the date of the accident in the general run of personal injury cases.

Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, giving the judgment of the court in *Jefford v Gee* had not excluded the possibility that in some cases the appropriate starting point from which interest should run might be the date of the letter before action, but that would be only in the simplest type of case where liability was not seriously in doubt and the medical condition of the plaintiff had by then stabilized.

The Court of Appeal in *Birkett v Hayes* had suggested that where the plaintiff had been guilty of unreasonable delay in bringing the action to trial it would not be inappropriate to make a corresponding reduction in the period for which interest was given.

Between the date of the judgment of the Court of Appeal in *Cookson v Knowles* ([1977] 1 QB 913) in July 1977, and the decision of the House of Lords in November 1978, in *Pickett v British Rail Engineering Ltd* ([1980] AC 136), the guideline had prevailed recommending that no interest be awarded on damages for non-economic loss. In *Pickett*, the House had held that interest should be awarded, but nothing had been said about the rate at which it should be allowed.

Lord Wilberforce had said, at p151: "Increase for inflation is designed to preserve the 'real' value of money; interest to compensate for being kept out of that 'real' value. The one has no relation to the other. If the damages claimed remained, nominally, the same, because there was no inflation, interest would normally be given. The same should follow if the damages remain in real terms the same."

Just as the lump sum assessed as being the appropriate compensation for past and future pain and suffering and loss of amenities could not be other than a conventional figure, so, too, an award of simple interest on that lump sum as the method of assessing compensation for the temporary loss of the use of it between the date of service of writ and the date of judgment was wholly conventional, but it was the method that the court was commanded by the statute to adopt.

To what use the particular plaintiff would actually have put the capital sum during the period for which interest was to be given was utterly irrelevant.

It was most unlikely that, if he had received it, he would have invested it and kept it in income-earning securities throughout that period, yet that was the assumption that judges were called on to make, and its artificiality was enhanced by the fact that the interest that the plaintiff received was free of tax.

It had been recognized since mediaeval times that interest exacted for the loan of a capital sum of money might comprise two elements: a reward for taking a risk of loss or reduction of capital and a reward for forgoing the use of the capital sum for the time being.

As had been pointed out in *Cookson v Knowles*, the element of risk that was presented by inflation was taken care of in a rough and ready way by higher rates of interest obtainable as one of the consequences of it.

In *Cookson v Knowles*, his Lordship had said, at p 571: "In times of stable currency the multipliers that were used by judges" (to estimate the present value of future economic loss) "were appropriate to interest rates of 4 per cent to 5 per cent whether the judges using them were conscious of this or not."

It did not follow from that, however, that, in times of highly unstable currency, the part of the interest rate that represented the reward obtained for forgoing the use of money *still* remained at 4 to 5 per cent. The virtually unchallenged expert evidence given in *Birkett v Hayes* went far to show that it did not.

Although 4 to 5 per cent might again become an appropriate rate to allow for forgoing the use of money if currency became stable again, when inflation was rampant and recession had increased the risk of investment in equities, anxiety to preserve the real value of money that was not immediately needed but was saved for future use made investors willing to accept a much lower real rate of interest, and his Lordship saw no ground for rejecting, for the time being, the 2 per cent rate adopted by the Court of Appeal in *Birkett v Hayes* as the rate to be used for calculating the conventional interest on an award for damages for non-economic loss that the statute required the court to include in the sum for which judgment was given.

The Court of Appeal was, generally speaking, the tribunal best qualified to set the guidelines for judges currently trying personal injury actions, particularly as respected non-economic loss, and the House should hesitate before deciding to depart from them, particularly if the departure would make the guideline less general in its applicability or less simple to apply. Although guidelines should be altered if relevant circumstances changed, too frequent alteration deprived them of their usefulness in providing a reasonable degree of predictability in the litigious process and so facilitating settlement of claims.

The rate of 2 per cent adopted in *Birkett v Hayes* had covered a period during which inflation had been proceeding at a very rapid rate. Although the rate of inflation had slowed, at least temporarily, no one yet knew what the long-term future of the phenomenon of inflation would be, and the guideline should continue to be followed for the time being, at any rate, until the long-term trend of future inflation had become predictable with much more confidence.

When that state of affairs was reached – and it would be unrealistic to suppose that it would be in the immediate future – it might be that the 2 per cent guideline would call for examination afresh in the light of fresh expert economic evidence, which might show that assumptions valid at the time of *Birkett v Hayes* as to the current rate of interest obtainable in the market attributable to forgoing the use of money would have ceased to hold good, but there was no material before the House to suggest that the time was yet ripe for that.

Lord Fraser, Lord Scarman, Lord Bridge and Lord Brandon agreed.

Solicitors: Pattinson & Brewer; Mr M. G. Baker.

Summons effective after swapping names

Tector Ltd v Department of Health and Social Security

A company which had effectively swapped names with another company could not object to a summons issued against the other company under the other company's former name, but which had been served on the objecting company, being amended so as to substitute the new name of the other company.

Lord Justice Watkins, sitting with Mr Justice Taylor in the Queen's Bench Divisional Court on June 22, so held, dismissing an appeal by way of case stated by Tector Ltd against a decision of the Newark and Southwell Justices, who on October 26, 1982, had allowed an application by the department to amend a summons issued by them against a company formerly called Tector Ltd so as to substitute that company's new name, Benchvale Ltd.

HIS LORDSHIP said that both companies traded from the same address and, although the summons had been served on the company which was now called Tector Ltd, it was clear from the particulars of the offence alleged and from the fact that the receiver of the company now called Benchvale Ltd had acknowledged service of the summons, that it had been aimed against the latter company.

The application was therefore to correct the name of the defendant rather than to substitute a new defendant, and, following the decision in *Allan v Wiseman* ([1975] RTR 217), ought to be allowed.

RUGBY UNION

McBride has twitch of finger at the controls

From Don Cameron
Christchurch

Canterbury 22
British Lions 20

While perhaps he did not realise it at the time, Willie John McBride, the British Lions manager, rather put his finger on many of the Lions recent problems as he was commenting on the 20-22 defeat by and a bold and brave Canterbury side at Lancaster Park yesterday.

"We lost control", said McBride, "And we made a lot of mistakes." Taking the mistakes first, the obvious one, as Hugo MacNeill slashed erratically and unsucessfully as the last-second conversion attempt which would have given the Lions the faint respectability of a draw. The Lions suffered a self-inflicted wound by not playing any of their three top goalkickers, Campbell, Hare or Evans.

MacNeill missed three reasonable penalty attempts in the first half before kicking one to put the Lions level at 3–3. Altogether he kicked two of seven attempts. Rutherford managed one dropped goal in two attempts, and Woodward, whose left-footed style would have been better than MacNeill's right footed slash from the right side of the field for the last second conversion attempt, also missed an earlier conversion.

The Lions offered up three penalty goals for pieces of indiscipline on the field. The first in the opening minute, the second aggravated when Colclough back chatted the referee, the third when Irwin struck down Taylor, the Canterbury centre, as Baird was running out from the goalline, perhaps with the idea of taking a quick 22 drop-out. Taylor was jostling Baird and must have been close to being penalized himself, but Irwin decided on rough justice and it cost the Lions the most crucial three points of the match.

Down 3-12 at the braeak, with Canterbury's dashing young full back, Deans, scoring all his team's points, the Lions dominated the first 15 minutes of the scond half, with a dropped goal to Rutherford, a try to Baird, another to Paxton, which MacNeil managed to convert. That put the Lions 16-15 ahead, but Canterbury struck back with a forward try and then Deans profitted from Irwin's foolishness and Canterbury led 22-16 with eight minutes to play. The Lions came back with Rutherford's vast Garry Owen, a ruck and then Irwin charging across for the try, which poor MacNeill failed to convert to gain the draw.

The Lions pack played soundly in the first half and their backs did well in that splendid 15 minutes after half-time when 13 points came so quickly. But then the Lions backs returned to their muddling ways, and their forwards found themselves being split, or circumnavigated, by the deathless plunges ahead of three superb loose forwards, Atkins, Hayes and Hobbs.

The Lions forwards had the excuse that their backs made life hard to all concerned. Laidlaw got the fidgets again, Rutherford was forced to scurry away from the charging defence, and Irwin, Woodward and the other backs too often got themselves muddled in midfield as if they had just met before the game.

And on the subject of control, McBride has not exactly been leading from the front in recent days. When taxed about the head-butting of the North Aucklander, Robinson, by Bainbridge last Saturday, McBride retaliated by claiming that New Zealand media were guilty of "character assassination."

He also maintained that the New Zealand media was "killing rugby" and said he was disgusted that the Lions were being described as aggressors in the various incidents. He concluded that particular interview by saying he had had "a gutful" and left post haste. However, a few minutes later Jim Telfer, the Lions coach, said he had seen the replay he said no-one could condone it, and he would pass on his disgust to the player concerned.

So McBride's intemperate outburst, and the suggestion of a difference of a difference of views on that matter with Telfer, do not indicate a strict or cool control at the top of the Lion's administration. And if the control is not coming from the top, might not the players be excused if they do not exercise full control of themselves or their gameon the field?

CANTERBURY: R Deans; C Green, V Simpson, W Taylor, G Hooper; W Smith, B Deans; J Ashworth, J Mine, M Davie, A Anderson, A Thorpe, J Hobbs, D Atkins, D Hayes.
BRITISH LIONS: H P MacNeill; J Carleton, D G Irwin, C R Woodward, G R T Baird; J Y Rutherford, R J Laidlaw; S T Jones, C T Deans, J G Milne, M J Colclough, S J Bainbridge, J B O'Driscoll, I A M Paxton, P J Winterbottom.

Twickenham final

The Rugby Union County Championship Final, traditionally played on the ground of one of the finalists, is to be held at Twickenham next season on March 31.

Canadians on show

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

The visit of the Canadians to play five games in England next October will provide an opportunity to judge how the game is developing in that part of the world. Even though England sailed through their two games in Canada last year, scoring 43 points in the one international, recent victories over the United States and, last weekend, Italy (by 19-13) suggest that the Canadians are working hard at their game.

The highlight of their tour will be a game against an England XV at Twickenham on October 15. On their last visit to Britain, in September 1979, they beat Somerset and Cornwall, and drew with Southern Counties, losing to Cardiff. In the major games of their 1962 tour they drew with the Barbarians and lost to Wales under-23.

The 1983 Canadians will play one game under lights against Headingley who enjoyed a successful 1982-83 season, and they will contribute to the Sussex centenary season when they play at Worthing on October 11. Sussex have another novel match scheduled among their celebrations when their game against an international team on April 15, 1984, will be preceded by a short exhibition match played in 1883 kit under 1883 laws.

CANADIAN ITINERARY: October 1 v Combined Services (Portsmouth); 5 v Headingley; 8 v Oxford University; 11 v Sussex (Worthing); 15 v England XV (Twickenham).

VOLLEYBALL

Testing time for students

A British men's volleyball team will compete for the first time in the World Student Games in Edmonton, Canada, from July 1 to 12, Paul Harrison writes. A squad of seven Scots and five English students have been brought together over the past two years under the management of an Englishman and coached by a pair of Scots. The party will be made up by and Irish referee.

The volleyballers will play against student teams from such major powers as the Soviet Union, Japan and China.

Outclassed the British challenge certainly will be, but few will match their enthusiasm.

Britain's biggest volleyball tournament, the Sandwell Mikasa at West Bromwich on July 2 and 3, has attracted a record entry. More than 2,000 contestants will play 60 matches sumultaneously.

Speedwell Rucanor, from Bristol, the league and cup champions, will challenge the holders, Sparkelly, in the men's event.

BOXING

Chacon pays heavy price

Mexico City (Reuter) – The World Boxing Council has stripped Bobby Chacon of the United States of his super-featherweight title, saying he had violated his contract. Chacon met the leading Ugandan, Cornelius Boza-Edwards in a non-sanctioned match on May 14 in Las Vegas.

Chacon, who won the title on December 11 last year, was due to meet the leading contender for the title, Hector Camacho, of America. The WBC secretary general, Ariosto Manrique, said at the time that the match with Boza-Edwards would violate his WBC contract. The WBC said they were revoking Chacon's title because of contract violations that include the Boza-Edwards bout.

IN BRIEF

Lancia's two out of three

Auckland (Reuter) – The West German world champion, Walter Rohrl, driving a Lancia Rallye, won the New Zealand international motor rally yesterday. He finished 15 min 58 sec ahead of Timo Salonen of Finland, who drove a Nissan 240RS. Another 15 min 31 sec back was Rohrl's Lancia colleague, Atillio Bettega of Italy.

GOLF: The prizemoney for next year's PGA golf championship will be raised from £90,000 to £150,000 under a new sponsorship announced by the whisky firm, Whyte and Mackay. When the event takes place, at Wentworth's Burma Road course next spring, the winner will receive £25,000, the runner-up £16,670 and the third placed golfer £9,380.

ATHLETICS: David Warren, an 800 metres finalist at the 1980 Moscow Olympics Games, who missed all last season through injury, returns tothe track for the British Athletics League, division two, match at Meadowbank on Saturday. Warren last raced in the 1981 AAA championships, where he finished last. He turns out for Epsom and Ewell in the 800 metres at Edinburgh.

● Daley Thompson has been sponsored to raise money for the Marie Curie Foundation. Every point he scores in the decathlon event at the world athletics championships in Helsinki next month will be backed in money by leading sports and entertainment industry people. Thompson aims to become the first man to break 9,000 points.

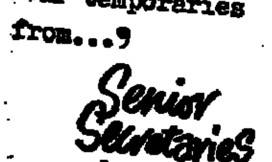
RUGBY UNION: Molesey made a profit of £14,223 last season, compared with a loss of nearly £3,000 in 1981-82. Despite a miserable playing season, they increased their gate receipts and programme profit by nearly £6,000.

CORRECTION

In the international three-day event at Kalmthout, on Sunday, the junior event was won by S Allen (GB), riding Bagatelle.

also on page 22

La crème de la crème



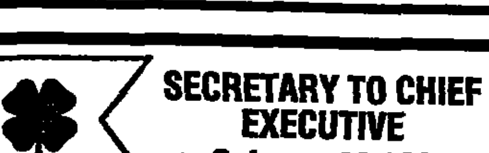

Managing Directors Secretary/PA

c.£7,500-£8,000

The Managing Director of the Communications Division of Dowty Electronics Limited, an internationally renowned company, requires a Secretary / PA aged 27+ with top-level experience.

You will be expected to become involved and take an interest in the business in order to keep him well informed. A strong dynamic personality, superb organising ability, a lot of initiative and excellent shorthand and typing are essential.

Applicants of eithger sex for this exceptionally interesting job should send a C.V. to Diana Palmer, Personnel Officer, Dowty Electronics Limited, 419 Bridport Road, Greenford, Middx UB6 8UA. Tel: 01-578 0081.

SECRETARY/PA
LONDON WEST END c £7,500

We need a very special Secretary/PA who is well used to working at Director level and who has first-class professional skills (100 wpm s/h, 70 wpm typing).

The person is unlikely to be under 25 and must have an excellent telephone manner and the ability to deal pleasantly, but effectively, with a very wide variety of personalities. Work will include the full range of secretarial and administrative duties – interesting and otherwise – and applicants must be prepared to work in a small but lively team.

Please send full details of career to date to Miss A. Coxen, Executemps, Sutherland House, 5/6 Argyll Street, London, W1.

SECRETARY TO CHIEF EXECUTIVE
Salary c.£8,000

Shipping Group requires, at Mayfair headquarters, a mature secretary with proven skills at Director level who will be closely involved with a wide range of business activities, working primarily for the Chief Executive and assisting three other executives. The successful applicant will be reliable, versatile and flexible; with the ability to run the office during the absences of the principals; will be looking for a long-term appointment; probably over 35, and a non-smoker. (A knowledge of Norwegian and/or familiarity with basic bookkeeping would be bonuses, but are not essential.)

Full details to Box 1812H The Times

COME AND RUN YOUR OWN SHOW!

Property Development Company based in Old Burlington Street W1, requires responsible Sec/PA/Recep to work for one man who will frequently be out all or part of the day. No shorthand or telex, but good audio required. £7,000 plus 4 weeks holiday per annum. Celia Campbell 01 434 1931 / 0684 22326 (No Agencies)

TEMPS!

Don't lose out on the best rates in London by not answering this advertisement. If you are a tip-top Secretary or typist, one telephone call will make it more than worthwhile.

Duke Street House, 415–417 Oxford Street, W1
Tel: 01-629 9863

KINGSWAY
temporary staff consultants

SECRETARY ASSISTANT to £8,000

This is very much a career opportunity for an experienced secretary to play more than a straight secretarial role. Join our client, a well established shipping company and be trained as a chartering assistant. It's a brand new position offering lots of scope to a bright, flexible person. Essential qualifications are an 'A' level education and fast audio ability.

Elizabeth Hunt
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS
18 Grosvenor Street London W1
Telephone 01-499 8070

SEC/ADMIN/ SALES, W.1. c. £7 K

Do you have the following: initiative, organisational skills, job commitment, good telephone manner and appearance.
We are a rapidly expanding computer personnel consultancy and if your can demonstrate the above qualities and type at 50 wpm we need you and want to hear from you.
Ring Janet or Barbara for more details on 01-734 7384.
Warwick Woodward Associates

INTERNATIONAL LEGAL ORGANISATION

seeks experienced administrative assistant for London Headquarters. Accurate typing and ability to work on own initiative essential. Duties include assisting in organisation of international conferences / meetings. Age 23+, salary £7,000. Write with full CV to:

The International Bar Association
2 Harewood Place,
London W1.



AMERICAN OIL £7,000

He's young, lively, good fun but hard working. Handle the word processing, overseas travel bookings, help him with personal matters including his boat & look after office administration. They are a small team requiring a flexible outgoing person with excellent typing & W.P.

Contact Paula Langmaid 836 1804
RITZ RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

PA/SECRETARY

To International Sales & Marketing Manager located Windsor Berks. Salary £6,500 – £7,000. Ideally aged 25-33. Well educated with understanding of French, German or Italian. Sufficient to communicate when necessary by telex and telephone) to overseas clients, fast accurate typing essential 60wpm. Sh. 100wpm. Minimum. Basic Accountancy knowledge would be an advantage, accustomed to working on own initiative with good telephone manner, well groomed possible travel envisaged. Please write with C.V. to Box 0286H The Times

SHOWBIZ SEC

West End Theatrical Agents need a really good secretary to help a very busy team take care of famous stars of stage, screen & radio. Good exp. & skills 100/50. c.£7,000.

01-730 5148





EXECUTIVE SECRETARY to £9,000

A highly successful, well established, investment company seeks an articulate, well groomed, senior secretary to their chief executive. You will have a full PA role from liaising with VIP clients to general office administration and should enjoy being part of a small energetic team. An excellent senior secretarial background is essential. 110/70 skills and a knowledge of a word processor needed.

Elizabeth Hunt
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS
18 Grosvenor Street London W1
Telephone 01-499 8070



Executive Secretary

Busy & interesting job in Mayfair based property company. Age 20-30. Ring Barbara Knight
01-491-8688

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY

West End company dealing in property investments and trading requires experienced Secretary with 100/60 speeds for general office duties including telex. Very pleasant offices near Oxford Circus. Salary £7,000 negotiable for right applicant. Age 26 to 40+. Please ring The Farnsworth Company Ltd. 637 3711.
No agencies please

also on page 21

WANTED PROFESSIONAL!

Main Board Director of famous City company is looking for snr. Secretary. You will probably be working at a high level already, have excellent secretarial skills, 110/65, and good organisational abilities. Benefits are boundless! Including free lunch, p.p.p. and 5 weeks holidays. Salary £9,000.

Please phone Maggie Gale 409 0523.

Business People
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Duke Street House, 415-417 Oxford St., London W1 Telephone: 01-629 9863

GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS c. £7,500

A newly formed consultancy is now in need of a bright and competent PA/Secretary to join the two directors. The chosen candidate will enjoy involvement in all aspects of their work and the opportunities for research and client contact will evolve. Proficient skills (100/60) and a good education are prerequisites. Age mid 20's. Please telephone Juliet Fenton or Joanna Athorne on 01-493 5787

GORDON YATES LTD.
35 Old Bond Street, W.1
(Recruitment Consultants)

Jaste Turner Limited
JTL
Recruitment Consultants

SECRETARY TO SENIOR PARTNER £7,500 EC4.

This position offers a great opportunity to join one of London's leading firms of International Accountants. You will be working for the senior audit partner who needs you to be a well organised shorthand secretary with initiative, a cheerful personality & a sense of humour. There are also excellent benefits.

01-828 7181

Bilingual Sec., Luxembourg, to £12,000

Our client, an exclusive bank based in Luxembourg requires an executive secretary to assist in the smooth running of the company. The ideal candidate will be fluent in French with banking and / or commercial experience. Speeds 100 / 60 plus French shorthand are essential. Excellent conditions and benefits.

Tel: 01-629 8132/3
Carol French Recruitment
26 Binney Street, W1.

NON-SECRETARIAL APPOINTMENTS

FINANCIAL ASSISTANT
UP TO £8,000 – WC2.

Join this charming team of senior investment consultants to provide them with vital administrative back up. Your responsibilities will include passing instructions to stockbrokers and financial institutions, handling the resultant paperwork yourself and using their computer link to provide the consultants with up to the minute investment information. Other duties include basic bookkeeping. To become fully involved in this unusual job you should already be financially aware, with an eye for detail and good typing. Age 25-40.

Please ring 434 4045.

Crone Corkill
Recruitment Consultants

RECEPTIONIST NO SWITCHBOARD £7,000

As first impressions are important this renowned professional company in the City will want you to concentrate on greeting their important clients in a pleasant, friendly manner. So good appearance, poise & charm are essential. You will also be in charge of the Boardrooms & deal with some travel arrangements. Age preferred 24-33.

Bernadette of Bond St.
Recruitment Consultants
No. 55, (next door to Fenwicks)
01-629 1204

PROPERTY MANAGER/ESS

Bright energetic person 25-35 with own car required for our busy residential letting office to handle the management of individual furnished properties, administer rents, repairs, etc. Good secretarial and administrative skills essential for this interesting and challenging position. Salary c £7,800 pa and car allowance.

Please write with full details in strict confidence to Jeremy Marshall, Anscombe & Ringland, 88 St John's Wood, High St., NW8. Tel. 01-722 7101.

RECEPTIONIST required for a young and expanding firm of surveyors/ estate agents with attractive offices in Piccadilly. Must be presentable and capable of operating modern telephone system. Salary circa £6,000. Tel: Michael Richman or Robert Morris 01-499 6050

PART TIME VACANCIES

ESTATE AGENTS

Jackson Stops & Staff are looking for an experienced Secretary to work part-time in their Curzon St., W1 office.

For further information contact Miss Carritt, Tel. 01-499 6291.

PART-TIME permanent Secretary. Miss Wade or Phillips please re-contact 01-741 1407 re job.

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ROYAL COLLEGE OF GENERAL PRACTITIONERS

Secretary to Chairman and Honorary Secretary

This position will involve the provision of general secretarial services in particular to the Chairman and Honorary Secretary, at the College headquarters in Princes Gate.

The successful applicant will have broad secretarial experience, including Committee work; good typing and shorthand skills; organising ability; and experience in the use of a word processor. They should also have the ability to work on their own initiative, as all the Officers are practising G.P.'s, who spend the majority of their time in their practices.

The salary will be not less than £6,500 per annum.

Write with a full c.v and the names and addresses of two referees to:

The General Administrator
The Royal College of General Practitioners,
14 Princes Gate, Hyde Park,
London SW7 1PU

Old Palace School Croydon

The Headmistress of Old Palace School (Direct Grant/Independent girls' school) requires a Personal Secretary as soon as possible. A high standard of shorthand and typing is necessary together with a good telephone manner. Normal hours 8.30 - 4.30. This post does not carry full school holidays. Salary not less than £6,500 for a suitable applicant.

Please apply in writing with full curriculum vitae and the names of two referees to:-

THE HEADMISTRESS
Old Palace School,
Old Palace Road,
Croydon CR0 1AX

EXPERIENCED
SECRETARY/PA
with shorthand
required by Mayfair Estate Agents
Aged 20-28. Salary c £7,000
Interesting and varied work

01-629 4171

A NATIONAL FIRM OF CHARTERED SURVEYORS

in Lincoln's Inn Fields, WC2 requires an intelligent, efficient and experienced Operator for their Apple computer and word processor. Salary negotiable.

Please telephone Mrs Sandell on 01-242 3121 for full details.

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Hardworking amiable person required to run office of International Marketing Consultants. High degree of secretarial skills necessary including familiarity with telex and word processing. The successful applicant will be able to work on their own initiative and be capable of decision making. The position is based at our South Bank head office. Salary £6,500 to £7,000 + depending on experience. Write giving full C.V. to

A. J. Evans
37/39 Great Guildford St, SE1

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require a bright young Secretary/ Receptionist/Telephonist. Shorthand required. Aged 18 plus. Salary £5,500/£6,000.

01-629 4171

QUEEN MARY COLLEGE
University of London
SECRETARY

required for interesting and varied duties in French Department. Candidates should preferably have a degree or at least A-level or equivalent in French as well as good shorthand and typing. Wang Word Processor (on which training will be given if necessary). Contacts with staff and students. 6¼ weeks annual leave (including public holidays). Cafeteria on site. Salary on scale (under review) £6032-£7049 p.a. including London Allowance. The college is close to Central/District line stations and on bus routes.

Please apply by letter, setting out age education, experience, to

Miss M. Elmslie (T),
QUEEN MARY COLLEGE,
Mile End Road,
London E1 4NS.

TEMPS! Why shouldn't you be the best paid temporary Secretaries in London? You won't be – unless you call us and find out just how much we can pay! Curious! Kingsway Temporary Staff Consultants, 3rd Floor, Duke St. House, 415-417 Oxford St. W1. Tel 01-629 9863.

PUBLISHING SECRETARY / Assistant (90/50) for promotions / marketing Director of International Publishing Co. Interested in current affairs. £7,000. London Town Staff Bureau 836 1994.

WELFARE ORG. Needs Secretary (90/50 + audio) for PR – Communications Director, ability tob deal with press / media & able to work under pressure. £6,300. London Town Staff Bureau 836 1994.

PR. If you are a responsible, outgoing secretary you'll really enjoy this dynamic expanding busy office. Good skills. 25-35. £8,000. 01-730 5148. JAYGAR CAREERS (Sloane Square) Ltd.

W1 FASHION, £8,500. – A very exclusive, high class, fashion company, situated in W1, seek a PA/Secretary to their very charming Managing Director: you will enjoy a full PA role: modern offices and excellent discounts: 90/60 skills needed. – Please call 499 8070. Elizabeth Hunt Recruitment Consultants.

HORSES GALORE ! – Proficient PA for Chairman of breeding/training/racing stables in Newmarket. Exc skills 120/60 and real PA exp at senior level to cope at all times. £7,000 Cath's Workshop Agency. 636 2116.

COMMERCIAL COUNSELLOR Turkish Embassy requires experienced secretary SH and typing. Commercial experience useful. Applications and CVs to 43 Belgrave Square, SW1, Attn. Commercial Counsellor within 1 week please.

PRESS AND PR person with 100/50 s/h and typing for well known charity in their W1 office. Flexibility and cooperation are vital ingredients for this post 21+ to £6,800. Covent Garden Bureau, 53 Fleet St., EC4. 01-353 7696.

FRENCH SENIOR SEC. to Int. French Co. in Mayfair. Good experience for this demanding but rewarding post running a department. W.p. an asset. £8,000 plus. 25-35. Merrow Emp. Agy. 636 1487.

FIND FINE ART! Efficient Audio Sec for Commissioning Editor of TV Co dealing with the Arts. Meet interesting people but cope with lots of audio £7800. Cath's Workshop Agency 636 2116.

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TEMPORARY SECRETARY required for the Butler School of Languages. Degree and knowledge of German helpful. Tel. 01-834 0606.

LANGUAGE SECRETARIES having some experience plus good German, alternatively Spanish shorthand. Contact Polyglot Agency 247 5242.

RECEPTIONIST/TYPIST Advertising, smart and well-spoken. Salary neg. Tel: 583 8030 ext 499.

LABOUR MP requires PA/Secretary. Shorthand/audio. Tel: 01-219 6221.

PERSONNEL ASSISTANT – for administrator of large medical concern. Must have secretarial skills and A level education. Aged 22+ £8,000 +. For further details call Cathy Liddle.

KENSINGTON. Minimum 4 years secretarial experience for M.D. of Music Co. Super job for someone with organising ability, good skills, who is self motivated, and wants a very busy involving day. 25+. £7,000. 01-730 5148. JAYGAR CAREERS (Sloane Square) Ltd.

MAYFAIR NEWS. Well known Managing Director in Television seeks a well-educated secretary 25-30 yrs. to assist him and his small team with the marketing and development of Cable TV expansion. Own office 100/60 wpm. To £8,000. Ring 408 0444. Berkeley Appointments Rec Cons.

RUN A SMALL WEST END business using sec. skills, initiative and ability to get on well with all sorts of people. £7,000. 01-730 5148. JAYGAR CAREERS (Sloane Square).

SECRETARY/ADMINISTRATOR to manage busy super luxury offices Bond St. for Senior International Executives. £7,000 pa. 01-437 3898.

SOUTHGATE, £7,000. – An internationally famous name communication company, shortly to move to Southgate, seeks a PA/Secretary to join Marketing Research Department; you'll enjoy a young, fast moving atmosphere with lots of variety; 90/50 skills needed. – Please call 499 8070. Elizabeth Hunt Recruitment Consultants.

STAINES. Sales Administrator. New electronics company are currently seeking a Secretary wishing to progress into management. Ideal candidate will have a sales/ electronic/engineering or similar background. Age 28-30. No shorthand. Salary £7,800 negotiable + perks. Phone Gail McCarthy on 630 7066. Kingsland Pers Cons.

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Marsh & Parsons

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Substantial freehold residence in quiet cul-de-sac providing approx. 10,000 sq ft of accommodation in need of refurbishment. The property could provide a prestigious home with 3/4 reception rooms, dining room/library 31ft x 21ft, 7/8 bedrooms, 7 bathrooms, servant quarters. Lift. Car parking for 2/3 cars at rear or alternatively planning consent has been granted to convert the building into 4 maisonettes and 1 flat. Price on application.

Apply Sole Agents
Investment Department
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Do you want to live in a superbly modernised apartment? 2/3 beds, 1 rec. utility, bathrm. sep. loo. Poggenpohl kitchen/breakfast rm. Fitted fixtures and carpets throughout. Close all amenities. Low outgoings.

£59,950
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£45,000
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Freehold spacious mod. det. house in top residential area. 4/5 beds, garage, large garden. Close to tube stns. Reduced to £94,500 for quick sale. 01-997 5882.

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Exceptionally spacious flat nr woods, Tube and shops. 3 large beds, 40ft recept, kitchen, bath, w.c. Gas C.H. Many fitted cupboards. Quiet, private with treetop views and sunny gardens. Long lease. £78,500.
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1st floor balcony flat. Available for immediate possession. 2 bedrooms, reception, dining area, kitchen, bathroom. 125 yr. lease with low outgoings. Mortgage available subject to status.
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Sunny double fronted Edwardian Family Home. 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms; offers around £85,000. For details and photographs ring

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Luxury 2 reception, 3 beds, 2 baths maisonette with large garden. Freehold.
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W 1

Architect designed int. decorated mews house London W1. 3 bed 3 bath, all en suite, 30ft double recep. Cloakroom. Small patio, garage. Ready to move into. Long lease. £225,000. 01-935-3154, day 458-3890.
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2nd floor flat. Good decorative order, 2 double bedrooms, 1 reception, k & b. N.S.H. communal gardens, low outgoings. 94 year lease.
£36,000 ono. (incl. carpets & curtains)
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A beautiful newly decorated mews flat in premier position. 2 bedrooms, lounge, kitchen and bathroom.

£900 per annum ground rent. 7 years, renewable lease.

£30,000 to include luxury contents.

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Adjacent to
Hampstead Heath

Beautifully renovated Victorian family House with 3 large reception, 4 bedrooms and Boxroom, bathroom/W.C. Sep W.C. large kitchen, gas C.H. garden & patio.
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Spacious semi-detached house of immense charm and character. Accommodation comprises 5 principal bedrooms, 2 secondary bedrooms, box room, fully tiled bathroom, separate wc. 3 formal reception rooms, large games room, breakfast room, kitchen, 2 large garages. Excellent garden extending to approx 0.6 acre. Potential for extension if required. Excellent position for commuting to City yet within easy reach of Epping Forest and Essex countryside.

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Spacious living room with private patio, 2 bedrooms, 1 dressing rm, utility room. Gas. Communal gardens. Lse 989 yrs. £68,000 or reasonable offers for quick sale.

794 6840 at weekends or after 5 p.m.

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Spacious upper floor mansion flat, 4 beds, 2 baths, 2 large recep, cloaks. C.H. Lift & off-st parking. 65-year lease. £130,000. Viewing highly recommended.

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2 bedroom ground floor flat in small P/B block. Sep. w.c. Door to patio and extensive gardens. Garage. Long lease. Low outgoings.

£42,500.

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1 bedroomed modern flat. Superb location. Tubes and car park.
£40,500

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Spacious town house now undergoing total refurbishment. Moments from Grosvenor Sq. 2/3 beds, 2/3 receps, fitted kitchen, bath, shower, cloakroom, gas CH. Entryphone. 52 yrs. £196,000.

CHARLES PRICE RANTOR & CO
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Mod det house in tree lined St. close public transport, shops. 4 beds, small lnge, kit/dining area, bath, 2 sep wc's, Gas CH. Gge. gdn. Very good cond. F/hold. £130,000.

Phone 01-346 8184 anytime
NO AGENTS

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HENDON CENTRAL – 1 bed flat, kit, w.c. bathrm, grge, top floor, 80 yr lse. £34,500. 402 7951.

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Period cottage in pretty road. Large kitchen/dining, family room, double drawing room, 3½ bedrooms. 40ft south facing garden. £99,000.

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KNIGHTSBRIDGE. – Quiet bright flat, 2 bedrooms, fine views. 35 year lease, dbl glazed. Excellent value at £52,000. Tel: 01-584 2787.

ELEGANT EALING. 2 bed P/B flat in tree-lined garden estate close to 2 tube lines attractively ftd & decorated. Gas C.H. Long lse. £39,500. 01-485 9458 eves.

HENDON (nr Downage). Large 10-room/3-bath Vict prop. Needs modernising. £59,950 for quick sale. 456 8967.

HIGHGATE. 3 bedrm P/B flat luxuriously modernised close to village, tube and wood. Fully tiled fitted oak kitchen with ceramic hob and dble oven, fully tiled Italian bathrm, balcony, C.H., lift, porterage. Entry phone. Garage. 93 yrs. £89,500. 01-340 4260 or 01-354 0709.

CHELSEA (heart of) off Kings Road. Luxury mews house. 5 beds, bathroom, shower room and fitted kitchen. £220,000. Tel. Lockwood 01-460 1312.

N6. Handsome detached house backing woods. 4 lge. beds, 2 baths, 3 exc. recaps. bkfst. rm., kit. Gas c/h. dble garage, lovely gdns. F/h £179,500. Gaby & Co. 458 9537.

BY THE RIVER SW3 Sunny basement flat in elegant Norman Shaw listed building, recep, large bed (plans to create 2nd) kit, bath, boxroom, 2 storerooms, own entrance, 120 yr. lease, low outgoings, first offer over £50,000 secures. 01-352-6811.

CHEYNE PLACE SW3 delightful top floor, 2 room, kitchen and bathroom flat. Ch. Chw. lift, porter 90 yrs. £44,500. Tel: 352-5764.

LAND FOR SALE

SUFFOLK HERITAGE COAST – Secluded Building Plot in favoured residential village within 10 miles of Coast. O.P.P. for one dwelling. 75 ft frontage. Ref. 2124. £19,000. Full details Thos. Wm. Gaze & Son. Diss. Norfolk. Tel. 2291/3.

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DULWICH

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HARVEY & WHEELER
(01-730 6211/3)

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14 spacious luxury flats in superb Victorian conversion. Fitted and finished to an excellent standard and tastefully decorated. All flats have full gas fired central heating, quality fitted carpets, well fitted kitchens and bathrooms. All bedrooms have attractive fitted wardrobe cupboards. Entry phone. Very pleasant residential location 5 minutes from good shopping and transport facilities. Less than ½ mile from Wandsworth Common. £25,750 to £34,250

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PUBLIC NOTICES

PASTORAL MEASURE 1968

The Church Commissioners have prepared a draft pastoral scheme containing provision for declaring redundant the parish church of the parish of Burley (Peterborough diocese).

Copies of the draft scheme may be obtained from the Church Commissioners, 1 Millbank, London, SW1P 3JZ, to whom any representations should be sent within 28 days of the publication of this notice.

CHARITY COMMISSION

Home for Dogs and Other Animals (administered in connection with the R.S.P.C.A.)

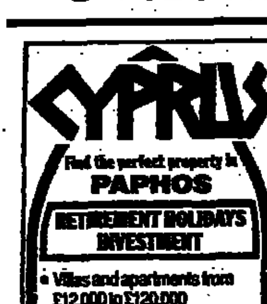
The Charity Commissioners have made a Scheme for this charity. Copies can be obtained from them at 14 Ryder Street, London, SW1Y 6AH (ref: 211636-2-L1).

CHARITY COMMISSION

Charity – Frederick Cleeves Fund. Patternmakers Company. City of London.
The Charity Commissioners have made a SCHEME for this charity.
Copies can be obtained from them at 14 Ryder Street, London, SW1Y 6AH (ref: 313991-A1-L2).

CHARITY COMMISSION. Charity:- The Moulton Trust Fund National.
The Charity Commissioners propose to make a Scheme for this charity. Copies of the draft Scheme may be obtained from them (ref: 286630-A1-L1) at 14 Ryder Street, London, SW1Y 6AH. Objections and suggestions may be sent to them within one month from today.

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Furnishing, staff villa, large adjacent plot also available.

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[illegible] Properties International, 16 Jacobs Well Mews, London W1
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FRANCE – Catalan village centre plot of ground with olive trees 2000 sq m., wat/elec. very well sit. 20km Perpignan and Spain. 7km sea. Write: A. Berturchi, 107 Avenue Felix Faure, 75015 Paris.

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ALGARVE Vilamoura. Apartments & villas from £25,000. RMS, 021-643 7025 (24hrs).

TENERIFE. Nth & sth properties from £11,900. R.M.S. (021) 643 7025 (24hrs).

هكذا من الاصل



Country Properties

Residential property/Baron Phillips

Huntin', shootin' and speculatin'

The three weeks since the general election has seen a considerable upsurge of interest in Scottish estates, writes **Diana Wildman**.

June, July and August have long been the traditional months in Scotland for the larger farming and sporting estates to be marketed. With any political uncertainty now resolved, the agents are hoping that summer 1983 will see greater interest in what last year was a fairly depressed market in which prices actually dropped.

With the equity market riding high, some investors feel now is a good time to realize their capital gain and invest in something to enjoy. As sporting estates overall have decreased in value over the past three years, particularly during 1982, this new investment could show a substantial increase quickly. Guy Galbraith of Savills envisages a capital growth ranging from 10 per cent to 20 per cent over the next two years because of their depressed prices today.

This revived interest is not so far reflected in rising prices, so an increase in UK buyers buying estates up to £1m is now a strong possibility.

Off shore buyers, mainly from Scandinavia and Germany as well as a small American market, are less attracted to Scotland at the moment because the pound is too strong. Thus the larger £2m to £3m estate will remain difficult to sell unless sterling weakens.

The 1983 potential purchaser believes a balanced mixture of excellent sporting estate with a viable and productive mixed stock farm might well prove to be the best long term overall investment. Over the past 18 years sporting estates have had the edge on farming ones as far as any capital appreciation is concerned.

The 17,500 acre Eriboll estate, near Tongue in Sutherland, is a good example of this type of sporting and farming property and is, according to Strutt and Parker partner Colin Campbell: "One of the most intriguing recreational estates on the market in years. One reason being that the sporting side can stand on its own economically." Offers over £500,000 are being sought for Eriboll with further details available from Strutt and Parker, 26 Walker Street, Edinburgh EH3 7HR.

Uneconomically-run sporting property is coming on the market with some owners defeated by high running costs. New owners are more adaptable and realize the economic sense of turning part of an estate, up to now run purely for sport, into a viable farming proposition. In some cases, for example, the sheep farming side of the enterprise may well subsidize the sport. Unquestionably the good all-round mixed estate is gaining a new popularity.

Island and coastal estates with the extra attraction of sea water fishing adds an extra dimension for the leisure-oriented buyer who wishes to participate in all aspects of the sporting side of his investment. Druimghigha on the Isle of Mull in Argyleshire is a stock-rearing and hill farm of some 1,050 acres with over a mile of sea-frontage offering considerable scope for forestry, deer and shell-fish farming. The sporting side is not too well stocked at present but grouse are beginning to reappear in small numbers. The small regular stock of red deer remains steady.

The Druimghigha estate is for sale as a whole or in two lots as follows: Offers over £155,000 for 430 acres including the farmhouse and buildings and, second, offers over £85,000 for 620 acres of hill ground with planting approval. Full details can be obtained from selling agents Knight Frank and Rutley, 2 North Charlotte Street, Edinburgh EH2 4HR.

Some farms lend themselves to being sold off in lots rather than in their entirety. One such is the Mid-Glen Farms estate, Kilkmacolm, Renfrewshire, a well-known agricultural and sporting property famous in Scottish circles for its prize-winning beef herd.

Extending to 1,090 acres, offers in excess of £500,000 are being sought for the whole property. However the estate has been divided into five lots ranging in price from £40,000 to £170,000. There is, in addition, considerable potential throughout the Glen Farms estate on the sporting side which includes good duck-flighting, pheasant and grouse shooting. Full information is available from Bell-Ingram, 7 Walker Street, Edinburgh EH3 7JY.

Many and varied are the reasons given for putting property on the market. The Viscount Astor has recently instructed Savills to sell his 20,000 acre Tarbert estate on the Island of Jura to release capital he requires to finance his adjacent Gatehouse estate to the south. The two properties are divided by Loch Tarbert which bisects Jura.

"For the past ten years I have rented out Gatehouse and as I could never see the day when I wouldn't need to rent, I have decided to realize my asset, sell Tarbert and move into Gatehouse" explains Lord Astor.

"During the three months of the year I spend on the estate more and more time was being spent on administration of the rented property. As a stalking estate Tarbert is not difficult to run and by renting out half the sport annually the eventual purchaser's net cost should be about £2,000 a year and that is allowing for rates on the homes as well as running the estate.

"Last year we made £13,500 for venison income alone. One doesn't expect a profit on a purely sporting estate unless it is all rented out".

Offers in excess of £800,000 are anticipated by Savills for Tarbert which has an unusual attraction for fishing enthusiasts. An entire – albeit small – river system from source to estuary is included in the estate together with 13 brown trout locks.

Lord Astor envisages a sale to a British or European businessman looking for a holiday home along with his capital investment.

Glen Lyon House was built in 1720 and dominates the main entrance to the 6,300 acre sporting and agricultural Glen Lyon estate in Fortingall, Perthshire. It offers a splendid variety of sport including deer stalking, salmon fishing, duck flighting and rough shooting. The high level of capital investment and management has created an all-round estate capable of forming an economically self-sufficient unit. Offers are invited over £1.1m. Further details from Savills, 43 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh EH2 4HQ.

Country Properties

. . . "I will give you pastors according to mine heart, which shall feed you with knowledge and understanding". Jeremiah 3: 15.

BIRTHS

COCK. – On 15th June at Eastbourne, to Merry (née Mackessack) and Raymond, a daughter, Rachel Helen, a sister for Timothy.

DAVIES.–On June 22nd, 1983, to Lizanne (née Dawes) and Michael–a daughter (Chloe), a sister for Emily and Thomas.

FIDLER.–On June 27th, at Reading, to Josephine (née Peacock) and Robert–a daughter.

MARRIAGES

DEATHS

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Crete	3, 10 July	£149	£189	£119
Corfu	4, 11 July	£139	£179	£109
Rhodes Kos	6, 13 July	£149	£189	£119

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RENTALS

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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM. News headlines, weather, traffic and sports details. Available to viewers with television sets without the teletext facility.

6.30 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; keep fit between 6.45 and 7.00; pop music news between 7.30 and 7.45; a review of the morning papers at 7.32 and 8.32; horoscopes between 8.30 and 8.45; food and cooking hints between 8.45 and 9.00. Today's guest is Andrew Lloyd Webber. Closedown at 9.00.

1.00 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Sandi Marshall. The weather details come from Bill Giles. 1.27 Regional news (London and SE only: Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles). 1.30 The Flumps. A See-Saw programme for the very young. The story is Where's Grandfather? narrated by Gay Soper (r).

1.45 Wimbledon 83 introduced by Harry Carpenter. Live coverage of today's matches on the Centre and Number One courts which include the remaining Men's Singles quarterfinals. (Also on BBC2 from 2.00pm) 4.18 Regional news (not London or Scotland).

4.20 Play School. Shown earlier on BBC2. 4.45 Cartoon: Boss Cat in Violin Player (r). 5.05 John Craven's Newsround. The latest world news for young people. 5.10 Wildtrack. Nature magazine programme presented by Su Ingle and Michael Jordan. The programme includes a look at the animals that live on the verge of a West Mercia motorway and Su Ingle travels by army hovercraft to a firing range on the East coast to see a colony of Little Terns and helps to ring the chicks.

5.40 News with Moira Stuart. 6.00 South East at Six presented by Sue Cook, Laurie Mayer and Fran Morrison.

6.15 Wimbledon 83. Harry Carpenter with the latest news from the All England Club plus highlights from today's Men's Singles quarterfinal matches.

7.05 Triangle. Episode 24 and traces of vermin are found in the hold. Tom Kelly organizes a search.

7.30 Film: Second Wind (1976) starring James Naughton and Lindsey Wagner. The first showing on British television for this tale about a successful stockbroker who risks his career and his wife when he becomes obsessed with becoming a four-minute miler. Directed by Donald Shebib.

9.00 News with John Humphrys.

9.25 The Black Adder. Part three and Edmund's rise to the throne of England is still being thwarted. He decides to try and arrange that his deadliest rival is made Archbishop of Canterbury after he learns of the rapid turnover in that vocation. Starring Rowan Atkinson.

10.00 Come Dancing. Northern Ireland versus Midlands and West.

10.45 Flamingo Road. Eudora Weldon's increasing dependence on tranquillizers forces her family to seek medical help and also reveals Constance's secret.

11.33 News headlines.

11.35 Phil Silvers as Sergeant Bilko*. An eating contest finds the fly sergeant backing heavily on one of his men from the motor pool (r).

12.00 Weather.

TV-AM

6.25 Good Morning Britain presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen; News at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; guest celebrity Jackie Collins at 6.33; cartoon at 6.45; Libby Purves reviews the morning papers at 7.05; sport at 7.45; pop video at 7.55; Cyril Smith's star forecast at 8.05; the day's television previewed at 8.33; Bill Oddie reviews birdwatching videos at 9.03; and exercises with Mad Lizzie at 9.15.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines. 9.30 For Schools: A visit to Weston Park in Shropshire. 9.42 Along the cliffs. 9.59 Spiders at work. 10.16 Around Britain – Town and country. 10.35 How the media represents the dole. 11.05 How technology may lead to world peace. 11.22 The role of the health visitor. 11.39 The first modern passenger railway.

11.45 Cartoon Time. Popeye and Olive in Safari So Good (r). 12.00 Rod, Jane and Freddy in The Lost Garden. 12.10 Rainbow Learning with puppets and guest, Miss Zuckerman (r). 12.30 The Electric Theatre Show. The first of a new series reviewing the latest film releases.

1.00 News. 1.20 Thames news. 1.30 Emmerdale Farm. Joe Sugden's troubles are increased by a disaster with the crops. 2.00 A Plus. Julie Andrews talks to Elaine Grand about her stage and screen careers.

2.30 A Country Practice. Drama serial set in a medical practice in the Australian bush. 3.30 Definition. Crossword game.

4.00 Rod, Jane and Freddy. A repeat of the programme shown at noon. 4.15 Cartoon: Tweety Pie in Tree Cornered Tweety (r). 4.20 Film Fun – The Movie. Derek Griffiths and the development of sound in the cinema. 4.45 What's Happening. Quiz game based on the week's news between a team representing West Sound, Ayr and LBC Radio, London. 5.15 Gambit. Tom O'Connor with the quiz game for married couples.

5.45 News. 6.00 Thames news.

6.25 Help! Juliet Alexander with news of the Endometriosis Society, an organisation that assists those suffering from the painful condition.

6.35 Crossroads. Information from Percy Dobson surprises Kevin Banks.

7.00 Where There's Life. Dr Miriam Stoppard reports from California about parents who are taking tough measures with their wayward children.

7.30 Coronation Street. What will Elsie do if Suzie Birchall refuses to leave the house?

8.00 Starburst. Variety with Dennis Waterman topping the bill with his singing and guitar playing talents. Among the supporting acts are Leslie Crowther, Dollar and George Melly with John Chilton's Feet Warmers.

9.00 Jemima Shore Investigates: A Chamber of Horrors. The investigative television reporter finds herself mixed up with murder and mayhem on the set of a horror movie. Starring Patricia Hodge, Anthony Steel and Don Henderson.

10.00 News.

10.30 Film: I Escaped From Devil's Island (1973) starring Jim Brown. Adventure yarn about four prisoners' attempts to escape from the French penal colony in 1918. Directed by William Witney.

12.10 Close with Brian Blessed.



Twyla Tharp: Dance on Four (Channel 4 9.00pm).

CHOICE

● An earlier conflict between Britain and the Argentine is one of the subjects in this month's edition of TIMEWATCH (BBC 2 8.00pm). Simon Jenkins reports on the 1806 Battle of the River Plate which, the Argentine government was not slow to remind their countrymen during last year's conflict, saw victory for the South Americans. The controversial 'bodyline' cricket tour by England to Australia is remembered by former England cricketer Gubby Allen who recalls the role of the England captain on that tour, Douglas Jardine, as well as that of the villain of the piece, Harold Larwood; John Bauman, with today's high unemployment in mind, examines the effect on the health of those similarly blighted during the 1930s. Finally, on a lighter note, the reign of France's 'Sun King', Louis XIV, comes under scrutiny. It is thought that he was the first monarch to recognize the worth of public relations and employed people to paint his image in a favourable light.

● Broadside, the all-women documentary-making company tonight turn their attentions to bread. In HALF A LOAF? (Channel 4 8.30pm) nutritional scientists, health officials and mothers voice their disquiet about the possibility of leading millers acting on the government's proposals that stem from the recommendations of the Committee on Medical Aspects of Food Policy, a body of experts who deliberated for more than three years on what should or should not be present in the average loaf of bread – an item of food that, because of its cheapness, plays an increasingly important part on the diet of the elderly, low wage earners and those on the dole.

● The fifth in the Storytellers series is MR WRONG (Radio 4 3.02), a spooky thriller by Elizabeth Jane Howard about Meg, a provincial girl who comes to live in London during the swinging 60s. To escape from her two ill-assorted flat mates and to complete her sense of freedom, Meg buys a second-hand sports car with a rather gruesome past and a ghostly present. A former owner was brutally murdered in the vehicle and when Meg discovers this she decides it is time to sell. Against advice she takes one last drive into the country where the car is spotted by the yet undetected murderer. . . . Starring Petra Markham as the unfortunate Meg.

BBC 2

6.05 Open University: The Dragon School, Oxford 6.30 Special Education in Norway 6.55 Physics: Vibrations of Music 7.20 Sacred Places 7.45 History of Mathematics 8.10 Closedown.

10.05 Gharbar. A magazine programme of interest to Asian women.

10.30 Play School. For the under fives, presented by Chloe Ashcroft and Iain Lauchlan. 10.55 Closedown.

12.30 Open University: The First Years of Life: On the Way 12.55 Health Choices: Stormy weather. Closedown at 1.20.

2.00 Wimbledon 83. Harry Carpenter introduces live coverage of the matches played on the Centre and Number One courts which include the remaining matches in the Men's Singles quarterfinals. Commentary and comment from Dan Maskell, John Barrett, Barry Davies, Mark Cox, Ann Jones, Virginia Wade, Bill Threlfall, Richard Evans and Bjorn Borg.

7.25 News summary with subtitles.

7.30 Travel Show presented by Paul Heiney and Lucie Skeaping. Advice and hints for the would-be holidaymaker. The programme includes a consumer report on the price of suntan lotion in various resorts on the Continent; the latest exchange rates; the whereabouts of the major travel hold-ups; and Jim Bacon with news of the hottest and sunniest holiday spots.

8.00 Timewatch. Another in the monthly series that examines history with the benefit of hindsight. Four topics tonight: the 1806 Battle of the River Plate between Britain and Argentina; Gubby Allen talks about Douglas Jardine's role in the 'bodyline' controversy; how the health of the 1930s unemployed was affected; and the story of how France's Louis XIV became the first monarch to consciously promote a favourable image of himself.

9.00 Film Buff of the Year. The first round in the competition to find the country's most knowledgeable cinema-goer. Four contestants, from Northern Ireland, South Wales, Surrey and Shropshire answer questions on Laurence Olivier, Cinema Vampires, Doris Day and David O Selznick. The presenter is Robin Ray.

9.35 The Way of the Warrior. The final programme of the series on the martial arts features Shinto Ryo – The Samurai Way.

10.15 Wimbledon 83. Desmond Lynam introduces Match of the Day and Gerald Williams has a round-up of the day's results.

11.00 Newsnight.

11.50 Open University: New Hips for Old 12.15 Instrumentation. Ends at approximately 12.45.

CHANNEL 4

5.00 Everybody Here. Entertaining mixture of multi-cultural topics for young people. This week's programme includes actress Miriam Karlin telling the story of The First Schlemiel and an item on Ivy Griffiths, London Transport's only black lady bus driver. In addition, there is a demonstration of how to print a hamburger on a T-shirt and how to pick up nuts with the toes.

5.30 Countdown. The last quarterfinal of the fast-moving anagrams and mental arithmetic competition sees the number two seed Philip Nelkon pitted against Ash Haji, who is seeded seventh. Both come from London. The questionmaster is Richard Whiteley with Gyles Brandreth the arbitrator in case of any confusion.

6.00 The Munsters* Herman becomes an overnight success in country and western singing circles after he borrows a tape recorder from a disc jockey's son. But success turns Herman's head. Starring Fred Gwynn and Yvonne de Carlo.

6.30 The World – A Television History. The sixth programme in the series based on The Times Atlas of World History examines The World Religions. The programme explores the how, where and why organized religion replaced tribal and fertility gods, the spread of Mithraism and the success of Christianity in the West.

7.00 Channel Four News.

7.50 Comment. The political spot this week is filled by the Labour MP for Pontypridd, Brynmor John.

8.00 Brookside. Karen at long last receives her CSE results while Heather is still waiting to celebrate Roger qualifying as a solicitor.

8.30 Broadside: Half a Loaf? A documentary about the significance of the recommendations of the Committee on Medical Aspects of Food Policy.

9.00 Dance on Four: Twyla Tharp's Dance Scrapbook. The last programme of series features an original "video dance autobiography" of the controversial choreographer, Twyla Tharp, covering the past two decades. The programme also includes original footage from previous projects including Tank Drive and Eight Jelly Rolls.

10.00 Film: Town Bloody Hall (1979) A cinema verité-type film that records a debate between the leading advocates of Women's Lib and arch male chauvinist Norman Mailer who, with courage bordering on the insane, publicly defends his book The Prisoner of Sex. Directed by D. A. Pennebaker and recorded at Manhattan Town Hall.

11.30 Closedown.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today. 6.25 Shipping Forecast.
6.30 Today, including 6.45 Prayer for the Day. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.00, 8.00 Today's News. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 7.30, 8.30 News Summary. 7.45 Thought for the Day. 8.35 Yesterday in Parliament. 8.57 Weather; Travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 Midweek: Henry Kelly.†
10.00 News.
10.02 Gardeners' Question Time from Surrey.
10.30 Morning Story: 'Mr and Mrs Dove' by Katherine Mansfield. The reader is David Ashford.
10.45 Daily Service.†
11.00 News; Travel.
11.03 Baker's Dozen. Richard Baker with records.†
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours. Consumer News.
12.27 Richard Stilgoe's Merseyside Traffic Jam Show.† 12.55 Weather; Travel; Programme News.
1.00 The World at One: News.
1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping Forecast.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour. The guest of the week is the writer Ian McEwan. Plus the judging of the Woman's Hour/Radio Times painting competition and details of an employment scheme which involves making use of the muscle power of the young. Plus episode five of the serial Close Quarters.
3.00 News.
3.02 Afternoon Theatre. 'Mr Wrong', Elizabeth Jane Howard's short story dramatized for radio. With Petra Markham as the girl in the Swinging London of the Sixties.†
3.47 Time for Verse. Poems about the British in Switzerland.
4.00 News.
4.02 Just After Four. Tom Odley talks about his life on the road. He also reads some of his poems.
4.10 File on Four. Major issues at home and abroad.
4.40 Story Time: 'The Takeover' by Maeve Binchy, abridged in two parts (1). The reader is Felicity Hayes-McCoy.
5.00 PM: News Magazine. 5.50 Shipping Forecast. 5.55 Weather; Programme News.
6.00 The Six O'Clock News; Financial Report.
6.30 My Music. Quiz.†Steve Race, in the chair, puts questions to Frank Muir, Denis Norden, Ian Wallace and John Amis.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Your Move or Mine. Magazine about housing and homes.
7.45 Eccentric Travellers. The blind 19th-century traveller James Holman.†
8.30 People and Places. Last of three talks by Douglas Stewart.
8.45 In the Psychiatrist's Chair. Prima ballerina Lynn Seymour is interviewed by Dr Anthony Clare.
9.30 Kaleidoscope. Arts magazine. Includes a review of the Nureyev festival at the London Coliseum. 9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight: News.
10.30 Radio Active.†
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: 'A Square of Sky' by Janina David – an autobiography (3).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News, Weather.
12.15 Shipping Forecast.
England VHF with †† above except: 6.25-6.30am Weather; Travel. 1.55-2.00pm Listening Corner. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00 Study on 4: Prefaces to Shakespeare. 11.30-12.10am Open University: 11.30 The Lisbon Earthquake. 11.50 A Christian Testimony.



Lynn Seymour: Radio 4 at 8.45pm

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Your Midweek Choice. Record requests. Part 1: Liszt, Mendelssohn (Sonata No 4 in B flat, op 65, for organ), Wagner (In fernem land – Lohengrin), Rimsky-Korsakov (Suite: The Tale of Tsar Saltan).†
8.00 News.
8.05 Your Midweek Choice (continued) Mehul (Le chant départ), Beethoven, Andante and Variations in D (Woo 44) Handel, Ries (Piano Concerto in C sharp minor, played by Maria Littauer).†
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer. Tallis; records (includes the Gaude gloriosa; Te Deum; and Spem in alium).†With the Clerkes of Oxenford and the Tallis Scholars and Choir of St John's College, Cambridge.
10.00 Janacek and Kodaly. Cello and Piano recital by Lowri Blake and Janice Dawson. Kodaly's Sonata Op 4 and Janacek's Pohadka: A Fairy Tale.†
10.30 BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra. Mozart, Berg, Brahms. The Brahms is the Serenade No 1 in D; the Berg is the Seven Early Songs. Plus Marriage of Figaro overture.†
11.40 Mozart. Divertimento K.563 on authentic instruments. Played by Apollo's Banquet.†
12.30 Alistair Cooke's Jazzmen. Nine programmes – 1: The 12-Bar Blues.†Last heard in 1977, this series continues with programmes about W C Handy and Co; Jelly Roll Morton; Bix Beiderbecke; Fats Waller; Jack Teagarden; Earl Hines; Jazz Chamber Music; and Duke Ellington.
1.00 News.
1.05 Beethoven. The Violin Sonatas (First of 5 programmes). Sonatas in F, Op 24 (The Spring) and in G, Op 30 No 3. Played by Itzhak Perlman and Bruno Canino.†
2.00 Inspired by Goethe. Wagner (A Faust overture) Schumann (Scenes from Faust) Schubert and Mahler (Symphony No 8). Orchestras include the English Chamber, Bavarian Radio and Berlin Phil.†
4.00 Choral Evensong direct from York Minster.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly For Pleasure. Introduced by Roger Nichols.†
6.30 Jazz Today. Introduced by Charles Fox.†
7.00 Boston Festival 1983. Chamber music recorded in Lincolnshire earlier this month. Part 1: Mozart (Quartet in C, K465) and Britten (Quartet No 3).†
7.55 Six Continents. Presented by Ian McDougall.
8.15 Boston Festival Part 2: Brahms (Quartet in C minor, Op 51, No 1).†
8.50 Vow of Silence. Short story by Robert Forrest. The reader is David Hayman. It is the tale of a former monk whose faith is undermined by a colleague who appeared to have the gift of flight.
9.15 BBC Symphony Orchestra. Janacek (Prelude: From the House of the Dead), Berg, (Wozzek fragments) and Stravinsky (Chant du Rossignol).†
10.15 Egon Wellesz. Last of five programmes: Wellesz (Octet), Berwald (Septet).†
11.15 News.
VHF ONLY – OPEN UNIVERSITY: 11.20 pm Analysing the Analyses (1). 11.40-12.0 Rudies and Rastas.

Radio 2

News on the hour (except 8.00pm and 9.00) Major Bulletins: 7.00am, 8.00, 1.00 pm, 5.00 and 12.00 midnight (MF/MW). 6.00am Ray Moore† 7.30 Terry Wogan† 10.00 Jimmy Young† 12.00pm Music while you work† 12.30 Gloria Hunniford† 2.00 Wimbledon 83. Reports and commentary on today's play, plus Cricket: news of today's first round of the Nat West Bank Trophy. 7.00 John Dunn†(continued from vhf) 7.28 Cricket Desk 7.30 John Fox Romantic Strings† 8.15 Listen to the Band with Charlie Chester† 9.00 The Organist Entertains with Nigel Ogden† 9.30 Hubert Gregg says Thanks for the Memory 9.57 Sports Desk 10.00 The Grumbleweeds 10.30 Brian Matthew presents Round Midnight (stereo from midnight). This is a special edition, live from the Chichester Festival Theatre. Personalities from the world of the theatre and the arts generally will be talking about the popularity and success of the festival theatre. 1.00am Folk on 2† 2.00-5.00 Charles Nove presents You and the Night and the Music†

Radio 1

News on the half hour from 6.30am until 8.30pm and then at 10.00 and 12.00 midnight (MF/MW). 6.00 Adrian John. 7.00 Mike Smith. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Andy Peebles, including 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.00pm Steve Wright. 4.30 Peter Powell, including 5.30 Newsbeat. 7.00 The shape you're in. Radio 1 Mailbag Special 8.00 David Jensen. 10.00 John Peel† 12.00 Midnight Close. VHF Radios 1 and 2 5.00am With Radio 2. 2.00pm Gloria Hunniford.† 2.30 Ed Stewart.† 4.00 David Hamilton.† 6.00 John Dunn.† 7.30 With Radio 2. 10.00 With Radio 1.† 12.00-5.00am With Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00am Newsdesk. 6.30 Diversions. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.30 Brotherhood of Brass. 7.45 Report on Religion. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Golden Age of Operetta. 8.30 Two Cheers for... June. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Music in the Family. 10.15 Wimbledon Report. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 Listening Post. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Nature Notebook. 12.25 The Farming World. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 1.30 Verdi and His World. 2.15 Report on Religion. 2.30 Two Cheers for... June. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Wimbledon '83. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 8.30 Assignment. 9.00 Network UK. 9.15 Wimbledon Report. 9.30 Jazz for the Asking. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Araby. 11.30 Top Twenty. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Listening Post. 12.45 Two Cheers for ... June. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Sing, Sing, Sing. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 Assignment. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 The Quartet. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 5.45 The World Today.
(All times in GMT)

BBC1 WALES 1.27pm-1.30 News of Wales headlines. 4.18-4.20 News of Wales headlines. 6.00-6.15 Wales Today. 12.00 News and weather. SCOTLAND 1.25pm-1.30 The Scottish News. 6.00-6.15 Scene Around Six. 12.00 News and weather. ENGLAND 6.00pm-6.15 Regional news magazines. 12.05am Close.

S4C Starts 2.20pm Ffalabalam. 2.35 Interval. 3.40 Years Ahead. 4.20 For What It's Worth. 4.50 Clwb S4C. 4.55 Pili-Pala. 5.00 Elry Aur A Jac Trafis. 5.30 The Munsters. 6.00 Brookside. 6.25 Countdown. 6.55 Gair Yn El Bryd. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Doniau Cain. 8.00 Llun Ar Y Sgrin. 8.30 Y Bryd Ar Bedwar. 9.00 Film: Griffin and Phoenix (Peter Falk). Two terminally ill people have an affair and live out their childhood dreams. 10.40 Broadside. 11.10 Tansey Lambert is Dead. 11.50 Gair Yn El Bryd. 11.55 Closedown.

BORDER As London except: Starts 9.30am Schools. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00-7.00 Lookaround. 12.10am News. 12.13 Closedown.

ANGLIA As London except: Starts 9.30am Schools. 11.55-12.00 Watto Watto. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00-6.35 About Anglia. 12.10am Dear Diary, Closedown.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

HTV WEST As London except: Starts 9.30am Schools. 11.54-12.00 Cartoon. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.30 Star Class Golf. 3.00-4.00 Afternoon Serial: A Country Practice. 5.15-5.45 Make Me Laugh. 6.00-6.35 News. 10.30 Film: Puppet on a Chain. Alistair MacLean's story of a man's fight to break a vast drug ring. 12.00 Closedown.

HTV WALES As HTV West except: 6.00pm-6.35 Wales at Six. With Michael Lloyd-Williams and Alan Rustad.

TSW As London except: Starts 9.30am Schools. 11.55-12.00 Look and See. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.30-3.30 Chips. 5.15 Gus Honeybun's Magic Birthdays. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30-7.00 9 to 5. 12.10am Postscript. 12.16 Closedown.

GRAMPIAN As London except: 9.25am-9.30 First Thing. 12.30pm-1.00 Indoor Bowls. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.30-3.30 Big Shamus, Little Shamus. 5.15-5.45 Beverly Hillbillies. 6.00-6.35 North Tonight. 12.10am News. 12.15 Closedown.

GRANADA As London except: Starts 9.30am Schools. 1.20pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 2.00-2.30 Exchange Flags. 5.15-5.45 Beverly Hillbillies. 6.00 This is Your Right. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30-7.00 Granada Reports. 12.10am Portrayal of a Legend: Petula Clark. 12.40 Closedown.

TVS As London except: 9.25am-9.30 News. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Joanie loves Chachi. 6.00-6.35 Coast to Coast. 12.10am Company. followed by Closedown.

TYNE TEES As London except: Starts 9.25am-9.30 North East News. 1.20pm North East News. 1.25-1.30 Where the Jobs Are. 2.30-3.30 Bracken. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00 North East News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25-7.00 Northern Life.

ULSTER As London except 9.25am-9.30 The Day Ahead. 1.20pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 2.30 Venture. 3.00-3.30 Laurel and Hardy in Habeas Corpus*. 5.15-5.45 Joanie Loves Chachi. 6.00-6.35 Good Evening, Ulster. 12.10am News at Bedtime, Closedown.

CENTRAL As London except: Starts 9.30am Schools. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.30 Simon and Simon. 3.30-4.00 Afternoon Serial: Sons and Daughters. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25-7.00 News. 12.10am Closedown.

SCOTTISH As London except: Starts 9.30am Schools. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.30-3.30 Love Boat. 5.15 Crossroads. 5.40-5.45 Action Line. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30-7.00 World Worth Keeping. 12.10am Late Call. 12.15 Closedown.

YORKSHIRE As London except: Starts 9.30am Schools. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00-6.35 Calendar. 10.30 The Priest's Wife (Marcello Mastroianni, Sophia Loren). Comedy in which an earthy singer falls in love with a man of the cloth. 12.05am Closedown.

CHANNEL As London except: Starts 9.30am Schools. 11.55-12.00 Look and See. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.30-3.30 Chips. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30-7.00 Survival. 12.10am Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN. † Stereo. ✯Black and white. (r) Repeat.

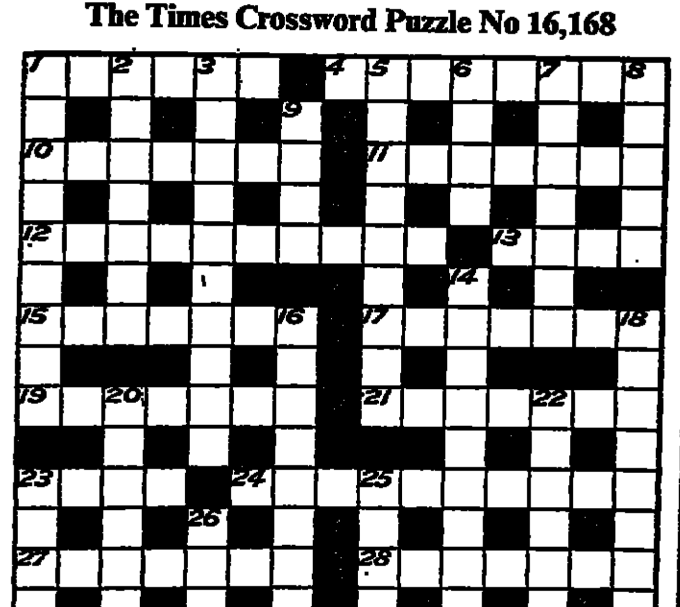
FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m: VHF -90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz 1500m: VHF -92-95; LBC 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m: VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/206m: VHF 94.9; World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

Queen Mother honours IRA's Hyde Park victims





The Queen Mother attended a service in Hyde Park yesterday to dedicate a memorial to the four members of the Household Cavalry killed in an IRA bomb attack last July. Brian Harris's photographs show: Above, the Queen Mother with, on her right, Major General Lord Michael Fitzalan Howard, Colonel-in-Chief of the Life Guards; left, Mrs Judith Young helps her daughters Sarah Jane, 2½, and Louise, 5, lay their posies; below: the posies.



Mutineers pledge to fight Arafat

Continued from page 1

under certain conditions. But he apparently gave no hint of what these conditions might be.

Elsewhere in Lebanon another crisis is emerging now that Druze and Christian militiamen have started a vendetta of murders and kidnappings in the Israeli-occupied Chouf mountains.

At least six bodies were brought out of the area on Monday night after a day of anarchy on the main Beirut-Damascus highway, a road that is supposed to be controlled by Israeli troops.

Both sides fired artillery shells at each other yesterday for the third consecutive day and the bombardment is now covering an ever wider area. When I travelled up the Damascus highway on Monday, four Christian gunmen ordered my car to halt and one of them pointed his weapon at me with both hands when I at first refused to stop. I was permitted to go when I convinced them I was a foreigner.

The Israelis were making little effort to prevent such incidents.

East block summit adopts conciliatory line to West

From Richard Owen, Moscow

Leaders of the Warsaw Pact yesterday ended a one-day summit meeting in Moscow by adopting a joint statement which restated Soviet arms control proposals but took a predominantly conciliatory line towards the West.

There was no sign of the widely expected Soviet block threat to deploy Soviet missiles in Eastern Europe if new Nato missiles are stationed in Western Europe at the end of the year.

The Russians held the meeting with their allies in order to consolidate Warsaw Pact unity at a time when the Geneva arms talks are at critical stage, and Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany is about to visit Moscow.

Moscow television last night showed the Warsaw Pact leaders in the Kremlin, the first official admission that the summit had been convened.

In their joint declaration the Warsaw Pact called for a Soviet-American nuclear freeze as the beginning of a five-power freeze, and reiterated their call for a non-aggression pact with Nato.

The statement called for an arms agreement that would rule out the deployment of new American missiles in Europe

Dutch base decision, French bomb, page 6

Doctors stay neutral

Continued from page 1

in the eyes of the public and our members", he said.

Dr H Fell, a consultant from East Anglia, objected that taking no political stance was in itself "a political statement of frightening irresponsibility. It is the politics of the ostrich. The public will not be edified by the prospect of so many medical heads in the sand."

Nuclear war was a matter of preventive medicine and that meant that doctors should discuss any matters by which the ultimate tragedy could be avoided, Dr Fell said.

But the conference went on to approve by 248 votes to 70 a resolution congratulating the board of science on its "superb report"

Frank Johnson in the Commons

Jenkins squares up to a maiden heckle

"These are the days of the maidens", said Mr Enoch Powell last night, as he began a speech immediately after a new Conservative member had addressed the House for the first time.

"We raddled harridans of parliamentary life are apt to feel lost in an ocean of virginity", he added, with the slightly menacing tone he always adopts when being jocular. He went on to the main subject of his speech: what Mrs Thatcher would do were Britain threatened with complete destruction by nuclear weapons. On this subject, his tone was lighter. He quoted the Prime Minister as saying that, in that dire eventuality, she would be prepared to press the button. "I don't believe it", he said, airily.

The maidens are indeed making themselves heard in increasing numbers as the week-long debate on the Queen's Speech reaches its final days. There was Mr Roger Harvey, the new Conservative member of Clwyd South West. He spoke about the need to stand by the Falkland Islanders.

By tradition, the next speaker to rise after a maiden speech always compliments the newcomer on his first effort.

It fell to the youthful Mr Harvey to be complimented by Mr Powell, who said his speech was "very tranchant" and suggested that its author was a man of independent convictions. This was said under the gaze of the Government whips. Let us hope it did not blight Mr Harvey's career.

Then came Mr Jonathan Sayeed. He is the Conservative who defeated Mr Benn at Bristol East. He is therefore a closet hero of a broad spectrum of Labour opinion from the soft left to what remains of the Labour right. Without Mr Sayeed, Mr Neil Kinnock's present campaign would look less assured of decisive victory.

Earlier, Mr Roland Boyes, the new left-wing Labour member for Houghton and Washington, made his maiden heckle. During a speech by Mr Roy Jenkins, at the point where Mr Jenkins mentioned the British contribution to the European budget, he shouted: "What did you do about it?"

It was undoubtedly as emotional a day for Mr Boyes as it was for the likes of Mr Harvey and Mr Sayeed. For a left-wing Labour member, your maiden heckle – especially of Mr Jenkins – is as important an occasion as your maiden speech. Years of patient work on behalf of the party lead up to this moment. Embittered old age pensioners and gnarled trade unionists lick envelopes in dingy committee rooms in order to send you to Westminster to insult Mr Jenkins on behalf of the working class of your constituency and beyond.

Mr Boyes was the man with the dark blue shirt and Labour Party tie reported in this space lastly as unsuccessfully attempting to persuade the Prime Minister to yield the floor to him during her speech last week. He was forced then to subside. "Of him (no doubt) more later", we wrote at the time. Prophetic words. Yesterday came the more by tradition, 9 left-wing maiden hecklers is complimented by the next heckler. "He's quite right, quite right", someome therefore cried as Mr Jenkins departed from the flow of his speech to say that Mr Boyes was wrong. Mr Boyes maintained a commentary on Mr Jenkins' subsequent remarks. Mr Jenkins spoke of his "futile chatter". High praise indeed for a fledgling heckler. Mr Boyes is a man to watch.

To return to Mr Powell. He spoke after Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, and Mr Dennis Healey, Opposition shadow, had rather routinely opened the foreign affairs and defence day of the Queen's Speech debate. As on so many other subjects, Mr Powell's views on he British bomb belie his right-wing fame. He is against it. The House fell silent as he conjured up a vision of a Britain faced with a Russian-dominated continent and then a Russian invasion. he did not believe that even then we would destroy ourselves by using the bomb. Mr Julien Critchley, the Tory member for Aldershot, had the asnwer to this in a useful interruption: the Russians could never be certain that we would not.

It was a brilliant first speech by Mr Powell of a Parliament he was widely expected never to enter.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Queen opens new premises of the Royal Society of Edinburgh to mark their bicentenary, Edinburgh, 11: gives a garden party, Palace of Holyroodhouse, 4.

Princess Anne visits Lanark Grammar School on the occasion of their octocentenary, 10; as Patron, Riding for the Disabled association, visits the Border Group, near Jedburgh, 11.35.

Princess Margaret presides at Annual Council Meeting of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Friends Meeting House, Euston Road, London, 2.10.

The Duke of Gloucester, Grand Prior, attends the Grand Prior's Advisory Council, St John's Gate, London, 10; accompanied by the Duchess of Gloucester attends a fashion show, Gulbenkian Hall, Royal College of Art, London, 8.45.

Princess Michael of Kent attends Woman's World of Hair and Fashion, in aid of Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital, Rainbow Room, Kensington High Street, London, 7.30.

Princess Alexandra, as Patron, visits the Central School of Speech and Drama, Embassy Theatre, Eton Avenue, London, 4.

New exhibition

French paintings, Art Gallery and Museum, Kelvingrove; Glasgow Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (until July 31).

Exhibitions in progress

Grace and Labour; watercolours, prints and drawings, Cecil Higgins Art Gallery, Castle Close, Bedford; Tues to Fri 12.30 to 5, Sat 11 to 5, Sun 2 to 5, closed Mon; (until Dec).

The Past Beneath Our Feet: archaeology in the Portsmouth area, City Museum and Art Gallery, Museum Road, Portsmouth; daily 10.30 to 5.30; (until July 31).

Paintings and drawings by John Kimpton, Ginnel Gallery, Lloyds House, 16 Lloyd Street, Manchester; Mon to Fri 9 to 5, Thurs 9 to 8, closed Sat & Sun; (until July 8).

Sculpture by Antoine Bourdelle, National Museum of Wales, Cathays Park, Cardiff; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2.30 to 5; (until July 31).

Sure and Steadfast: Boys' Brigade and City of Edinburgh Exhibition, Canongate Tollbooth, Canongate, Edinburgh; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, closed Sun; (until July 30).

Music

Organ recital by David Read, St John's Church, Taunton, 7.30.

Organ recital by Hugh McLean, Salisbury Cathedral, 7.30.

Concert of Aerican music, Cheltenham Philharmonic Orchestra, Town Hall, Cheltenham.

Concert by Middle Georgia College Choir, Canterbury Cathedral, 12.

Organ recital by Robin Gower, Rochester Cathedral. 8.

Talks, lectures

Propagation of Hardy Plants, Royal Horticultural Society Garden, Wisley, near Ripley, Surrey, 2 (today, tomorrow and Friday).

Capability Brown in Northumberland, by Dr Peter Willis, Laing Art Gallery, Higham Place, Newcastle upon Tyne, 12.30.

Shops and Shopping in the 19th Century, by J Calder, Royal Scottish Museum, Chambers Street, Edinburgh, 2.

General

Annual Welsh Antiques Fair, Royal Welsh Showground, Builth Wells, Powys, 11 to 5.

Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents International Safety Exhibition, National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham; Tues to Sun 10 to 6; (until July 1).

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,168

ACROSS

1 Confession gets peremptory treatment if short (6).
4 Join together under the law (8).
10 Tea user, stewed but morally strict (7).
11 Anarchist is in resonant voice – what a yawn! (7).
12 Moderation in which the French could show the same power (10).
13 Tennis player shouldn't run to this (4).
15 Pulls out our post (7).
17 Make no quick appearance to play this round off (7).
19 Rough play – member cutting up tee with stone (7).
21 Prominent foreigner in a way (7).
23 My relative suffering from vertigo, I'm surprised to declare (4).
24 Could be an eager fight for the goods money (10).
27 Call in one to supply ends of lines ... (7).
28 ... two of them perhaps heroic (7).
29 Such a message conveys nothing to a journalist (8).
30 The enemy may be thus defeated (6).

DOWN

1 Room to fit this in a capsule for travel (5-4).
2 A spell of relaxation prescribed, roughly speaking, for one who recovers? (7).
3 No transfer fee for this Rover (10).
5 Shot by sailor well below par (9).
6 John Fish (4).
7 Remove for instance this kind of uniform (7).
8 Widely recognized as some sign of a medical condition (5).
9 Lean over to get the ball back (4).
14 Reduced establishment for a play (5, 5).
16 Gloomy natures in disorder (9).
18 Time-worn theme – not a new development (4-5).
20 Eastern hymn played softly gets the trespasser (7).
22 Must be a bit of a flap for the military to carry badges! (7).
23 High level sort of wit? (5).
25 The Twelfth Foot division (4).
26 Point below Newcastle, it is said (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,167

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 8

Anniversaries

Giacomo Leopardi, poet and philosopher was born at Recanti, Italy, 1798. Deaths: Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Florence, 1861; Thomas Henry Huxley, Eastbourne, Sussex, 1895. *The Daily Telegraph* began publication, 1855.

Today is the Feast of Saints Peter and Paul, two universal saints of the Church.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Conclusion of debate on the Queen's Speech (Subject: The economy and unemployment).

Lords (2.30): Conclusion of debate on the Queen's Speech (Subject: Economic and industrial affairs).

New books – hardback

The Literary Editor's selection of interesting books published this week:

A Yorkshire Boyhood, by Roy Hattersley (Chatto & Windus, £8.95)
Colette, by Joanna Richardson (Methuen, £12.95)
Finest Hour, Winston S. Churchill, 1939-1941, by Marting Gilbert (Heinemann, £15.95)
Franz Liszt, the Virtuoso Years, 1811-1847, by Alan Walker (Faber, £25)
Louis XIV, the Other Side of the Sun, by Prince Michael of Greece (Orbis, £12.50)
Shakespeare's Players, by Judith Cook (Harrap, £8.95)
The Cambridge Illustrated History of the World's Science, by Colin A. Ronan (Cambridge, £12.95)
The Earliest Wheeled Transport, from the Atlantic Coast to the Caspian Sea, by Stuart Piggott (Thames & Hudson, £20)
The Penguin Dictionary of Proverbs, edited by Rosalind Fergusson (Allen Lane & Penguin, £8.95 & £2.50)
Virgins and Viragos, a History of Women in Scotland from 1080-1980, by Rosalind K. Marhsall (Collins, £13.50)

PH

The papers

"Once again Wimbledon has become a tournament of stawberries and sour grapes", says the Daily Mirror, commenting on the bad behaviour of many top sportsmen. Social workers and teachers regularly complain about fictional violence on TV, but the real-life examples set by the sporting stars must do more damage to the young."

"First prize for hypocrisy this morning goes to Mr Roy Hattersley", says the **Daily Express**. He has told his party to elect him leader if they want to have a chance of winning the next election, and for Mr Neil Kinnock if they don't. Yet he is prepared to be deputy under Mr Kinnock if he fails – thus cheerfully scrapping his principles to stay near the top.

London radio

Public meetings are being held in London next month to enable people to comment on three applications to run the commercial radio franchise at present held by Capital Radio. The first is at the Fairfield Halls, Croydon, on July 18 at 7.30 pm; the second on July 19 at the Porchester Large Hall, Queensway, at 7 pm. Individuals and organizations are also invited to send written comments to the Independent Broadcasting Authority, 70 Brompton Road, London SW3 1EY.

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.83	1.74
Austria Sch	28.65	27.00
Belgium Fr	81.50	77.00
Canada $	1.95	1.86
Denmark Kr	14.57	13.82
Finland Mkk	8.90	8.400
France Fr	12.10	11.55
Germany DM	4.05	3.84
Greece Dr	136.00	127.00
Hongkong $	11.40	10.75
Ireland Pt	1.28	1.22
Italy Lira	2385.00	2265.00
Japan Yen	386.00	366.00
Netherlands Gld	4.54	4.31
Norway Kr	11.60	11.00
Portugal Esc	183.00	170.00
South Africa Rd	2.16	2.01
Spain Pta	222.50	211.50
Sweden Kr	12.06	11.54
Switzerland Fr	3.35	3.18
USA $	1.58	1.52
Yugoslavia Dnr	135.00	127.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd.

Retail Price Index: 333.9.

London: The *FT* Index closed down 6.1 at 719.6.

Roads

London and South-east: Wimbledon Tennis Championships: additional waiting restrictions and temporary one-way system between 8.30am and 9pm daily in Marryat Road, Somerset Road and Church Road. A104: Balls Pond Road, Dalston, closed westbound for 5 weeks; diversions. A26: Temporary signals at Mount Pleasant Road, Tunbridge Wells. M3: Lane closures between junctions 3 and 4 (Camberley).

Wales and West: M5: Lane closures between junctions 13 and 14 (Stroud and Thornbury). A352: Temporary lights at Winfrith Newburgh, Dorset. A38: Lane closures at March Mills Viaduct, Devon.

Midlands and East Anglia: A46: Roadworks at Bridgefoot gyratory, Stratford-on-Avon. M6: Northbound entry slip-road closed at Junction 2 (M69 and Coventry East). A1: Lane closures at Conington, Cambridgeshire.

North: M6: Lane closures between junctions 43 and 44 (Carlisle). A50: Manual traffic control at Lawton crossroads, NW of Kidsgrove, Cheshire. M6: Lane closures between junctions 19 and 20 (Chester).

Scotland: M9: Lane closures between junctions 5 and 7 (Falkirk to Kincardine Bridge). A72: Single lane traffic W of Peebles.

Information supplied by the AA.

Pollen forecast

	Pollen count	Peak times
Aberdeen	high	3 pm to 6 pm*
Basildon	high	3 pm to 6 pm*
Bath	low	3 pm to 6 pm
Belfast	high	3 pm to 6 pm*
Bradford	high	3 pm to 6 pm*
Brighton	med	3 pm to 6 pm
Carlisle	high	3 pm to 6 am*
Darlington	high	3 pm to 6 pm*
Dudley	high	3 pm to 6 pm*
Edinburgh	med	3 pm to 6 pm*
Exeter	low	3 pm to 6 pm
Glasgow	high	3 pm to 6 pm*
Hull	high	3 pm to 5 pm*
Leeds	high	3 pm to 6 pm*
Lincoln	med	3 pm to 6 pm*
Maidstone	low	3 pm to 6 pm
Norwich	high	3 pm to 6 pm*
Preston	med	3 pm to 6 pm*
Reading	high	3 pm to 6 pm*
Rotherham	high	3 pm to 6 pm*
Runcorn	high	3 pm to 6 pm*
Salford	high	3 pm to 6 pm*
Southampton	low	3 pm to 6 pm
Swansea	med	noon to 3 pm*
Tewkesbury	low	3 pm to 6 pm
Warwick	high	3 pm to 6 pm*

* except during rain

Issued by National Pollen and Hay Fever Bureau

The pollen count for London issued by the Asthma Research Council at 10 am yesterday was 30 (low): for today's recording call British Telecom's Weatherline: 01-246 8091, which is updated each morning at 10.30.

Weather forecast

A frontal trough over England will move S across Wales and the rest of England.

6 am to midnight

London, SE, central S, SW England, Channel Islands: Rather cloudy, bright periods, rain in places later; wind NW, light; max temp 18 to 20C (64 to 68F).

East Anglia, Midlands, S Wales: Cloudy, occasional rain or drizzle, some bright intervals; wind NW, light or moderate; max temp 18 or 19C (64 to 66F).

E, NW, Central N England, N Wales: Cloudy, outbreaks of rain, becoming brighter and drier in afternoon; wind NW, moderate; max temp 16 to 18C (61 to 64F).

Lake District, Isle of Man, SW, NW Scotland, Argyll, Northern Ireland: Sunny intervals, scattered showers; wind NW, moderate of fresh, max temp 14 or 15C (57 to 59F).

NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Glasgow, Central Highlands: Sunny periods, mainly dry; wind NW, moderate or fresh; max temp 15 to 17C (59 to 63F).

Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Sunny intervals, scattered showers; wind NW, fresh; max temp 12 to 13C (54 or 55F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Friday: Sunny intervals and showers; becoming dry in SE but rain spreading to NW.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Strait of Dover: Wind W moderate, occasionally fresh; sea mainly slight.

English Channel (E): Wind mainly W, moderate; sea mainly slight.

St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind W, moderate, occasionally fresh; sea mainly slight.

Sun rises: 4.46am. Sun sets: 9.22pm.
Moon sets: 8.29am. Moon rises: 12.07am tomorrow.
Last quarter July 3.

Lighting-up time

London 9.52 pm to 4.17 am
Bristol 10.01 pm to 4.27 am
Edinburgh 10.32 pm to 4.00 am
Manchester 10.12 pm to 4.13 am
Penzance 10.06 pm to 4.45 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

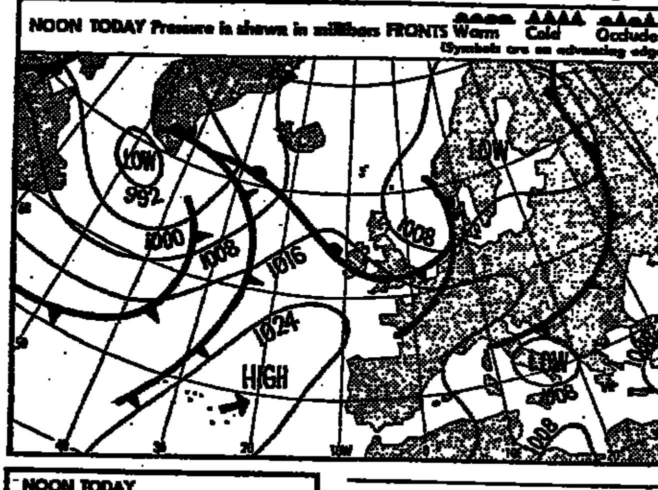
		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	15	59	Guernsey	s	15	59
Birmingham	c	18	64	Inverness	c	14	57
Blackpool	f	15	59	Jersey	s	16	61
Bristol	c	17	63	London	s	18	64
Cardiff	c	17	63	Manchester	r	14	57
Edinburgh	r	14	57	Newcastle	c	15	59
Glasgow	d	13	55	Ronaldsway	c	16	61

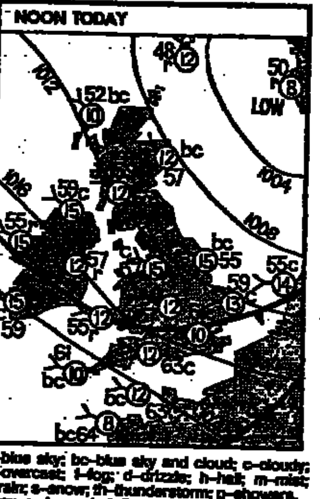
London

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 20C (68F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 11C (52F). Humidity: 6 pm, 59 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Sun: 24hr to 7 pm, 11 hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,017.8 millibars, falling.
1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

Highest and lowest

Yesterday: Highest day temp: Northolt, 21°C (70°F); lowest day max: Fair Isle, 11°C (52°F); highest rainfall: Wick, Kinloss, 0.35in; highest sunshine: Newquay, 13.6 hr.





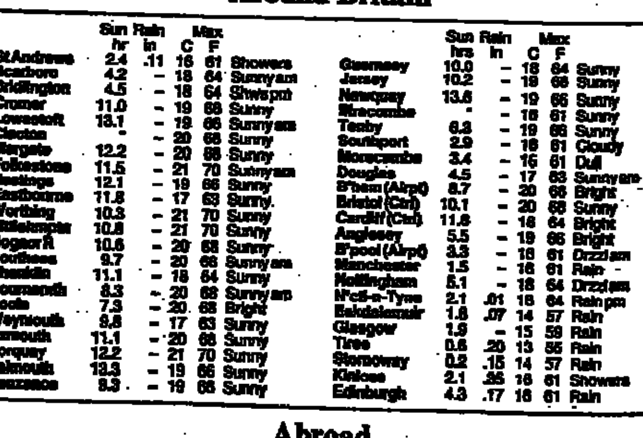
b–blue sky; bc–blue sky and cloud; c–cloudy; o–overcast; f–fog; d–drizzle; h–hail; m–mist; r–rain; s–snow; th–thunderstorm; p–showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled. temperatures fahrenheit.

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	5.10	6.7	5.16	6.6
Aberdeen	4.18	3.9	5.02	3.7
Avonmouth	10.28	11.6	10.24	11.6
Belfast	2.13	3.3	2.44	3.0
Cardiff	10.11	10.7	10.25	10.7
Devonport	9.02	4.8	9.10	5.0
Dover	2.04	6.1	2.24	6.2
Falmouth	8.32	4.6	8.40	4.8
Glasgow	3.59	4.8	4.20	4.2
Harwich	3.05	3.7	3.13	3.7
Holyhead	1.22	5.2	1.49	4.8
Hull	9.29	6.8	10.01	6.4
Ilfracombe	9.13	8.0	9.32	8.2
Leith	5.43	5.0	6.20	4.9
Liverpool	2.14	8.7	2.35	8.3
Lowestoft	12.42	2.2	12.11	2.5
Margate	3.18	4.4	3.19	4.5
Milford Haven	9.29	6.1	9.47	6.3
Newquay	8.20	6.2	8.39	6.3
Oban	8.50	3.4	9.15	3.6
Penzance	8.05	4.8	8.14	5.1
Portland	10.03	1.8	10.17	1.8
Portsmouth	2.28	4.2	3.01	4.2
Shoreham	2.05	5.6	2.39	5.6
Southampton	1.47	4.1	2.24	4.1
Swansea	9.37	8.3	9.58	8.4
Tees	6.50	5.0	7.27	4.7
Walton-on-Naze	2.55	3.9	3.02	3.9

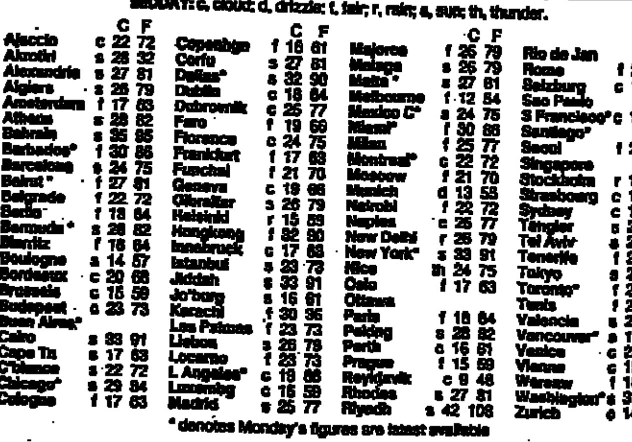
Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain



	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F			Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
St Andrews	2.4	.11	16	61	Showers	Guernsey	10.0	–	18	64	Sunny
Scarboro	4.2	–	18	64	Sunny am	Jersey	10.2	–	19	66	Sunny
Bridlington	4.5	–	18	64	Shwrs pm	Newquay	13.6	–	19	66	Sunny
Cromer	11.0	–	19	66	Sunny	Ilfracombe	*	–	16	61	Sunny
Lowestoft	13.1	–	19	66	Sunny am	Tenby	6.3	–	19	66	Sunny
Clacton	*	–	20	68	Sunny	Southport	2.9	–	16	61	Cloudy
Margate	12.2	–	20	68	Sunny	Morecambe	3.4	–	16	61	Dull
Folkestone	11.5	–	21	70	Sunny am	Douglas	4.5	–	17	63	Sunny am
Hastings	12.1	–	19	66	Sunny	B'ham (Airpt)	8.7	–	20	68	Bright
Eastbourne	11.8	–	17	63	Sunny	Bristol (Ctr)	10.1	–	20	68	Sunny
Worthing	10.3	–	21	70	Sunny	Cardiff (Ctr)	11.8	–	18	64	Bright
Littlehmptn	10.8	–	21	70	Sunny	Anglesey	5.5	–	19	66	Bright
Bognor R	10.6	–	20	68	Sunny	B'pool (Airpt)	3.3	–	16	61	Drzzl am
Southsea	9.7	–	20	68	Sunny am	Manchester	1.5	–	16	61	Rain
Shanklin	11.1	–	18	64	Sunny	Nottingham	5.1	–	18	64	Drzzl am
Bournemth	8.3	–	20	68	Sunny am	N'cstl-n-Tyne	2.1	.01	18	64	Rain pm
Poole	7.3	–	20	68	Bright	Eskdalemuir	1.8	.07	14	57	Rain
Weymouth	9.8	–	17	63	Sunny	Glasgow	1.9	–	15	59	Rain
Exmouth	11.1	–	20	68	Sunny	Tiree	0.6	.20	13	55	Rain
Torquay	12.2	–	21	70	Sunny	Stornoway	0.2	.15	14	57	Rain
Falmouth	13.3	–	19	66	Sunny	Kinloss	2.1	.35	16	61	Showers
Penzance	8.3	–	19	66	Sunny	Edinburgh	4.3	.17	16	61	Rain

Abroad



MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; th, thunder.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	c	22	72	Copenhgn	f	16	61	Majorca	f	26	79	Rio de Jan			
Akrotiri	s	28	32	Corfu	s	27	81	Malaga	s	26	79	Rome	f	23	73
Alexandria	s	27	81	Dallas*	s	32	90	Malta*	s	27	81	Salzburg	c	13	55
Algiers	s	26	79	Dublin	c	18	64	Melbourne	f	12	54	Sao Paulo			
Amsterdam	f	17	63	Dubrovnik	c	25	77	Mexico C*	s	24	75	S Francisco*	c	16	61
Athens	s	28	82	Faro	f	19	66	Miami*	f	30	86	Santiago*			
Bahrain	s	35	95	Florence	c	24	75	Milan	f	25	77	Seoul	f	27	81
Barbados*	f	30	86	Frankfurt	f	17	63	Montreal*	c	22	72	Singapore			
Barcelona	s	24	75	Funchal	f	21	70	Moscow	f	21	70	Stockholm	r	14	57
Beirut*	f	27	81	Geneva	c	19	66	Munich	d	13	55	Strasbourg	c	18	64
Belgrade	f	22	72	Gibraltar	s	26	79	Nairobi	f	22	72	Sydney	c	13	55
Berlin	f	18	64	Helsinki	r	15	59	Naples	c	25	77	Tangier	s	22	72
Bermuda*	s	28	82	Hongkong	f	32	90	New Delhi	r	26	79	Tel Aviv	s	29	84
Biarritz	f	18	64	Innsbruck	c	17	63	New York*	s	33	91	Tenerife	f	25	77
Boulogne	s	14	57	Istanbul	s	23	73	Nice	th	24	75	Tokyo	s	24	75
Bordeaux	c	20	68	Jiddah	s	33	91	Oslo	f	17	63	Toronto*	f	24	75
Brussels	c	15	59	Jo'burg	s	16	61	Ottawa				Tunis	f	29	84
Budapest	c	23	73	Karachi	f	30	86	Paris	f	18	64	Valencia	s	27	81
Buen Aires*				Las Palmas	f	23	73	Peking	s	28	82	Vancouver*	s	18	64
Cairo	s	33	91	Lisbon	s	26	79	Perth	c	16	61	Venice	c	22	72
Cape Tn	s	17	63	Locarno	f	23	73	Prague	f	15	59	Vienna	c	19	66
C'blanca	s	22	72	L Angeles*	c	19	66	Reykjavik	c	9	48	Warsaw	f	18	64
Chicago*	s	29	84	Luxembg	c	15	59	Rhodes	s	27	81	Washington*	s	31	88
Cologne	f	17	63	Madrid	s	25	77	Riyadh	s	42	108	Zurich	c	14	57

* denotes Monday's figures are latest available